CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Economic Trends

ARTICLES

National income and expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1974

United Kingdom overseas trade, unit value and volume index numbers and the terms of trade 1970-75

Summary input-output tables for 1971

No 258
April 1975
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A publication of the Government Statistical Service

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in May 1975

This list is published by the Government Statistical Service as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in May. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further enquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

May 1975	Series	Method of release	Source
Thurs 1	Unemployment (March-final)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Employment in production industries (February)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (February)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (March)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Energy trends	PN	D of Energy
	Slum clearances (1st qtr-provisional)	PN	D of the Environment
	Housing starts and completions (March-provisional)	PN	D of the Environment
	House renovation grants (March)	PN	D of the Environment
Fri 2	UK official reserves (April)	PN	HM Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (April)	PN	Bank of England
Wed 7	London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-April)	PN	Ctte. LCB
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits (mid-April)	PN	Bank of England
Thurs 8	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (April)	LG	HM Treasury
	Provisional figures of vehicle production and estimates of new car registrations (April-provisional)	PN	D of Industry
Mon 12	Central government borrowing requirement (March)	FS	CSO/Treasury
	Index of industrial production (March)	PN	CSO
	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (March)	PN	D of Industry
	Retail trade (March-final)	PN	D of Industry
	Wholesale prices index numbers (April)	PN	D of Industry
Tues 13	CBI Industrial Trends Survey (April)	PN	CBI
Wed 14	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures incorporating the import and export unit value and volume index numbers and the terms of trade (April)	PN	D of Trade/CSO
Fri 16	Crude steel production (April)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Finished steel consumption and stocks (1st qtr-provisional)	PN	D of Industry
	Building societies' receipts and loans (April)	PN	Building Societies Assn.
	Retail prices index (April)	PN	D of Employment
	Preliminary estimate of gross domestic product based on output data (1st qtr)	PN	CSO
Mon 19	UK banks' assets, liabilities and the money stock (mid-April)	PN	Bank of England
	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end-April)	PN	D of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (March)	PN	D of Employment
	Retail trade (April-provisional)	PN	D of Industry
	Turnover of the motor trades (1st qtr)	PN	D of Industry
	Turnover of the catering trades (March)	PN	D of Industry
Tues 20	Building society house prices and mortgage advances (1st qtr)	PN	D of the Environment
Thurs 22	Unemployment (May-provisional)	PN	D of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (May-provisional)	PN	D of Employment
	Consumers' expenditure (1st qtr) (2nd preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
	Car and commercial vehicle production (April-final)	PN	D of Industry
	New vehicle registrations (April)	PN	D of the Environment
Fri 23	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (February)	T and I.	D of Industry
Sun 25	National savings monthly progress report (April)	PN	National Savings Ctte.
Wed 28	Bricks and cement production (April)	PN	D of the Environment
Thurs 29	Unemployment (April-final)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Employment in production industries (March)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (March)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (April)	Gazette	D of Employment
	Energy trends	PN	D of Energy
	Construction–new orders (March)	PN	D of the Environment

PN=*Press Notice* LG=*London Gazette* FS=*Financial Statistics* T and I=*Trade and Industry*

Correction

Economic Trends No 257

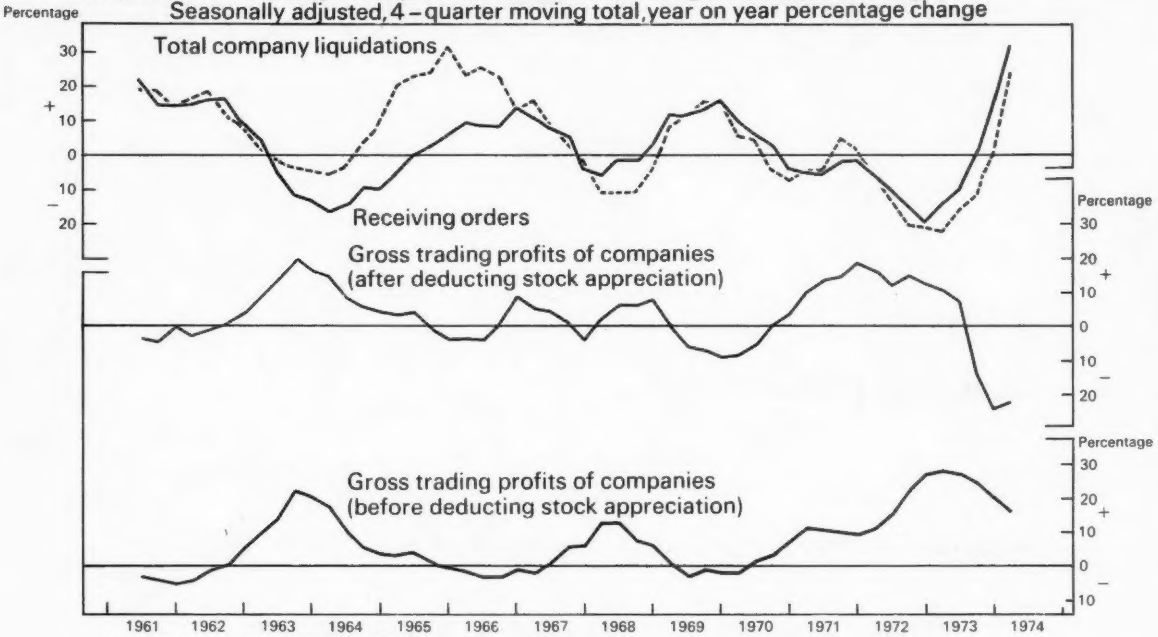
Article—'Insolvency statistics for England and Wales'

Charts 3 and 4 given on page 123 of the March 1975 issue of *Economic Trends* have been amended. The revised charts are given overleaf.

Central Statistical Office
May 1975
LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

CHART 3 Receiving orders, total company liquidations[1] and gross trading profits of companies (before and after deducting stock appreciation)

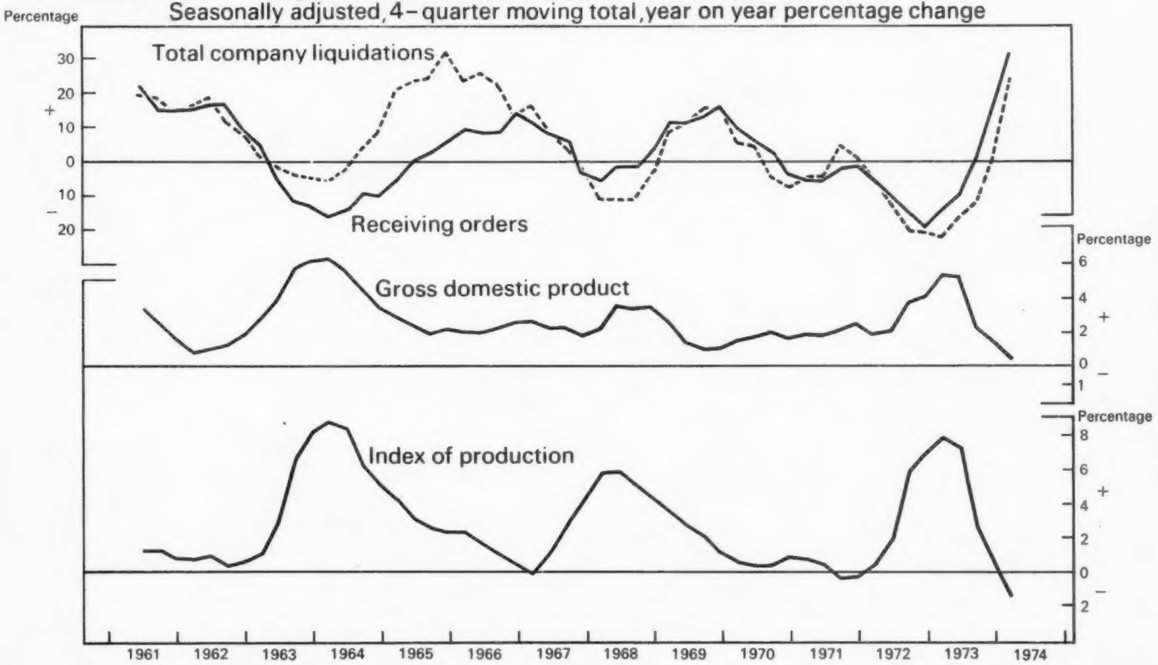
Seasonally adjusted, 4–quarter moving total, year on year percentage change



[1] Compulsory *plus* creditors' voluntary liquidations

CHART 4 Receiving orders, total company liquidations[1], gross domestic product (E)[2] and index of production[3]

Seasonally adjusted, 4–quarter moving total, year on year percentage change



[1] Compulsory *plus* creditors' voluntary liquidations

[2] At 1970 prices

[3] All industries

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Economic Trends

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Introduction

Economic Trends is prepared monthly by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the statistics divisions of Government Departments and the Bank of England.

Within the regular tables and charts in the front half of the publication there are three distinct sections–'Latest developments' is a kind of stop press section containing summaries of press releases issued during the month, current economic events and a table of monthly indicators. *It is important to note that data in this section may not be wholly consistent with other series shown in the publication which have gone to press earlier.*

The second section contains key economic indicators arranged in tabular form on left hand pages and charted on facing right hand pages. Colour has been used to aid interpretation in some of the charts–for example by creating a background grid on those charts drawn to a logarithmic scale. Index numbers in some tables and charts are given on a common base date for convenience of comparison.

Finally there is a section of reference cycles which identifies leading indicators in the business cycle and was introduced with an article in the March 1975 issue. Further related graphs are included in the February, May, August and November issues.

Quarterly articles on balance of payments appear in the March, June, September, December issues and on national accounts in the January, April, July, October issues. Other articles comment on and analyse economic statistics and introduce new series, new analyses and new methodology. There are notes and summaries about relevant articles appearing in other government publications and news of developments in economic statistics.

Notes on tables

1. This issue contains information available to the CSO on 18 April in respect of the main tables and charts. The 'Latest developments' section may contain later information.

2. Statistics relate mainly to the United Kingdom; where figures are for Great Britain only, this is shown on the table.

3. Rounding may lead to inconsistencies between the sum of constituent parts and the total in some tables.

4. A line drawn across a column between two consecutive figures indicates that the figures above and below the line have been compiled on different bases and are not strictly comparable. In each case a footnote explains the difference.

5. Symbols used: .. not available or not meaningful
– nil or less than half the final digit shown
§ series for which measures of variability are given on page 68
† indicates that the series has been revised since last issue; the period marked is the earliest in the table to have been revised

Government Statistical Service

A service of statistical information and advice is provided to Government by specialist staffs employed in the statistics divisions of individual Departments. Statistics are made generally available through their publications and further information and advice on them can be obtained from the Department concerned. The sources of the series published in this volume and further information about them are shown on page 00. Current telephone numbers of these sources as well as general information about *Economic Trends* can be obtained from the Central Statistical Office, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ. Telephone 01-930 5422 Ext 602.

Enquiries about orders and subscriptions should be made to the publisher, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Telephone 01-928 6977.

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Latest developments in the economy[1]

Retail trade

The volume of total retail sales in the first quarter appears to have been little different from the level in the fourth quarter of 1974. In March, the index fell by 1½ per cent from February, however the figure may have been influenced by some earlier bringing forward of expenditure; in the first two months of the year the higher volume of trade, particularly in January, probably reflected comparatively buoyant annual 'sales'.

Consumers' expenditure

Preliminary estimates imply that the volume of consumers' expenditure in the first quarter was virtually unchanged from the level in the fourth quarter of 1974 and was about 1 per cent higher than the level in the second half of 1974.

Financial position of industrial and commercial companies

The financial deficit of industrial and commercial companies showed a massive increase from £540 million to £3,610 million between 1973 and 1974, although the deficit began to lessen late in the year. The deficit in the fourth quarter was reduced to £730 million, some £320 million less than in the previous quarter.

Industrial output

Latest index of production figures show that industrial output in the three months December to February was 2½ per cent below its level in the previous three months. The all industries index for February was little changed from January.

Unemployment and vacancies

The number of unemployed (Great Britain) excluding school-leavers and adult students increased by 38,300 to 759,800 in April (3·3 per cent of all employees). There is an estimated normal seasonal decrease of 12,700 between March and April.

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices decreased by 12,800 in April to 173,300. There is an estimated normal seasonal increase of 8,200

Short-time working

In the week ending February 15, 1975, 181,000 operatives in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were on short-time working as compared with 128,000 on short-time working in the week ending January 18, 1975. An approximate estimate for the middle of April is 225,000; this is based on reports from the regions and may not be precisely comparable with or have the same accuracy as the regular monthly statistics.

Earnings and wage rates

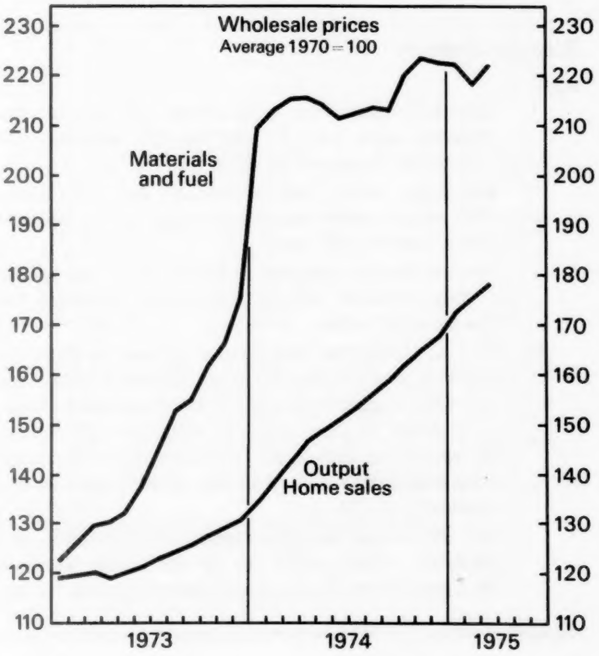
As a result of the rise in the index of average earnings in February, the Department of Employment estimate that if there had not been a three-day week in the early part of 1974, the annual increase would have been about 29 per cent.

Basic weekly wage rates rose again in February to 166·8 (July 1972=100) mainly due to increases for workers employed in coalmining and to the second stage of the national engineering agreement made in April 1974.

Prices

The index of retail prices for March was 124·3 (January 1974=100) representing an increase of 2·0 per cent on February and of 21·2 per cent on March 1974.

The price of fuel purchased by all manufacturing industry increased by 7¾ per cent in March reflecting the sharp rise in the cost of coal. The higher cost of coal for carbonising was largely responsible for the increase of 1¼ per cent in the price of basic materials purchased by manufacturing industry, although this was partly offset by a continued reduction in the price of imported chemicals, steel, semi-manufactures and crude oil.



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[1] All data are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise stated. In most cases estimates are provisional and subject to revision.

Trade and balance of payments

There was an estimated £14 million surplus on the current account in March. The deficit on trade in goods was £106 million which was substantially less than that recorded in February; the reduction owes much to the effects of the industrial disputes in the Port of London (and perhaps also the fishermen's blockage of certain ports). Imports were reduced because the statistics for March correspond closely to the movement of goods arriving in the month and the effects of the dispute are therefore fully reflected in the figures. The March export figures were less affected because they relate, on average, to goods passing through the ports from about mid-February to mid-March and thus do not fully reflect the impact of the dispute.

In the first quarter, the favourable movements in trade combined with the effects of the industrial disputes led to a reduction of £783 million in the visible trade deficit as compared with the fourth quarter of 1974. A rise of 7½ per cent in the volume of exports and a fall of 6 per cent in the volume of imports were partly accounted for by the effects of industrial disputes. The terms of trade rose by 2½ per cent.

Money stock

In the four weeks ending 19 March the broad version of money stock (M_3) rose by 1 per cent and the narrower version (M_1) rose by 2 per cent. However M_3 would not have risen much in the period but for an unusually large increase in UK residents' foreign currency deposits reflecting a temporary change in the pattern of oil companies overseas receipts and payments.

Economic events

April

1 Electricity prices rose by an average 28½ per cent for domestic users (and 7½ per cent for industry) and coal prices increased by £3 a ton.

3 Electricity supply manual workers agreed to a pay offer which would increase earnings by 31 per cent above levels a year ago.

7 London dockers returned to work after voting against a shop stewards' recommendation to continue the five-week old strike.

9 Mr Eric Heffer was dismissed as Minister of State for Industry after defying the Prime Minister's ruling that anti-EEC Ministers should not speak against Government policy in the Commons referendum debate. At the end of the debate, the Government's recommendation that Britain should remain an EEC member got a majority of 226.

The Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Bill was published, which would set up the British National Oil Corporation, the proposed State oil group, by the autumn of 1975. It would have powers to borrow up to a limit of £600 million.

OECD Ministers met in Paris to sign an agreement on a $25 billion 'safety net' Financial Support Fund, for those member countries in serious financial difficulties mainly caused by the world oil crisis.

14 The March trade figures showed the smallest current account for nearly two years (£106 million).

Pay awards for 500,000 non-industrial civil servants were announced. The rise over 15 months was 32 per cent but an average of 26 per cent expressed at an annual rate.

The annual Brown Book *Development of the oil and gas resources of the United Kingdom* was published. Because of continuing delays in the offshore development programme, Britain may only get between 1 and 3 million tons of oil from the North Sea in 1975. The previous forecast was 5 million tons).

15 *The Budget* (details given on page 120).
The Chancellor said the main purpose of the Budget would be to ensure that our economy could take full advantage of the strong recovery in world trade expected next year. The strategy must be to achieve a substantial improvement in our current account deficit in the next two years, and to eliminate it entirely as rapidly as possible thereafter.

17 A White Paper *Food from our own resources*, aimed at reducing the food import bill by £530 million a year by 1980, was published.

18 Minimum lending rate fell to 9¾ per cent (from 10 per cent).

Doctors and dentists working for the national health service are to receive pay rises averaging 35 per cent above last year's level.

It was announced that rail fares would go up by 15 per cent on May 18.

21 At a TUC-Labour Party Liaison Committee meeting, the Chancellor warned that an 'even tougher' budget could follow in the autumn.

Barclays, National Westminster and Midland banks cut base rates to 9½ per cent. (Barclays from 10¼ per cent, the other two from 10½ per cent).

22 Lloyds cut base rate to 9½ per cent; National Westminster Bank cut its personal loan rate by one per cent to 8 per cent.

The railwayman's pay claim for rises of 30 per cent to be referred to an arbitration tribunal following the unions' rejection of the Board's 21·2 per cent offer.

23 Building societies announced that the interest rate paid to investors will be cut from 7½ to 7 per cent from June 1, but the mortgage interest rate will remain at 11 per cent.

Selected monthly indicators[1]

		Seasonally adjusted						Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted			
		1971 =100	Thousands	1970 =100	Thousands		Jan. 1970 =100	1970 =100	Jan. 1962 =100[2]	£ million			
										Balance of payments current account			
		Volume of retail sales (GB)[3] §	New registrations of cars (GB)§	Index of industrial production[4] §	Unemployment[5] (GB)§	Vacancies[6] (GB)§	Average earnings (all employees) (GB)§	Wholesale prices of basic materials and fuel[7]	General index of retail prices (all items)	Exports (f.o.b.)§	Imports (f.o.b.)§	Current balance	Money stock M_3[8]
1973	F	111·7	155·0	110·3	665·8	231·2	144·4	126·0	172·4	899	981		26,430
	M	113·9	150·5	110·8	636·3	252·7	143·9	129·4	173·4	880	1,093		26,840
	A	107·2	138·1	109·4	615·6	272·7	146·6	130·1	176·7	927	991		27,240 27,170
	M	107·0	133·5	109·2	604·8	292·8	149·5	132·3	178·0	913	1,130	−210	27,330
	J	110·3	134·9	110·1	593·7	305·6	151·9	137·5	178·9	948	1,067		27,870
	J	110·4	146·8	110·9	576·3	322·9	154·0	145·3	179·7	975	1,111		28,890
	A	110·7	153·0	110·4	555·0	332·1	154·0	152·5	180·2	975	1,220	−231	29,580
	S	110·6	128·8	110·8	533·8	347·1	156·4	154·7	181·8	1,040	1,229		30,280
	O	111·2	127·0	111·7	511·3	359·8	158·2	161·7	185·4	994	1,383		30,970
	N	112·1	125·7	110·6	490·3	365·0	160·3	166·0	186·8	1,029	1,307	−492	31,330
	D	112·6	103·0	106·3	479·7	359·5	161·4	175·1	188·2	1,025	1,335		32,150
1974	J	109·1	92·9	101·2	538·0	305·5	154·1[9]	209·5	100·0	1,064	1,424		32,810
	F	110·1	109·0	103·3	551·6	278·6	156·8[9]	213·1	101·7	1,173	1,610	−971	33,410
	M	110·0	106·1	105·9	546·9	274·7	164·3	215·0	102·6	1,263	1,745		33,430
	A	107·9	96·5	107·3	546·1	298·0	164·7	215·4	106·1	1,272	1,675		33,450
	M	105·6	105·3	107·5	548·1	315·3	169·6	214·0	107·6	1,304	1,783	−985	33,580
	J	108·2	111·0	108·6	562·4	318·7	176·2	211·7	108·7	1,324	1,758		33,520
	J	109·2	105·7	109·2	576·8	316·5	181·8	212·3	109·7	1,337	1,769		34,570
	A	111·4	101·9	109·1	596·5	300·8	185·5	213·7	109·8	1,378	1,787	−797	34,930
	S	112·2	118·5	107·6	603·2	301·1	189·2	212·8	111·0	1,446	1,816		34,980
	O	111·4	101·9	107·0	606·5	293·5	191·8	220·1	113·2	1,347	1,841†		35,150
	N	112·8	98·3	106·6	612·8	272·5	200·9	223·8	115·2	1,296	1,896	−1,075	35,580
	D	110·8	86·9	102·8	..[10]	..[10]	208·9	222·5	116·9	1,386	1,745		35,830
1975	J	113·0[11]	109·5	105·2†	678·0[12]	..[10]	206·0†	221·9†[13]	119·9	1,562	1,837	−155	35,970
	F	112·3†[13]	112·8	105·3	704·5	192·4	210·0	218·1[13]	121·9	1,456†	1,746	−170	36,280†
	M	110·5[13]	96·7		721·5†	186·1		221·8[13]	124·3	1,540	1,646	+ 14	36,620
	A				759·8[13]	173·3[13]							
Percentage change, latest three months on previous three months													
1974	N	*+2·3*	—	*−1·7*	*+5·0*	*−7·4*	*+7·1*	*+3·0*	*+3·4*	*+ 1·2*	*+4·5*	..	*+2·6*
	D	*+0·7*	*−12·0*	*−2·9*	..	..	*+8·1*	*+4·3*	*+4·5*	*− 3·2*	*+2·1*	..	*+2·0*
1975	J	*+0·5*	*− 8·6*	*−2·8†*	..	..	*+8·7*	*+3·3*	*+5·4*	*+ 1·8*	*+0·6*	..	*+2·2*
	F	*−0·1†*	*− 3·0*	*−2·5*	..	..	*+7·4*	*+0·9*	*+5·7*	*+ 7·7†*	*−4·1*	..	*+2·3*
	M	*+0·2*	*+11·1*		..	..		*−0·7*	*+6·0*	*+13·1*	*−4·6*		*+2·2*
	A				..	..							
Percentage change, latest three months on corresponding period of previous year													
1974	N	*+0·7*	*−16·5*	*−3·6*	*+18·7*	*−19·1*	*+22·5*	*+36·1*	*+17·5*	*+33·5*	*+41·7*	..	*+14·2*
	D	*−0·3*	*−19·3*	*−3·7*	..	..	*+25·4*	*+32·5*	*+18·2*	*+32·2*	*+36·2*	..	*+12·8*
1975	J	*+0·8*	*− 8·4*	*−1·1*	..	..	..	*+21·4†*	*+19·1*	*+36·1*	*+34·7*	..	*+11·5*
	F	*+1·3†*	*+ 1·4*	*+0·8*	..	..	..	*+10·8*	*+19·6*	*+35·1*	*+21·9*	..	*+10·0*
	M	*+2·0*	*+ 3·6*		*+28·6*	..		*+ 3·8*	*+20·3*	*+30·2*	*+ 9·4*	..	*+ 9·3*
	A				*+32·9*	*−35·2*			..				

[1] Data given may not be wholly consistent with that shown elsewhere in the publication.

[2] The current series is based on 15 January 1974=100; the retail prices index based on January 1962=100 was 191·8 at that date.

[3] This index is given to one decimal place but this does not imply that it can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[4] All industries covered.

[5] Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students.

[6] Vacancies notified to employment offices.

[7] Purchased by manufacturing industry.

[8] Amounts outstanding at mid-month. The break in series at mid-April 1973 shows the effect of a change in contributors which is described in *Financial Statistics.*

[9] The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

[10] Figure not available due to industrial action. [11] See footnote [4] on page 12. [12] Estimate of 20 January 1975. [13] Provisional.

6

Gross domestic product at factor cost[1]

	Seasonally adjusted								
	At current prices				**At 1970 prices**				
	£ million		**1970=100**		**£ million**	**1970=100**			
	Based on:		Based on:		Based on:	Based on:			Average estimate §
	expenditure data	income data	expenditure data	income data	expenditure data	expenditure data §	income data[2] §	output data §	
1964	29,243†	29,052†	67·8	67·8†	37,631†	87·3†	86·4†	87·0†	86·9†
1965	31,221	31,271	72·4†	72·4	38,576	89·5	89·3	89·5	89·4
1966	33,123	33,025	76·8	76·8	39 359	91·3	90·7	91·1	91·0
1967	34,942	34,660	81·0	81·0	40,378	93·6	92·6	92·7	93·0
1968	37,417	37,307	86·8	86·8	41,804	96·9	96·4	96·6	96·6
1969	39,298	39,423	91·1	91·2	42,365	98·2	98·3	98·4	98·3
1970	43,123	43,248	100·0	100·0	43,123	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	48,538	48,218	112·6	111·5	43,967	102·0	101·0	101·4	101·4
1972	54,451	54,313	126·3	125·6	44,956	104·3	103·7	104·5	104·1
1973	62,501	62,316	144·9	144·1	47,355	109·8	109·2	109·8	109·6
1974	71,706	71,019	166·3	164·2	47,631	110·5	109·1	108·9	109·5
1969 *1*	9,603†	9,611†	89·1†	89·0†	10,534†	97·7†	97·5†	97·7†	97·7†
2	9,693	9,770	89·9	90·4	10,508	97·5	98·0	98·7	98·0
3	9,880	9,939	91·6	91·9	10,586	98·2	98·5	98·5	98·4
4	10,122	10,103	93·9	93·4	10,737	99·6	99·1	98·6	99·1
1970 *1*	10,228	10,198	94·9	94·3	10,591	98·2	97·7	99·3	98·4
2	10 674	10,762	99·0	99·5	10,779	100·0	100·5	99·7	100·1
3	10,893	11,024	101·0	102·0	10,819	100·4	101·3	100·4	100·7
4	11,328	11,264	105·1	104·2	10,934	101·4	100·6	100·6	100·9
1971 *1*	11,382	11,450	105·6	105·9	10,758	99·8	100·1	100·2	100·0
2	11,868	11,843	110·1	109·5	10,909	101·2	100·7	101·3	101·1
3	12,520	12,340	116·1	114·1	11,145	103·4	101·6	101·9	102·3
4	12,768	12,585	118·4	116·4	11,155	103·5	101·7	102·2	102·4
1972 *1*	12,980	12,725	120·4	117·7	11,057	102·6	100·3	101·3	101·4
2	13,373	13 402	124·0	124·0	11,227	104·1	104·1	104·5	104·2
3	13,713	13,765	127·3	127·3	11,209	104·0	104·1	105·2	104·4
4	14,385	14,421	133·4	133·4	11,463	106·3	106·3	106·9	106·5
1973 *1*	15,416	15,076	143·0	139·4	12,033	111·6	108·9	110·0	110·1
2	15,216	15,322	141·1	141·7	11,720	108·7	109·2	109·2	109·0
3	15,835	15,732	146·9	145·5	11,841	109·8	108·8	110·3	109·7
4	16,034	16,186	148·7	149·7	11,761	109·1	109·8	109·8	109·6
1974 *1*	16,114	15,701	149·5	145·2	11,526	106·9	103·9	106·7	105·8
2	17,069	17,011	158·3	157·3	11,894	110·3	109·7	109·4	109·8
3	18,937	18,784	175·7	173·7	12,153	112·7	111·5	110·5	111·6
4	19,586	19,523	181·7	180·6	12,058	111·9	111·2	108·8	110·6
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year								
1973 *1*	*+18·8†*	*+18·5†*	*+18·8†*	*+18·4†*	*+8·8†*	*+8·8†*	*+8·6†*	*+8·6†*	*+8·6†*
2	*+13·8*	*+14·3*	*+13·8*	*+14·3*	*+4·4*	*+4·4*	*+4·9*	*+4·5*	*+4·6*
3	*+15·5*	*+14·3*	*+15·4*	*+14·3*	*+5·6*	*+5·6*	*+4·5*	*+4·8*	*+5·1*
4	*+11·5*	*+12·2*	*+11·5*	*+12·2*	*+2·6*	*+2·6*	*+3·3*	*+2·7*	*+2·9*
1974 *1*	*+ 4·5*	*+ 4·1*	*+ 4·5*	*+ 4·2*	*−4·2*	*−4·2*	*−4·6*	*−3·0*	*−3·9*
2	*+12·2*	*+11·0*	*+12·2*	*+11·0*	*+1·5*	*+1·5*	*+0·5*	*+0·2*	*+0·7*
3	*+19·6*	*+19·4*	*+19·6*	*+19·4*	*+2·6*	*+2·6*	*+2·5*	*+0·2*	*+1·7*
4	*+22·2*	*+20·6*	*+22·2*	*+20·6*	*+2·5*	*+2·6*	*+1·3*	*−0·9*	*+0·9*

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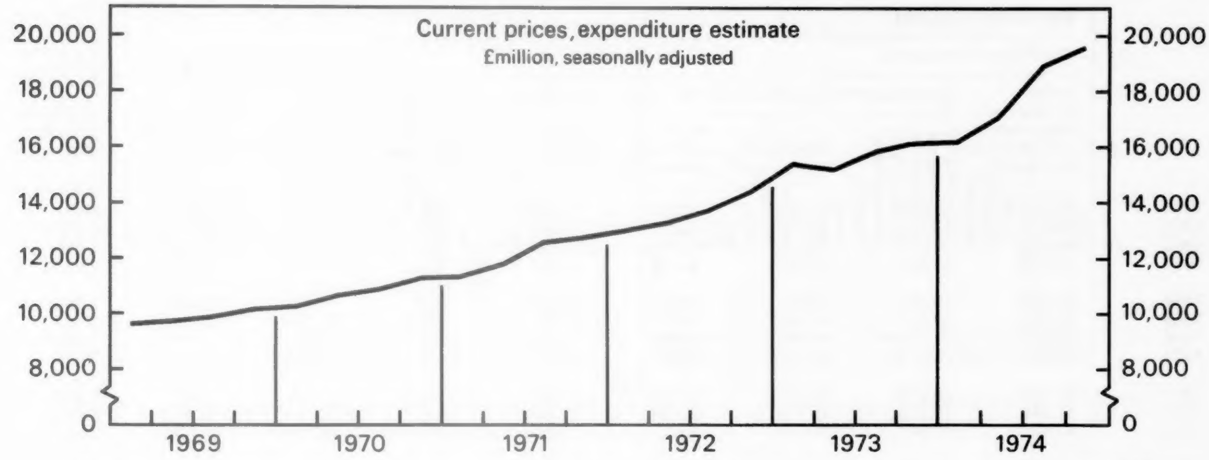
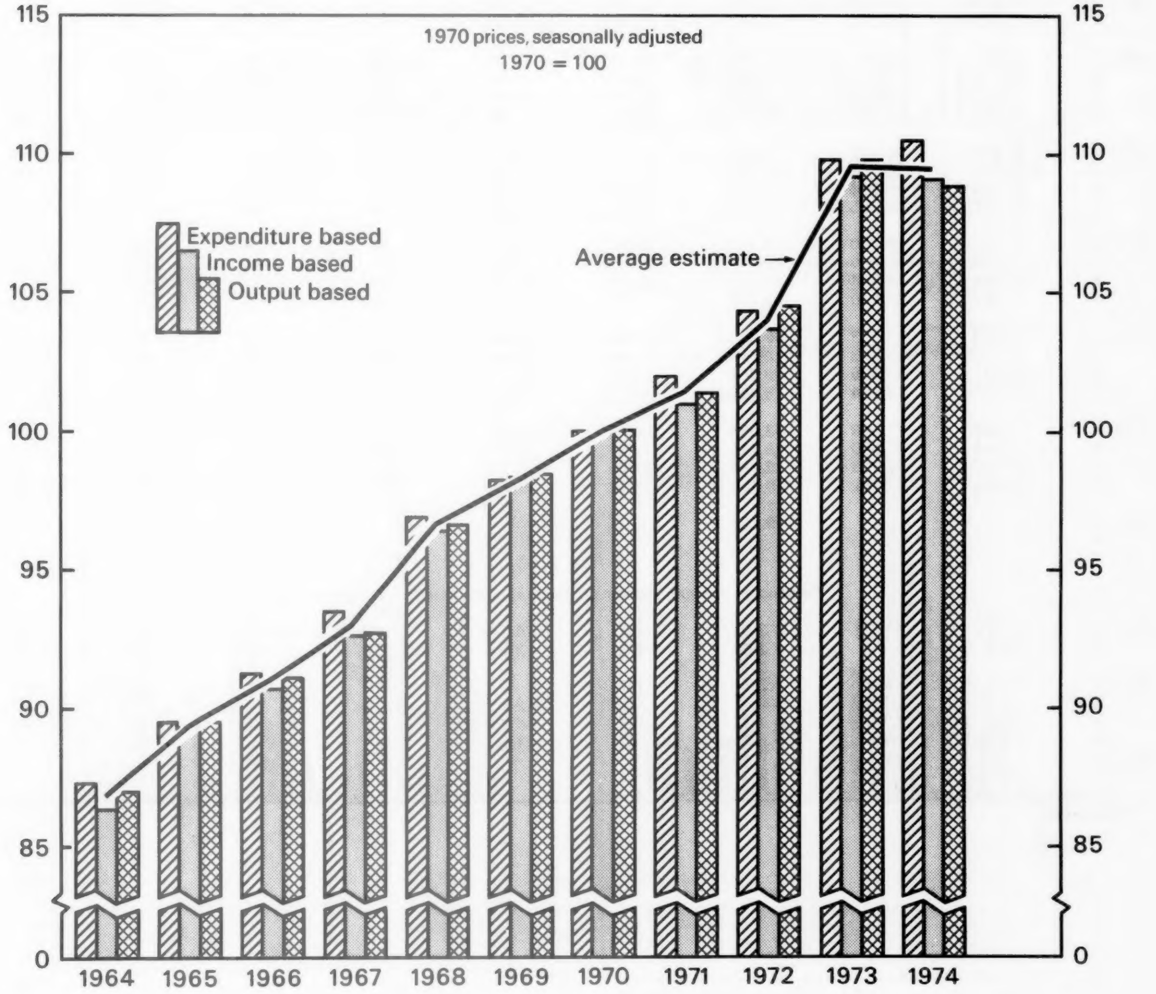
[1] These estimates are given to one decimal place but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[2] Income data deflated by the price index implied by estimates based on expenditure data.


Current prices, expenditure estimate
£million, seasonally adjusted
20,000
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974


1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
1970 = 100
115
110
105
100
95
90
85
0
Expenditure based
Income based
Output based
Average estimate
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

8

Expenditure on the gross domestic product

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1970 prices

	Gross domestic product at factor cost (expenditure based)	Final expenditure on goods and services at market prices						Imports of goods and services §	Adjustment to factor cost
		Total	Consumers' expenditure §	Public authorities' consumption	Gross fixed investment §	Stockbuilding §	Exports of goods and services §		
1964	37,631†	52,889†	28,283	8,138	7,541†	936†	7,991†	8,487†	6,771
1965	38,576	53,945	28,717	8,357	7,885	614	8,372	8,571	6,798
1966	39,359	55,058	29,269	8,595	8,081	412	8,701	8,781	6,918
1967	40,378	56,866	29,853†	9,075	8,764	373	8,801	9,373	7,115
1968	41,804	59,142	30,557	9,103	9,164	500	9,818	10,060	7,278
1969	42,365	59,971	30,636	8,960	9,192	449	10,734	10,354	7,252
1970	43,123	61,529	31,365	9,095	9,378	439	11,252	10,873	7,533
1971	43,967	63,211	32,206	9,366	9,526	76	12,037	11,379	7,865
1972	44,956	65,949	34,132	9,745	9,781	− 54	12,345	12,479	8,514†
1973	47,355	70,228	35,730	10,109	10,183	696	13,510	13,890	8,983
1974	47,631	70,543	35,708	10,306	9,921	337	14,271	14,015	8 897
1969 *3*	10,586†	15,034†	7,639†	2,235	2,325†	79†	2,756†	2,621†	1,827
4	10,737	15,150	7,743	2,250	2,303	95	2,759	2,584	1,829
1970 *1*	10,591	15,050	7,696	2,237	2,284	27	2,806	2,610	1,849
2	10,779	15,418	7,828	2,273	2,357	164	2,796	2,758	1,881
3	10,819	15,435	7,913	2,290	2,349	162	2,721	2,696	1,920
4	10,934	15,626	7,928	2,295	2,388	86	2,929	2,809	1,883
1971 *1*	10,758	15,475	7,855	2,310	2,344	132	2,834	2,822	1,895
2	10,909	15 705	8,000	2,334	2,389	− 90	3,072	2,866	1,930
3	11.145	15 966	8,130	2,355	2,390	2	3,089	2,818	2,003
4	11,155	16,065	8,221	2,367	2,403	32	3,042	2,873	2,037
1972 *1*	11,057	16,180	8,324	2,421	2,431	− 34	3,038	3,043	2,080†
2	11,227	16,435	8,477	2,408	2,438	− 31	3,143	3,058	2,150
3	11,209	16,314	8,605	2,444	2,433	− 7	2,839	2,995	2,110
4	11,463	17,020	8,726	2,472	2,479	18	3,325	3,383	2,174
1973 *1*	12,033	17,713	9,045	2,486	2,591	277	3 314	3,416	2,264
2	11,720	17,336	8,789	2,512	2,468	188	3,379	3,385	2,231
3	11,841	17,575	8,941	2,539	2,558	100	3,437	3,501	2,233
4	11,761	17,604	8,955	2,572	2,566	131	3 380	3,588	2,255
1974 *1*	11,526	17,298	8,855	2,550	2,590	−235	3,538	3,526	2,246
2	11,894	17,580	8,791	2,549†	2,415	208	3,617	3,524	2,162
3	12,153	17,883	8,964	2,585	2,427	257	3,650	3,521	2,209
4	12,058	17,782	9,098	2,622	2,489	107	3,466	3,444	2,280
1975 *1*[1]			9,125				3,645	3,276	
2									
Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year									
1973 *3*	*+5·6†*	*+7·7†*	*+3·9*	*+3·9*	*+5·1*	..	*+21·1†*	*+16·9†*	*+5·8†*
4	*+2·6*	*+2·1*	*+2·6†*	*+4·0*	*+3·5*	..	*+ 1·7*	*+ 6·1*	*+3·7*
1974 *1*	*−4·2*	*−2·3*	*−2·1*	*+2·6*	—	..	*+ 6·8*	*+ 3·2*	*−0·8*
2	*+1·5*	*+1·4*	—	*+1·5†*	*−2·1*	..	*+ 7·0*	*+ 4·1*	*−3·1*
3	*+2·6*	*+1·8*	*−0·3*	*+1·8*	*−5·1†*	..	*+ 6·2*	*+ 0·6*	*−1·1*
4	*+2·5*	*+1·0*	*+1·6*	*+1·9*	*−3·0*	..	*+ 2·5*	*− 4·0*	*+1·1*
1975 *1*[1]							*+ 3·0*	*− 7·1*	
2									

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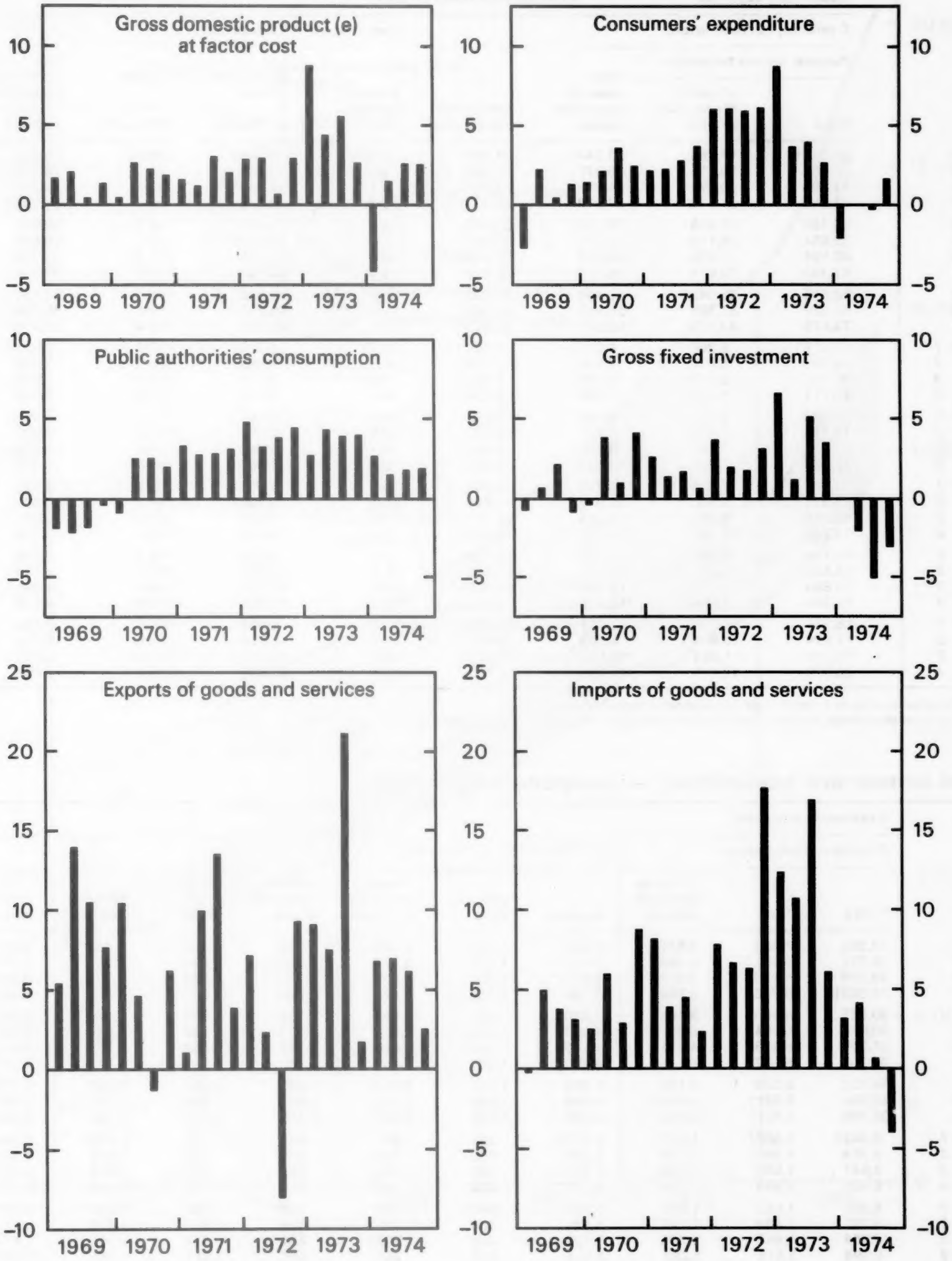
[1] Provisional.

1970 prices, percentage change on year earlier.



Personal disposable income and consumption

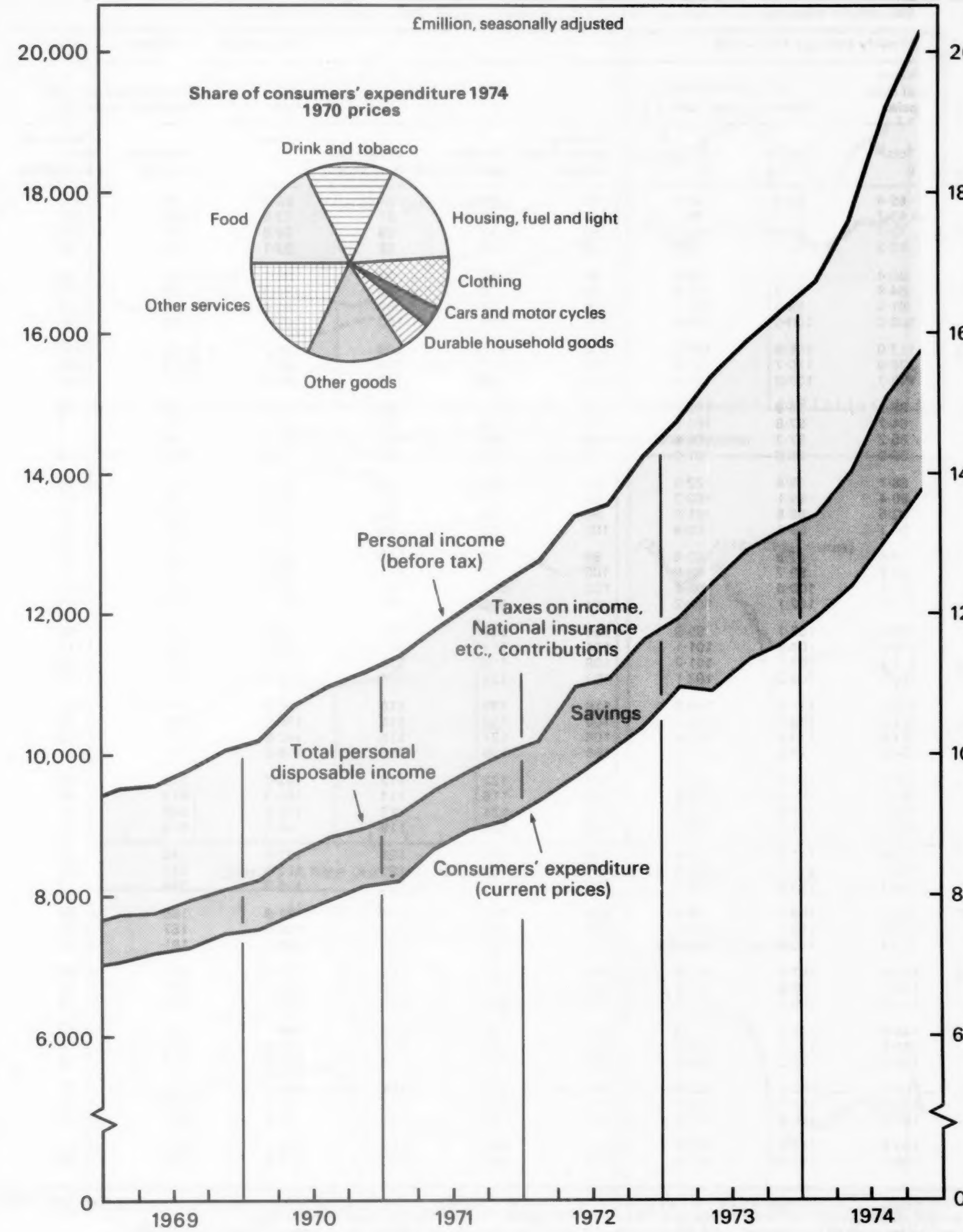
	Seasonally adjusted							
	£ million, current prices				**Percentage**	**1970 prices**		
	Personal income before tax		Total personal disposable income	Consumers' expenditure	Personal savings ratio[1]	Real personal disposable income[2]		Real consumers' expenditure §
	Total	*of which:* Wages and salaries				£ million §	1970=100	£ million
1964	27,568†	17,765	23,344†	21,463	8·1†	30,762†	88·9†	28,283
1965	30,080	19,115	25,071	22,856	8·8	31,500	91·1	28,717
1966	32,190	20,370	26,655	24,227	9·1	32,202	93·1	29,269
1967	33,855	21,140	27,813	25,432†	9·6	32,648	94·4	29,853†
1968	36,485	22,515	29,719	27,322	8·1	33,236	96·1	30,557
1969	39,054	24,110	31,600	28,951	8·4	33,439	96·7	30,636
1970	43,154	26,830	34,593	31,365	9·3	34,593	100·0	31,365
1971	47,750	29,675	38,456	34,859	9·4	35,529	102·7	32,206
1972	53,948	33,040†	43,894	39,428	10·2	37,998	109·8	34,132
1973	62,370	37,795	50,513	44,785	11·3	40,300	116·5	35,730
1974	73,979	44,865	58,345	51,282	12·1	40,626	117·4	35,708
1970 *1*	10,218†	6,350	8,211†	7,527†	8·3†	8,396†	97·1	7,696†
2	10,765	6,670	8,616	7,754	10·0	8,699	100·6	7,828
3	10,995	6,845	8,826	7,958	9·8	8,776	101·5†	7,913
4	11,177	6,965	8,940	8,126	9·1	8,722	100·8	7,928
1971 *1*	11,382	7,165	9,168	8,232	10·2	8,747	101·1	7,855
2	11,795	7,335	9,472	8,637	8·8	8,773	101·4	8,000
3	12,121	7,545	9,793	8,898	9·1	8,947	103·4	8,130
4	12,452	7,630	10,023	9,092	9·3	9,062	104·8	8,221
1972 *1*	12,758	7,835†	10,210	9,341	8·5	9,099	105·2	8,324
2	13,377	8,150	10,948	9,681	11·6	9,588	110·9	8,477
3	13,565	8,355	11,085	10,011	9·7	9,529	110·2	8,605
4	14,248	8,700	11,651	10,395	10·8	9,782	113·1	8,726
1973 *1*	14,754	8,980	11,935	10,979	8·0	9,836	113·7	9,045
2	15,402	9,365	12,467	10,906	12·5	10,051	115·6	8,789
3	15,880	9,570	12,903	11,309	12·4	10,205	118·0	8,941
4	16,334	9,880	13,208	11,591	12·2	10,208	115·9	8,955
1974 *1*	16,734	10,010	13,442	11,950	11·1	9,964	115·5	8,855
2	17,679	10,805	14,063	12,443	11·5	9,938	115·5	8,791
3	19,246	11,635	15,105	13,109	13·2	10,332	119·5	8,964
4	20,320	12,415	15,735	13,780	12·4	10,392	120·2	9,098

[1] Personal saving as a percentage of personal disposable income.

[2] Personal disposable income revalued by the implied consumers' expenditure deflator (1970=100).

Real consumers' expenditure — component categories

	Seasonally adjusted									
	£ million, 1970 prices									
	Total §	Food	Alcoholic drink and tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing including footwear	Durable household goods	Cars and motor cycles	Other goods	Other services
1964	28,283	6,080	3,621	3,431	1,324	2,336	1,275	866	3,843	5,507
1965	28,717	6,081	3,543	3,548	1,371	2,426	1,307	836	4,027	5,578
1966	29,269	6,170	3,673	3,654	1,387	2,425	1,273	833	4,228	5,626
1967	29,853†	6,228	3,765	3,798	1,393	2,443	1,306	900	4,412	5 608†
1968	30,557	6,260	3,863	3,939	1,432	2,555	1,378	959	4,620	5,551
1969	30,636	6,264	3,881	4,068	1,484	2,577	1,313	855	4,647	5,547
1970	31,365	6,365	4,031	4,140	1,495	2,666	1,353	969	4,732	5,614
1971	32,206	6,362	4,130	4,230†	1,484	2,692	1,451	1,263	4,892†	5,702
1972	34,132	6,320	4,436	4,353	1,537	2,873	1,692	1,523	5,325	6,073
1973	35,730	6,391†	4,944†	4,388	1,568	3,023	1,863	1,559†	5,733	6,261
1974	35,708	6,421	5,023	4,500	1,609	3,003	1,739	1,247	5,784	6,382
1973 *1*	9,045†	1,602†	1,180†	1,137†	383	801	488	435	1,433†	1,586†
2	8,789	1,592	1,237	1,060	393	728	445	374†	1,410	1,550
3	8,941	1,598	1,250	1,101	388	745	459	408	1,441	1,551
4	8,955	1,599	1,277	1,090	404	749	471	342	1,449	1,574
1974 *1*	8,855	1,562	1,323	1,100	381†	754	443†	284	1,441	1,567
2	8,791	1,603	1,220	1,121	390	721	409	337	1,426	1,564
3	8,964	1,642	1,195	1,136	408	774†	434	315	1,446	1,614
4	9,098	1,614	1,285	1,143	430	754	453	311	1,471	1,637


£million, seasonally adjusted
Share of consumers' expenditure 1974
1970 prices
Drink and tobacco
Food
Housing, fuel and light
Clothing
Other services
Cars and motor cycles
Durable household goods
Other goods
Personal income
(before tax)
Taxes on income,
National insurance
etc., contributions
Savings
Total personal
disposable income
Consumers' expenditure
(current prices)
20,000
18,000
16,000
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

12

Retail sales, new registrations of cars and hire purchase debt (Great Britain)

		Seasonally adjusted								
		Weekly average 1971=100						Thousands[1]	£ million	
		Value of retail sales	Volume of retail sales					New registrations of cars§	Hire purchase and other instalment credit[2]	
		Total[3] §	Total[3] §	Food shops[3] §	Clothing and footwear shops§	Durable goods shops§	Other non-food shops§		New credit extended	Changes in debt outstanding
1964		65·4	89·4	96·1	89	81	84	99·2	1,236	+323
1965		69·7	91·6	96·7	93	85	87	93·5	1,590	+121
1966		72·7	92·8	98·3	93	84	89	88·8	1,450	−134
1967		75·3	94·6	99·5	93	87	92	93·1	1,556	− 40
1968		80·4	97·2	100·5	96	92	96	93·1	1,643	+ 46
1969		84·9	97·3	101·6	96	89	96	82·3	1,587	− 20
1970		91·4	99·0	101·7	98	92	99	91·4	1,735	+ 84
1971		100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100	100	108·5	2,053	+240
1972		112·0	105·8	101·5	105	115	109	138·6	2,497	+424
1973		126·9	110·7	101·0	109	127	118	137·1	2,871	+438
1974		146·7	109·9	101·8	107	123	117	102·8	2,517	−155
1969	*1*	83·2	96·9	102·0	95	88	95	77·9	383	− 16
	2	84·7	97·8	101·9	97	89	97	88·1	402	+ 1
	3	85·2	97·2	101·5	96	89	96	86·7	396	− 3
	4	86·0	96·9	101·0	95	89	95	76·4	406	− 2
1970	*1*	88·7	98·6	102·3	96	90	98	86·2	413	+ 10
	2	90·4	99·1	102·2	99	91	98	95·3	438	+ 24
	3	92·5	99·5	101·6	99	93	99	92·5	452	+ 20
	4	94·1	99·1	100·9	100	93	98	91·7	432	+ 30
1971	*1*	94·5	97·8	100·5	99	95	95	94·1	431	+ 13
	2	99·2	99·7	99·8	100	96	101	96·6	478	+ 37
	3	101·7	100·5	99·6	100	104	101	115·9	572	+107
	4	104·6	102·1	100·2	101	106	104	127·2	572	+ 83
1972	*1*	105·8	102·1	99·9	100	107	104	124·0	570	+ 84
	2	109·3	104·8	101·1	104	114	107	146·6	619	+112
	3	114·1	107·3	101·7	108	118	111	139·5	638	+118
	4	118·6	109·2	103·1	107	122	114	144·2	670	+110
1973	*1*	123·5	111·8	100·8	116	130	118	151·5	761	+171
	2	122·0	108·3	100·7	105	122	115	135·5	681	+ 87
	3	127·8	110·6	101·4	108	127	118	142·9	717	+103
	4	134·2	112·0	101·3	109	130	121	118·6	712	+ 77
1974	*1*	136·8	109·8	100·1	107	122	119	102·7	576	− 68
	2	140·6	107·3	100·8	103	118	114	104·3	614	− 43
	3	150·6	111·0	103·3	111	124	117	108·7	648	− 15
	4	158·5	111·6	103·0	108	128	119	95·7	679	− 29
1973	*O*	132·4	111·2	99·4	110	129	121	127·0	246	+ 33
	N	134·1	112·1	100·9	109	132	121	125·7	242	+ 28
	D	135·7	112·6	103·1	108	128	121	103·0	224	+ 16
1974	*J*	134·7	109·1	99·4	108	117	119	92·9	198	− 32
	F	137·0	110·1	100·3	108	125	119	109·0	187	− 23
	M	138·4	110·0	100·6	106	123	120	106·1	191	− 13
	A	138·9	107·9	100·3	104	121	115	96·5	202	− 13
	M	138·7	105·6	100·2	98	117	112	105·3	207	− 16
	J	143·5	108·2	101·7	106	116	115	111·0	205	− 14
	J	146·6	109·2	102·3	107	121	115	105·7	216	− 9
	A	150·5	111·4	102·7	111	125	118	101·9	215	− 4
	S	154·0	112·2	104·5	113	126	117	118·5	217	− 2
	O	156·4	111·4	102·8	111	124	118	101·9	231	− 11
	N	160·3	112·8	103·9	108	132	120	98·3	224	− 11
	D	158·8	110·8	102·4	104	128	119	86·9	224	− 7
1975	*J*[4]	165·8	113·0	101·5	117	130	120	109·5	246	+ 7
	F	166·7	112·3	101·0	112	135	120	112·8	243	− 10
	M									

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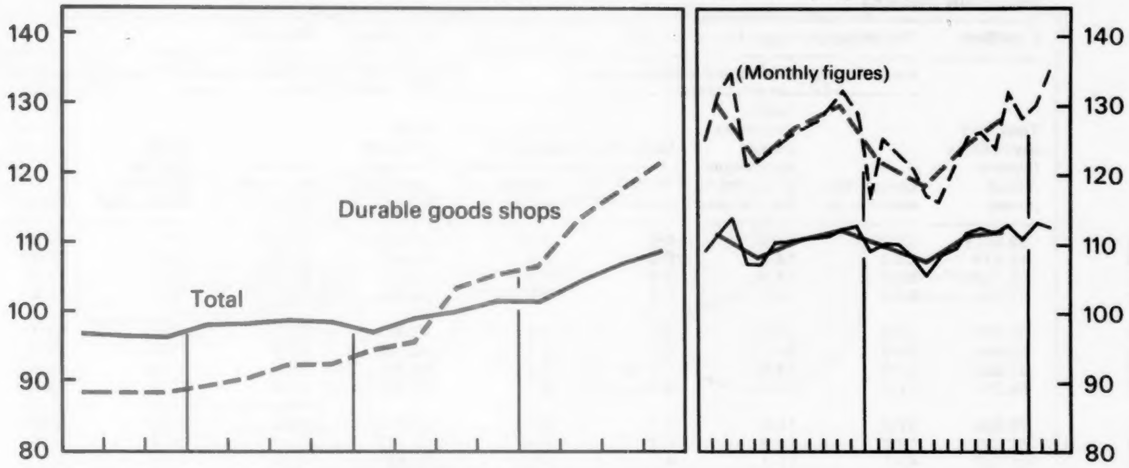
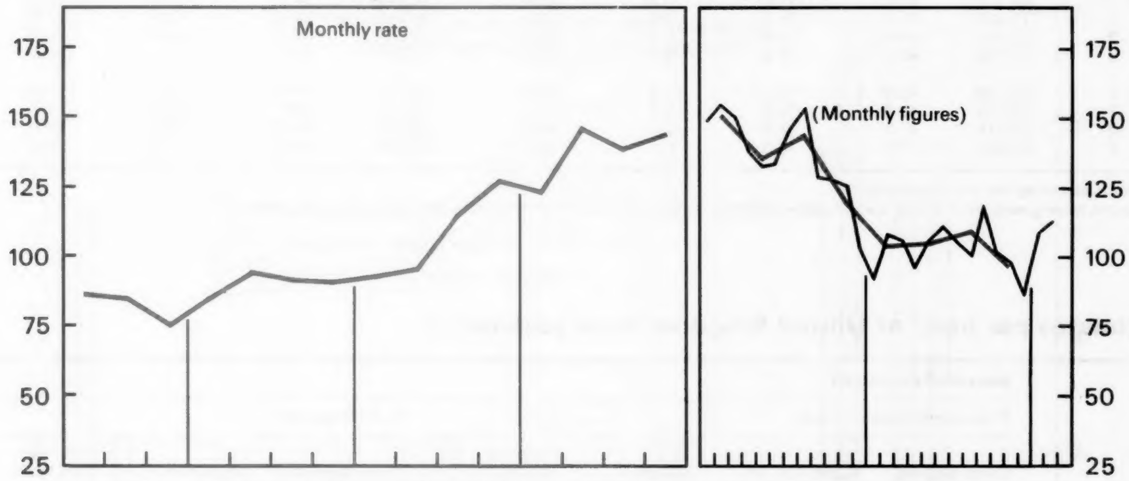
[1] Monthly averages. [2] Credit extended by and repaid to finance houses and retailers, i.e. durable goods shops and department stores *plus* (from 1965) other general stores, general mail order houses and the non-durable goods departments of co-operative societies.

[3] These indices are given to one decimal place, but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

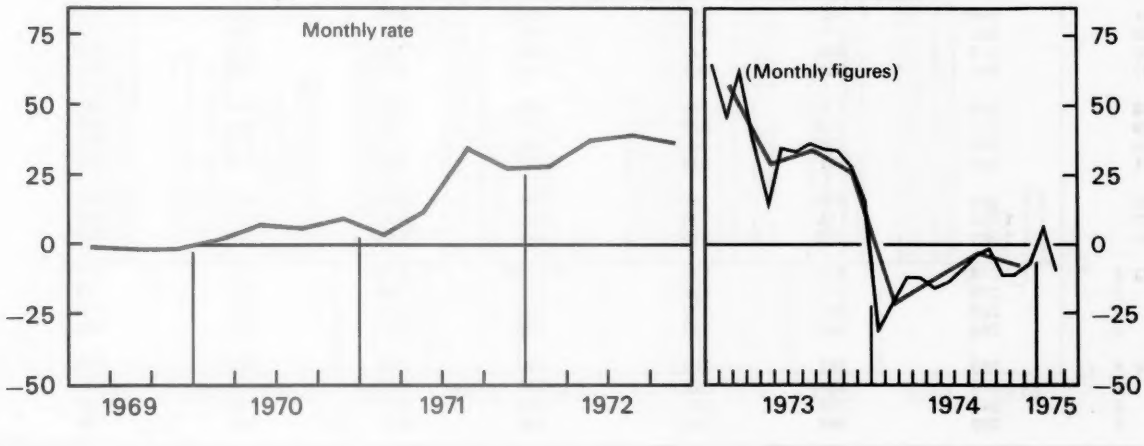
[4] Monthly figures of retail sales are based on four-week periods, except for the months of March, June, September and December which are five-week periods. Because of timing differences January 1975 is exceptionally a five-week period. Further details are given in the Technical note to the retail sales figures on page 716 of *Trade and Industry*, 14 March 1975.



Volume of retail sales Weekly average 1971 = 100, seasonally adjusted



New registrations of cars Thousands, seasonally adjusted



Change in hire purchase debt outstanding £million, seasonally adjusted

Shares of income and expenditure

	Seasonally adjusted								
	£ million	Per cent				£ million	Per cent		
		Percentage share of total final expenditure					Percentage share of total domestic income		
	Total final expenditure (current market prices)	Consumers' expenditure	Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services	Gross fixed investment		Total domestic income (current prices)[1]	Income from employment	Gross trading profits of companies[1]	Other[1],[2]
				Public sector	Private sector				
1964	39,891†	53·8†	13·8	6·5	8·7†	29,344†	67·2	15·5	17·3
1965	42,479	53·8	14·2	6·5†	8·8	31,589	67·4†	15·0	17·6†
1966	45,123	53·7	14·6	6·9	8·4	33,380	68·3	13·8	17·9
1967	47,841	53·2	15·2	7·6	8·1	34,840	68·1	13·4	18·5
1968	52,514	52·0	14·7	7·2	8·4	37,881	67·0	13·9	19·1
1969	55,910	51·8	14·5	6·7	8·7	40,158	67·4	12·9	19·7
1970	61,529	51·0	14·8	6·7	8·6	44,400	68·1	12·3†	19·6
1971	68,274	51·1	15·2	6·5	8·7	49,311	67·9	12·3	19·8
1972	75,999	51·9	15·5	6·1	9·1	55,672	67·3	12·5	20·3
1973	89,283	50·2	14·9	6·2	9·6	65,423	65·6	13·4	21·0
1974	106,523	48·1	15·4	6·5	8·8	76,831	66·8	12·8	20·3
1973 *1*	21,676†	50·7†	14·6†	6·3†	9·5†	15,540†	65·6†	13·9†	20·5†
2	21,490	50·7	15·1	6·0	9·6	16,045	66·0	13·2	20·7
3	22,719	49·8	14·9	6·2	9·5	16,635	65·5	13·3	21·2
4	23,398	49·5	14·9	6·4	9·6	17,203	65·5	13·1	21·5
1974 *1*	24,158	49·5	15·2	7·4	9·0	17,735	64·7	14·4	20·9
2	26,005	47·8	14·8	5·9	8·9	18,607	66·1	13·3	20·7
3	27,719	47·3	15·5	6·1	8·6	19,845	67·3	12·6	20·0
4	28,641	48·1	16·3	6·5	8·5	20,644	68·9	11·3	19·8

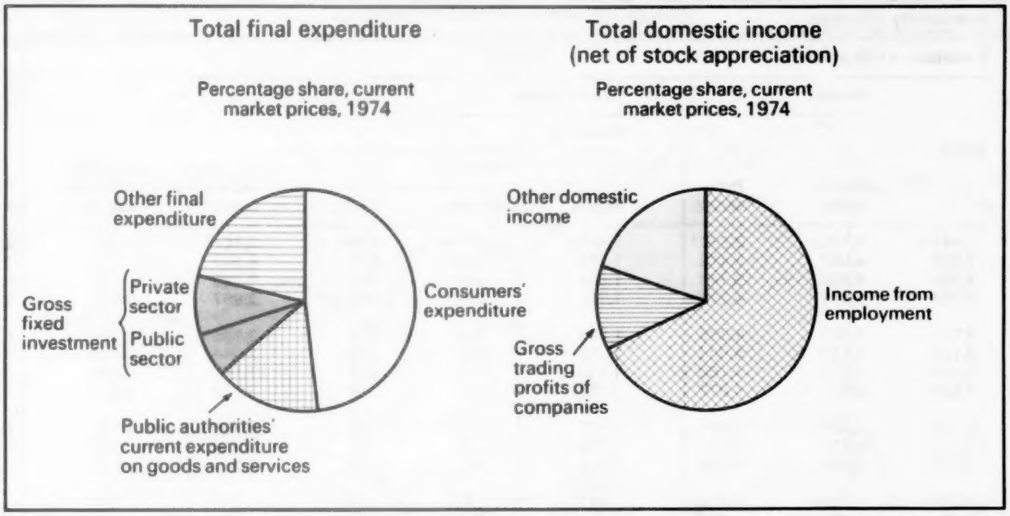
[1] After providing for stock appreciation.

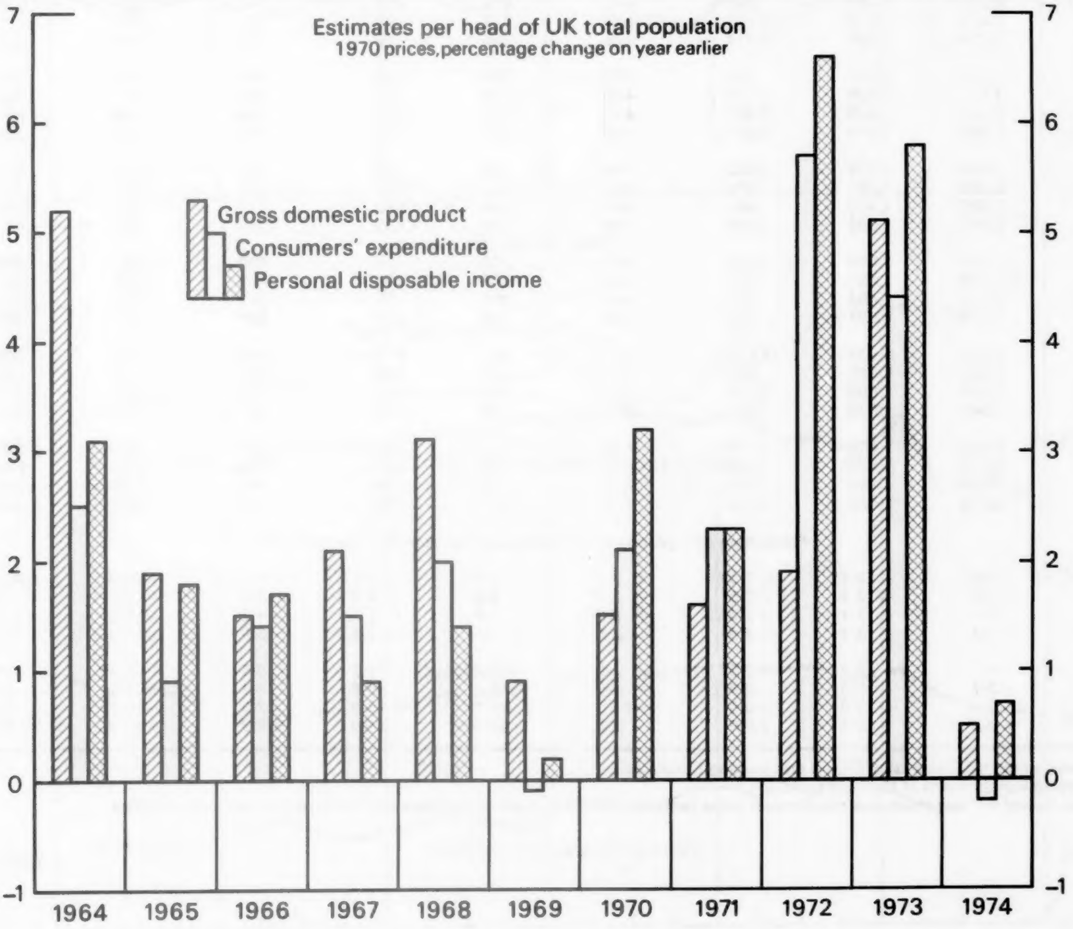
[2] Gross trading surplus of public corporations and other public enterprises, income from rent and self-employment.

Estimates per head of United Kingdom total population

	Seasonally adjusted						
	£, current market prices				£, 1970 prices		
	Gross national product	Gross domestic product[1]	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income	Gross domestic product[1]	Consumers' expenditure	Personal disposable income
1964	549†	541†	397†	432†	696†	523†	569†
1965	582	574	420	461	709	528	579
1966	613	606	443	488	720	536	589
1967	643	636	463	506	735	543	594
1968	684	678	495	539	758	554	603
1969	719	710	523	571	765	553	604
1970	786	777	565	623	777	565	623
1971	881	871	626	690	789	578	638
1972	984	974	706	786	805	611	680
1973	1,135	1,116	799	902	845	638	719
1974	1,301	1,279	915	1,040	849	637	725
1973 *1*	278†	275†	196	213†	215†	162	176†
2	275	272	195	223	209	157	179
3	288	283	202	230	211	160	182
4	294	286	207	236	210	160	182
1974 *1*	293	287	213†	240	206	158†	178
2	310	304	222	251	212	157	177
3	343	338	234	269	217	160	184
4	355	349	246	281	215	162	185

[1] **Based on expenditure data.**


Total final expenditure
Percentage share, current market prices, 1974
Other final expenditure
Gross fixed investment
Private sector
Public sector
Consumers' expenditure
Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services
Total domestic income (net of stock appreciation)
Percentage share, current market prices, 1974
Other domestic income
Income from employment
Gross trading profits of companies


Estimates per head of UK total population
1970 prices, percentage change on year earlier
Gross domestic product
Consumers' expenditure
Personal disposable income
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
−1
1964
1965
1966
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

16

Gross domestic fixed capital formation by sector and by type of asset

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1970 prices

	Total§	Sector[1]		Type of asset					
				Dwellings					
					of which:				
		Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private	Public	Other new buildings and works[2]	Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery
1964	7,541†	4,210†	3,331†	1,503†	875†	628†	2,467†	767	2,804
1965	7,885	4,387	3,498	1,561	890	671	2,572	751	3,001
1966	8,081	4,339	3,742	1,604	847	757	2,585	672	3,220
1967	8.764	4,487	4,277	1,781	915	866	2,857	752	3,374
1968	9,164	4,898	4,266	1,866	957	909	2,995	925	3,378
1969	9,192	5,190	4,002	1,786	894	892	3,044	909	3,453
1970	9,378	5,278	4,100	1,642	841	801	3,161	970	3,605
1971	9,526	5,451	4,075	1,752	1,007	745	3,276	1,003	3,495
1972	9,781	5,827	3,954	1,861	1,147	714	3,346	1,141	3,433
1973	10,183	6,212	3,971	1,884	1,185	699	3,233	1,222	3,844†
1974	9,921	5,885	4,036	1,728	942	786	3,045	1,125	4,023
1969 *1*	2,294†	1,281†	1,013†	462†	238†	224†	746†	230	856
2	2,270	1,292	978	441	229	212	743	230	856
3	2,325	1,328	997	455	222	233	781	218	871
4	2,303	1,289	1,014	428	205	223	774	231	870
1970 *1*	2,284	1,289	995	403	204	199	763	236	882
2	2,357	1,328	1,029	406	205	201	793	261	897
3	2,349	1,346	1,003	413	211	202	799	238	899
4	2,388	1,315	1,073	420	221	199	806	235	927
1971 *1*	2,344	1,275	1,069	424	236	188	802	245	873
2	2,389	1,391	998	440	246	194	815	262	872
3	2,390	1,403	987	434	254	180	819	255	882
4	2,403	1,382	1,021	454	271	183	840	241	868
1972 *1*	2,431	1,395	1,036	462	278	184	830	286	853
2	2,438	1,457	981	460	279	181	845	274	859
3	2,433	1,454	979	464	292	172	841	271	857
4	2,479	1,521	958	475	298	177	830	310	864
1973 *1*	2,591	1,571	1,020	479	300	179	843	310	959†
2	2,468	1,512	956	470	304	166	803	271	924
3	2,558	1,557	1,001	478	297	181	806	297	977
4	2,566	1,572	994	457	284	173	781	344	984
1974 *1*	2,590	1,472	1,118	472	249	223[3]	839	284†	995
2	2,415	1,492	923	430	248	182[3]	730	265	990
3	2,427	1,476	951	414	226	188	747	278	988
4	2,489	1,445	1,044	412	219	193	729	298	1,050
				Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
1973 *1*	*+6.6†*	*+12·6†*	*−1·5†*	*+ 3·7†*	*+ 7·9†*	*− 2·7†*	*+1·6†*	*+ 8·4*	*+12·4†*
2	*+1·2*	*+ 3·8*	*−2·5*	*+ 2·2*	*+ 9·0*	*− 8·3*	*−5·0*	*− 1·1*	*+ 7·6*
3	*+5·1*	*+ 7·1*	*+2·3*	*+ 3·0*	*+ 1·7*	*+ 5·2*	*−4·2*	*+ 9·6*	*+14·0*
4	*+3·5*	*+ 3·4*	*+3·8*	*− 3·8*	*− 4·7*	*− 2·3*	*−5·9*	*+11·0*	*+13·9*
1974 *1*	—	*− 6·3*	*+9·6*	*− 1·5*	*−17·0*	*+24·6*	*−0·5*	*− 8·4†*	*+ 3·8*
2	*−2·1*	*− 1·3*	*−3·4*	*− 8·5*	*−18·4*	*+ 9·6*	*−9·1*	*− 2·2*	*+ 7·1*
3	*−5·1*	*− 5·2*	*−5·0*	*−13·4*	*−23·9*	*+ 3·9*	*−7·3*	*− 6·4*	*+ 1·1*
4	*−3·0*	*− 8·1*	*+5·0*	*− 9·8*	*−22·9*	*+11·6*	*−6·7*	*−13·4*	*+ 6·7*

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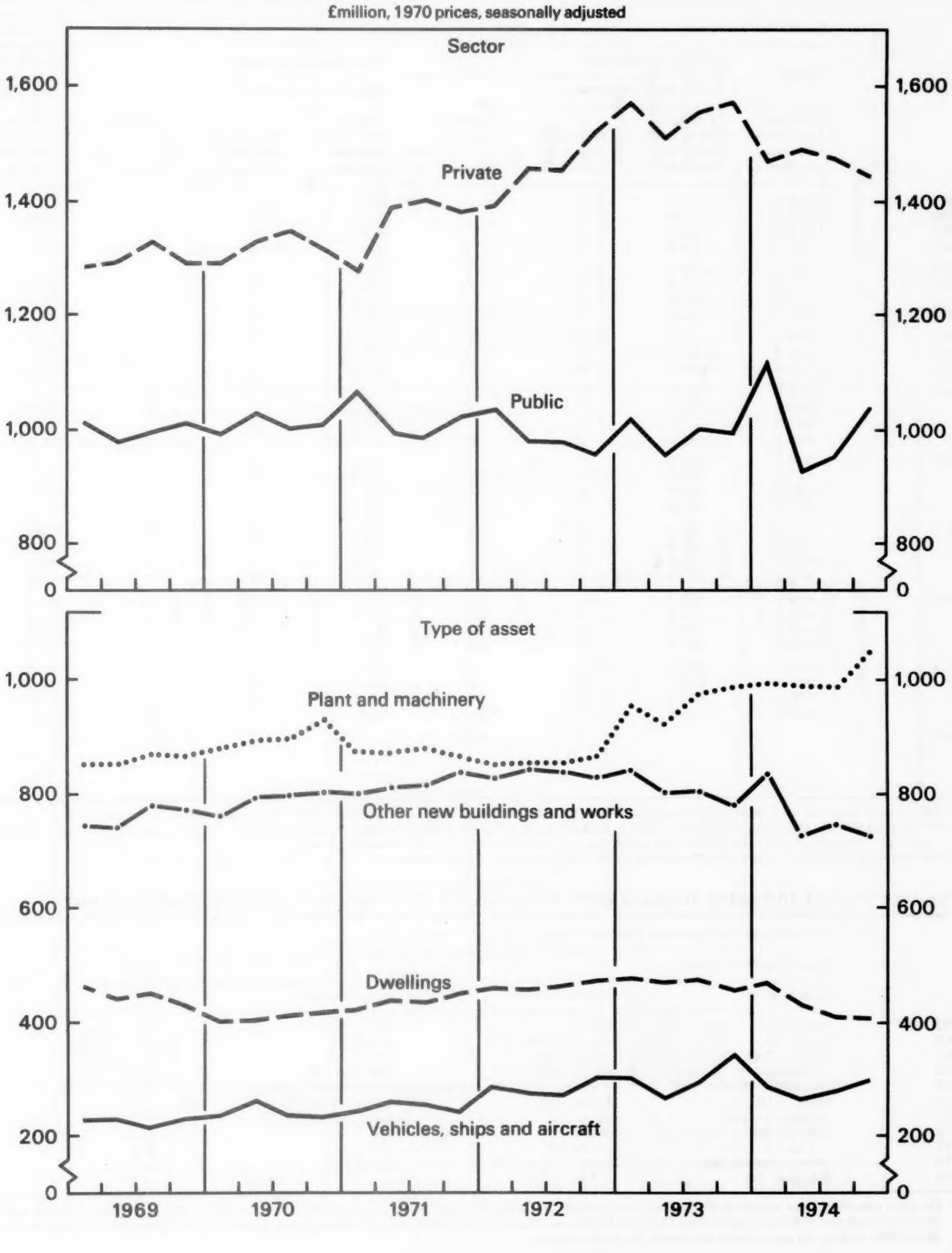
[1] Including purchases *less* sales of land and existing buildings.

[2] Including transfer costs of land and buildings.

[3] These figures are very much less reliable than usual because of low response by the local authorities to the quarterly enquiries.


£million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
Sector
Private
Public
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
0
Type of asset
Plant and machinery
Other new buildings and works
Dwellings
Vehicles, ships and aircraft
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

Indicators of fixed investment by manufacturing industry

		Gross fixed investment in manufacturing industry							New orders received by contractors for private industrial work(GB)[1]
		Total§	Plant and machinery			New building and works			
			Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry	Gross fixed investment		CBI Intentions Inquiry	
		£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted	*Percentage change on year earlier*	Balance[2]	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted	*Percentage change on year earlier*	Balance[2]	£ million, 1970 prices, seasonally adjusted
1964		1,560·8	1,120·7	*+12*	..	342·4	*+14*	..	518·5
1965		1,726·0	1,239·8	*+11*	..	384·0	*+12*	..	535·6
1966		1,773·7	1,312·0	*+ 6*	..	363·4	*− 5*	..	510·1
1967		1,737·7	1,318·6	*+ 1*	..	319·6	*−12*	..	527·9
1968		1,851·2	1,406·1	*+ 7*	..	335·9	*+ 5*	..	549·6
1969		1,977·5	1,471·5	*+ 5*	..	390·1	*+16*	..	605·9
1970		2,129·8	1,623·9	*+10*	..	391·2	—	..	565·2
1971		1,996·6	1,523·8	*− 6*	..	358·5	*− 8*	..	417·3
1972		1,806·3	1,365·9	*−10*	..	320·8	*−11*	..	469·8
1973		1,924·4	1,469·4	*+ 8*	..	326·0	*+ 2*	..	590·6
1974		2,125·8	1,616·9	*+10*	..	364·0	*+12*	..	493·8[4]†
1970	*1*	515·6	389·5	*+19*	− 5	96·8	*+ 2*	−18	123·5
	2	536·5	407·7	*+11*	− 3	99·6	*+ 3*	−20	137·9
	3	537·0	410·3	*+ 7*	..	97·7	*− 4*	..	143·6
	4	540·7	416·4	*+ 6*	− 8	97·1	*+ 1*	−21	160·2
1971	*1*	517·3	396·0	*+ 2*	..[3]	93·5	*− 3*	..[3]	111·6
	2	501·6	382·9	*− 6*	−31	89·9	*−10*	−37	98·9
	3	499·9	384·5	*− 6*	−13	86·9	*−11*	−25	102·6
	4	477·8	360·4	*−13*	..	88·2	*− 9*	..	104·2
1972	*1*	477·7	365·2	*− 8*	3	85·1	− 9	−17	109·0
	2	447·4	338·6	*−12*	9	80·3	*−11*	−11	107·8
	3	439·2	328·9	*−14*	16	79·9	*− 8*	− 4	105·5
	4	442·0	333·2	*− 8*	17	75·5	*−14*	− 2	147·5
1973	*1*	474·3	363·5	—	30	78·0	*− 8*	4	133·2
	2	460·3	354·4	*+ 5*	35	75·8	*− 6*	11	137·0
	3	486·5	370·7	*+13*	39	83·6	*+ 5*	18	154·6
	4	503·3	380·8	*+14*	38	88·6	+17	16	165·8
1974	*1*	526·9	402·7	*+11*	− 3	89·7	*+15*	−15	108·3
	2	529·0	403·7	*+14*	2	89·4	*+18*	−10	115·2
	3	528·4	401·5	*+ 8*	− 6	89·8	*+ 7*	−22	144·5
	4	541·5	409·0	*+ 7*	−33	95·1	*+ 7*	−39	125·8†
1975	*1*				−41			−47	
	2								
	3								
	4								

---

[1] New orders from the third quarter 1974 include orders received by firms, mostly small, which have been added to the statistical register.

[2] Percentage of firms expecting to authorise more in next 12 months *less* percentage expecting to authorise less. Figures relate to Inquiries in February, June and October of each year until 1972, when they are held in the first month of each quarter.

[3] No Inquiry was held in February 1971 because of the postal strike. [4] Provisional.

Department of Industry inquiry into investment intentions[1]: manufacturing industry

	Percentage change over previous year			
	Gross fixed investment			
	First forecast	Second forecast	Third forecast	Actual
1965	about +10	about +10	about +10	+15·5
1966	up to +5	not more than +2½	about −4	+ 2·8
1967	about −7 or −8	about −10	about −6	− 2·5
1968	probably some increase	about +5	less than +5	+ 6·4
1969	between +10 and +15	+10 to +15, perhaps top end	of the order of +10	+ 7·0
1970	about +10	about +10	about +2 or +3	+ 7·8
1971	no large change	about −2	about −6 to −8	− 6·3
1972	little change, perhaps a rise	about −3	−7	− 9·7
1973	+2 to +5	+2 to +5	+6	+ 6·6
1974	strong increase about +15	some +12 to +14	about +5	+10·5
1975	less than +5	−7 to −10		

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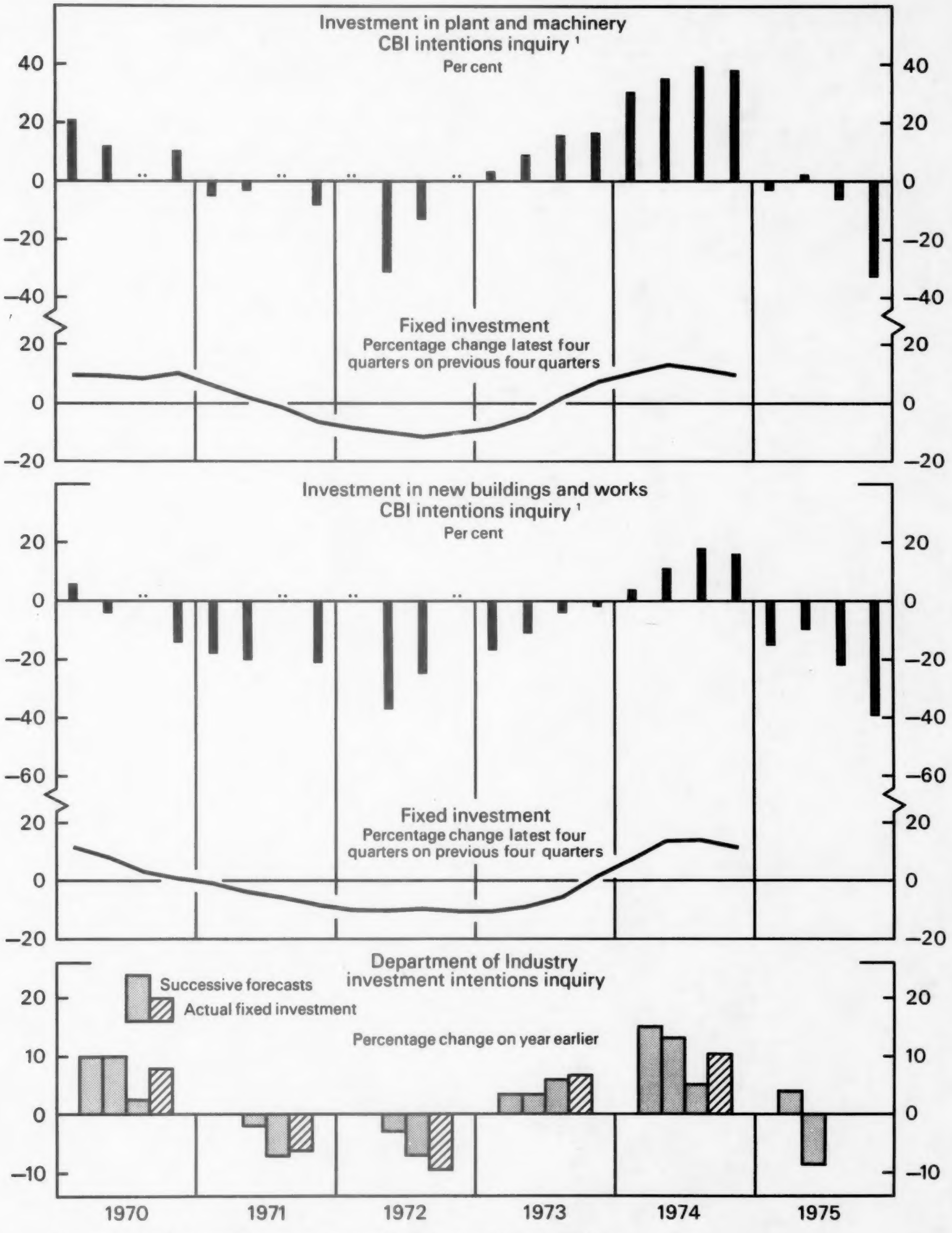
[1] For each year there have usually been three successive forecasts: the first in the preceding summer, the second at the end of the previous year and the third in the summer of the year concerned. Changes for the years before 1966 are in terms of current prices; those for later years are expressed in volume terms, after making an appropriate allowance for price changes.



[1] The results of the CBI intentions inquiry have been moved forward one year for direct comparison with the percentage changes in fixed investment.

20

Indicators of fixed investment in dwellings

	Seasonally adjusted									Unadjusted
	£ million, 1970 prices		Thousands				£ million			1970=100
	Fixed investment in dwellings	Orders received by contractors for new houses (GB)[1]	Housing starts (GB)§		Housing completions (GB)§		Building Societies Association			Average price of new dwellings on mortgage[2]
			Private sector	Public sector	Private sector	Public sector	New commitments for mortgages	Net increase in shares and deposits		
1964	1,503†	1,537·1	247·5	178·6	218·1	155·6	. .	503		66·9
1965	1,561	1,494·3	211·1	181·4	213·8	168·5	1,003	651		73·5
1966	1,604	1,381·2	193·4	185·9	205·4	180·1	1,223	724		78·6
1967	1,781	1,665·9	233·6	213·9	200·4	203·9	1,649	1,099		83·5
1968	1,866	1,435·7	200·1	194·3	222·0	191·7	1,480	767		87·7
1969	1,786	1,165·9	166·8	176·6	181·7	185·1	1,580	895		94·0
1970	1,642	1,171·6	165·1	154·1	170·3	180·1	2,188	1,490		100·0
1971	1,752	1,191·3	207·3	136·6	191·6	158·9	3,013	2,034		112·6
1972	1,861	1,351·3	227·4	123·0	196·3	122·8	3,802	2,193		144·3
1973	1,884	1,247·9	214·9	112·8	186·1	107·5	3,254	2,102		197·7
1974	1,728	875·9†	105·0	146·8	139·6	128·6	3,077	1,993		221·0
1969 *3*	455†	297·4	41·3	47·3	45·0	48·4	394	200		94·9
4	428	298·9	38·0	39·2	41·6	47·7	409	228		96·7
1970 *1*	403	289·9	35·1	35·8	42·2	45·4	452	301		97·3
2	406	301·2	42·2	40·2	41·3	45·1	525	343		99·1
3	413	303·2	44·4	39·9	44·1	46·5	589	420		101·5
4	420	277·3	43·4	38·2	42·7	43·1	622	426		101·5
1971 *1*	424	257·1	47·0	35·9	45·2	43·4	615	415		106·5
2	440	280·9	46·3	33·0	46·3	39·4	738	466		109·8
3	434	306·4	53·8	33·1	49·1	38·1	821	546		115·0
4	454	346·9	60·2	34·6	51·0	38·0	839	607		118·0
1972 *1*	462	333·6	52·4	35·4	49·4	36·4	933	603		125·3
2	460	352·9	57·6	28·5	50·1	33·5	1,024	598		135·5
3	464	337·3	57·6	28·4	48·9	26·1	935	466		154·0
4	475	327·5	59·8	30·7	47·9	26·8	910	526		167·1
1973 *1*	479	375·2	63·5	31·2	49·5	25·4	976	464		184·9
2	470	306·1	55·6	26·9	49·3	29·9	744	784		195·5
3	478	303·5	52·8	27·2	45·8	26·6	842	498		203·3
4	457	263·1	43·0	27·5	41·5	25·6	692	356		209·7
1974 *1*	472	204·8	34·1	35·7	44·8	29·0	521†	218		216·8
2	430	207·0	26·1	38·9	31·9	31·2	581	456		217·6
3	414	233·6	22·5	36·7	30·5	34·5	925	634		222·8
4	412	230·5†	22·3	35·5	32·4	33·9	1,050	685		225·1
1975 *1*							1,111	1 063		
2										
1973 *O*	. .	95·9	14·6	8·6	13·7	8·3	213	152		. .
N	. .	91·5	14·6	9·5	13·8	8·9	248	125		. .
D	. .	75·7	13·8	9·4	14·0	8·4	231	79		. .
1974 *J*	. .	76·7	11·2	10·5	14·0	9·1	214†	62		. .
F	. .	63·1	11·1	12·2	14·2	9·7	169	58		. .
M	. .	65·0	11·8	13·0	16·6	10·2	138	98		. .
A	. .	64·2	8·7	13·1	11·7	10·1	149	136		. .
M	. .	65·3	8·7	13·0	9·7	10·7	197	152		. .
J	. .	77·5	8·7	12·8	10·5	10·4	235	168		. .
J	. .	78·6	7·1	10·9	9·4	10·7	286	207		. .
A	. .	69·6	7·9	13·2	10·0	11·9	290	232		. .
S	. .	85·4	7·5	12·6	11·1	11·9	349	195		. .
O	. .	65·4†	7·1	12·6	11·1	11·0	383	208		. .
N	. .	71·2	7·7	11·8	11·0	11·5	318	234		. .
D	. .	93·9	7·5	11·1	10·3	11·4	349	243		. .
1975 *J*	. .	61·5[3]	10·4†	15·6†	12·2†	11·5†	355	291		. .
F	. .		11·0[3]	15·0[3]	11·0[3]	13·0[3]	401	350		. .
M	. .						355	422		. .

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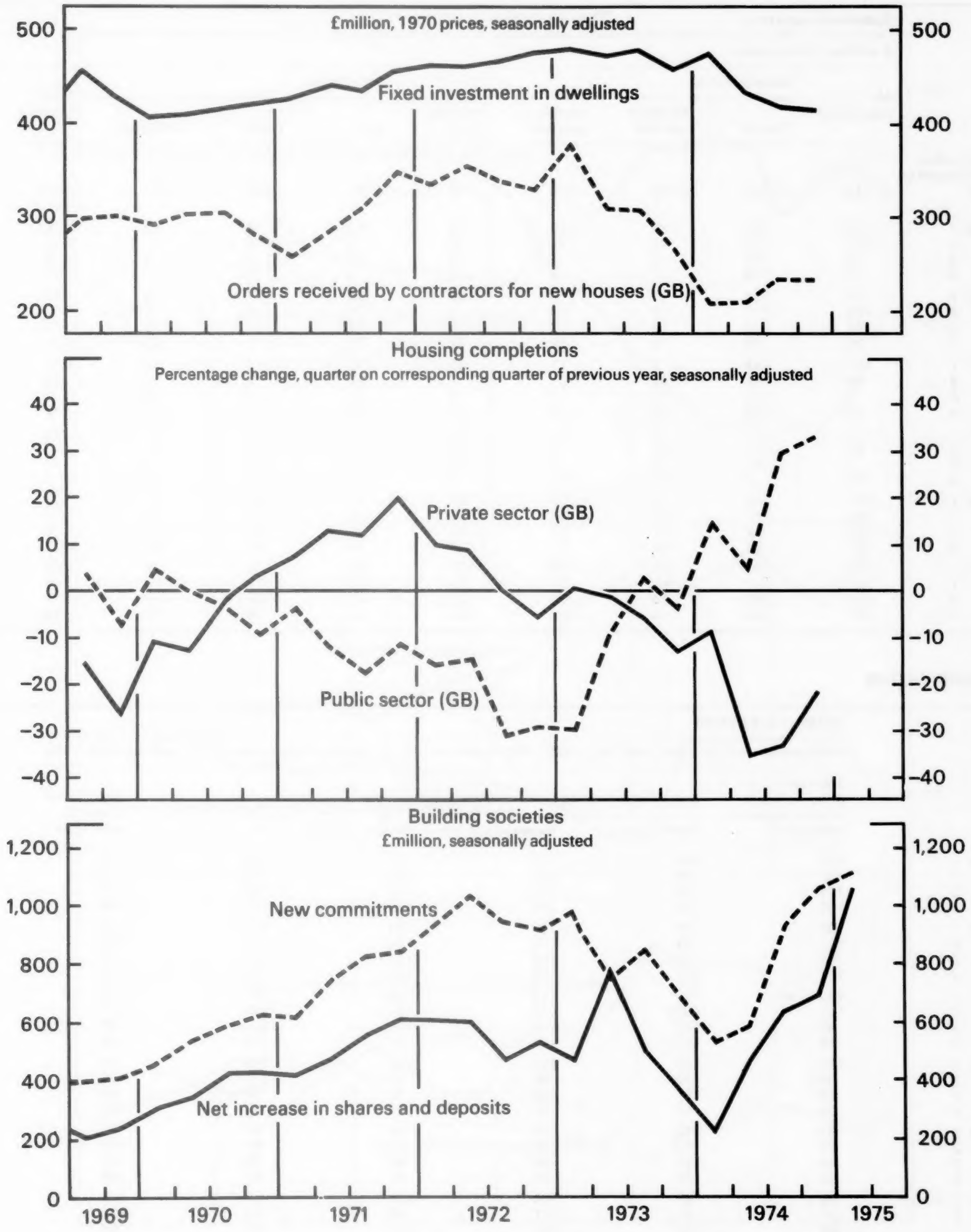
[1] New orders from July 1974 include orders received from firms, mostly small, which have now been added to the statistical register.

[2] Mortgages with building societies by private owners. The index covers only dwellings on which building societies have advanced mortgages during the period. The cost of land is included. Figures relate to average for the quarter. [3] Provisional.



Housing completions

Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year, seasonally adjusted

Building societies

£million, seasonally adjusted

Stock changes

Seasonally adjusted

£ million, 1970 prices

	All industries §	Manufacturing				Distribution			Other industries
		Total §	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	Total	Retail	Wholesale	
Book values end-December 1973	17,732†	10,057	3,705	3,978	2,374	3,702	1,935	1,767	3,973†
1969 *1*	173†	138	37	43	58	40	18	22	− 5†
2	102	77	46	−14	45	9	9	—	16
3	79	27	− 9	2	34	17	− 2	19	35
4	95	68	13	− 5	60	9	8	1	18
1970 *1*	27	63	21	8	34	−24	−29	5	−12
2	164	110	54	57	− 1	25	7	18	29
3	162	72	32	17	23	16	—	16	74
4	86	78	6	40	32	28	− 1	29	−20
1971 *1*	132	49	− 3	−11	63	−18	−32	14	101
2	− 90	−104	−44	−67	7	29	3	26	−15
3	2	− 35	−39	—	4	17	8	9	20
4	32	− 36	−33	−18	15	20	17	3	48
1972 *1*	− 34	− 62	− 4	13	− 71	1	−16	17	27
2	− 31	−107	−61	5	− 51	39	38	1	37
3	− 7	− 42	− 5	− 5	− 32	− 7	−13	6	42
4	18	6	32	−21	− 5	18	− 6	24	− 6
1973 *1*	277	146	77	107	− 38	43	32	11	88
2	188	61	63	34	− 36	154	163	− 9	−27
3	100	68	44	73	− 49	28	22	6	4
4	131	99	86	21	− 8	49	25	24	−17
1974 *1*	−235	−101†	47	−16†	−132	−65	−73	8	−69
2	208	137	44	14	79	53	11	42	18
3	257	299	103†	69	127†	−54†	−28	−26†	12
4	107	98	− 4	−18	120	−24	−34	10	33

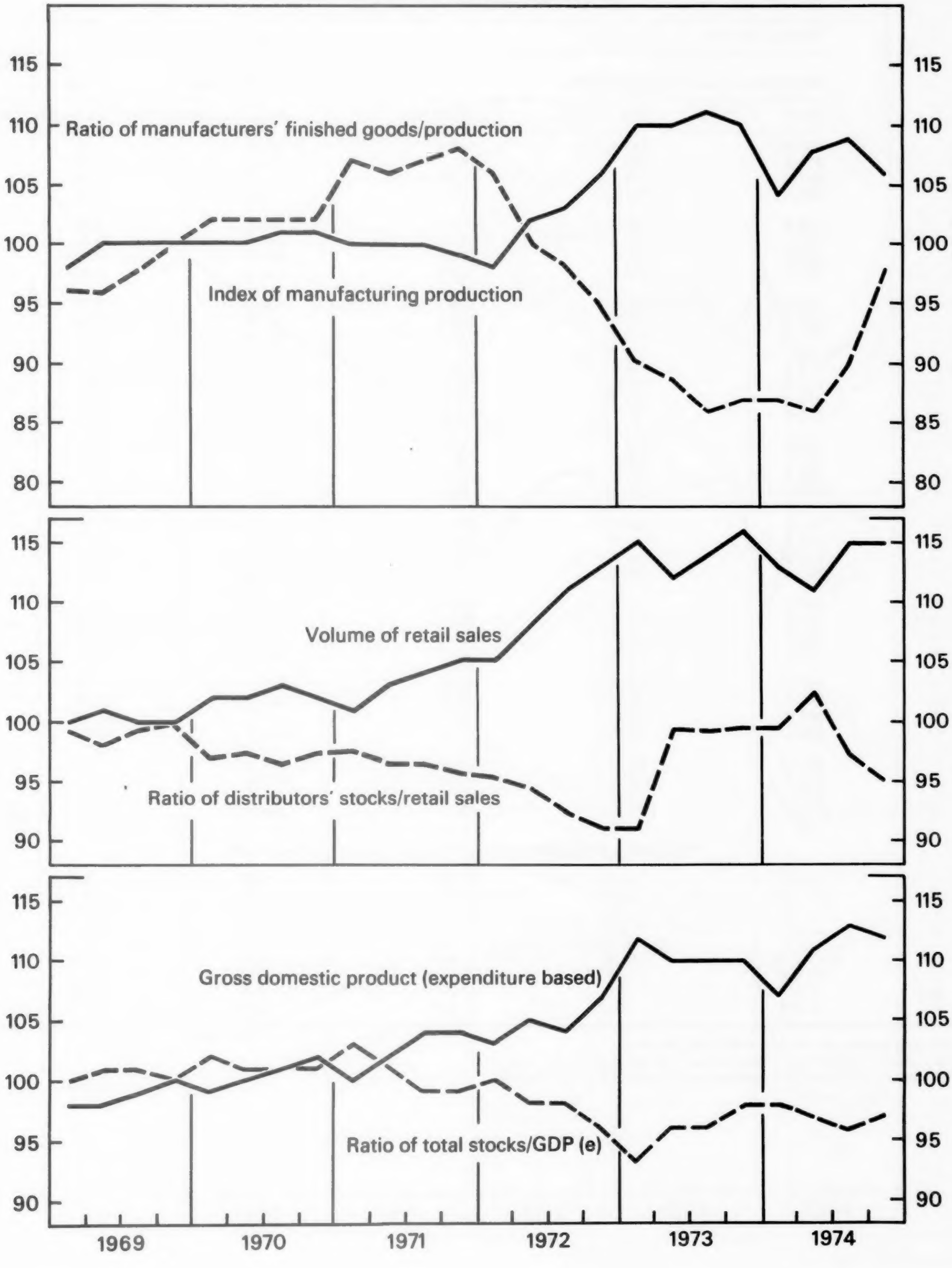
Stock ratios

Seasonally adjusted

1970 prices: stocks level, end-Dec. 1969=100; retail sales and industrial production, 4th quarter 1969=100

	Total stocks to gross domestic product (expenditure based)	Manufactured stocks to manufacturing production				Distributors' stocks to retail sales
		Total stocks	Materials and fuel	Work in progress	Finished goods	
1969 *1*	100	100	100	102	96	99
2	101	99	100	100	96	98
3	101	100	100	100	98	99
4	100	100	100	100	100	100
1970 *1*	102	101	101	101	102	97
2	101	102	102	102	102	97
3	101	102	103	102	102	97
4	101	102	102	102	102	98
1971 *1*	103	104	104	104†	107†	98
2	101	103†	102	101	106	97
3	99	102	101	101	107	97
4	99	103	101	102	108	96
1972 *1*	100	104	102	103	106	95
2	98†	99	96	99	100	94
3	98	97	95	98	98	93
4	96	94	93	95	95	91
1973 *1*	93	92	92	94	90	91
2	96	93	94†	95	89	100
3	96	93	94	96	86	99
4	98	95	97	97	87	100
1974 *1*	98	99	104	103	87	100
2	97	97	101	99	86	103
3	96	99	103	100	90	97
4	97	103	106	102	98	95

1970 prices, seasonally adjusted



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Inland energy consumption

	Annual rates, seasonally adjusted and temperature corrected				
	Primary fuel input			Public supply	
	Million tons of coal or coal equivalent			Thousand million kilowatt hours	Thousand million therms
	Total[1]	Coal	Petroleum	Electricity available (GB)[2]	Gas available (GB)[3]
1964	285·9	187·2	93·2	150·4	3·39
1965	294·4	182·7	102·1	164·3	3·73
1966	297·5	174·2	111·9	171·9	4·04
1967	298·0	164·5	119·8	177·8	4·37
1968	306·5	163·9	125·6	193·6	4·88
1969	316·1	159·8	134·6	200·5	5·40
1970	329·3	154·2	145·5	211·6	6·30
1971	327·7	139·4	148·4	215·9	8·25
1972	330·7	120·3	157·6	224·1	10·82
1973	346·6	131·5	159·7	241·0	11·96
1974	331·4†	115·7†	149·6†	233·6	13·85
1969 *1*	319·7	168·5	132·7	202·6	5·19
2	313·5	161·0	133·2	198·5	5·28
3	314·8	155·7	134·8	201·1	5·46
4	316·7	154·1	137·8	199·9	5·66
1970 *1*	330·8	162·6	140·9	211·8	5·88
2	325·3	155·0	143·3	213·0	6·17
3	329·7	150·9	148·6	211·8	6·43
4	330·9	148·4	149·1	209·7	6·73
1971 *1*	332·4	146·3	149·7	211·8	7·33
2	325·8	140·0	148·1	212·6	8·01
3	321·5	134·8	144·6	217·4	8·52
4	331·4	136·3	151·3	221·8	9·15
1972 *1*	310·5	103·6	158·1	213·4	9·98
2	331·2	119·6	159·1	224·4	10·70
3	334·7	126·4	152·7	226·3	11·18
4	346·6	131·6	160·6	232·3	11·42
1973 *1*	343·9	132·6	158·0	243·2	11·51
2	345·0	132·8	161·0	241·3	11·69
3	349·4	129·6	164·3	241·3	12·08
4	347·7	130·7	155·6	238·3	12·56
1974 *1*	301·2†	91·7†	144·9†	216·3	13·17
2	332·0	125·3	144·9	233·6	13·72
3	346·9	125·6	152·8	240·7	14·07
4	345·6	120·4	155·7	244·0	14·44
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year				
1973 *1*	*+10·8*	*+28·0*	*− 0·1*	*+14·0*	*+15·3*
2	*+ 4·2*	*+11·0*	*+ 1·2*	*+ 7·5*	*+ 9·3*
3	*+ 4·4*	*+ 2·5*	*+ 7·6*	*+ 6·6*	*+ 8·1*
4	*+ 0·3*	*− 0·7*	*− 3·1*	*+ 2·6*	*+10·0*
1974 *1*	*−12·4*†	*−30·8*†	*− 8·3*†	*−11·1*	*+14·4*
2	*− 3·8*	*− 5·6*	*−10·0*	*− 3·2*	*+17·4*
3	*− 0·7*	*− 3·1*	*− 7·0*	*− 0·2*	*+16·5*
4	*− 0·6*	*− 7·9*	*− 0·1*	*+ 2·4*	*+15·0*

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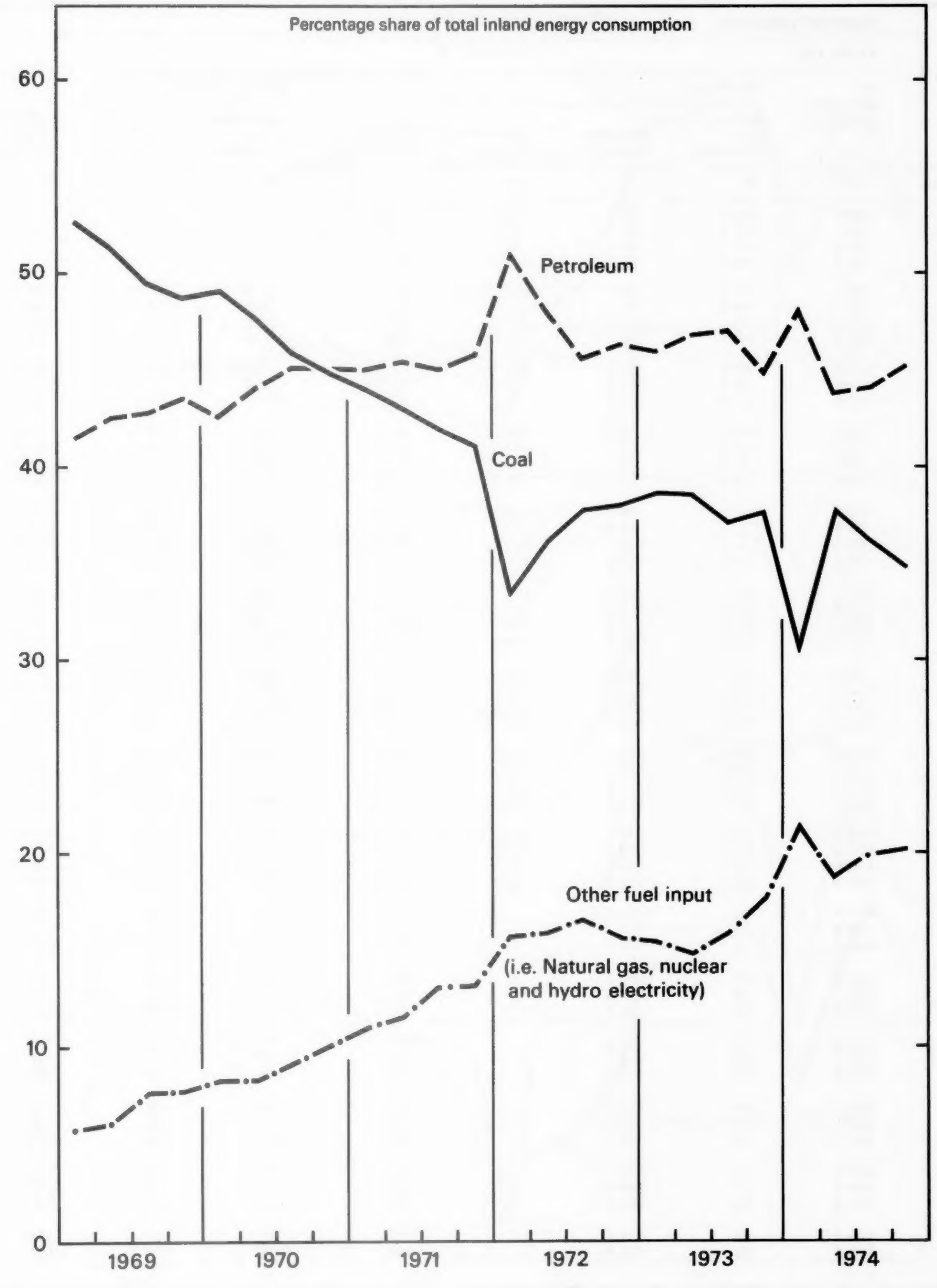
[1] Including natural gas, nuclear and hydro electricity.
[2] The inclusion of Northern Ireland would add about 2% to the total.
[3] The inclusion of Northern Ireland would add about 0·3% to the total.


Percentage share of total inland energy consumption
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Petroleum
Coal
Other fuel input
(i.e. Natural gas, nuclear and hydro electricity)
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

Index of industrial production

	Seasonally adjusted							
	1970=100							
	All industries covered §	By industry				By market sector[1]		
		Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing §	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Consumer goods industries	Investment goods industries	Intermediate goods industries
1970 weights	*1,000*	*37*	*745*	*146*	*72*	*249*	*239*	*362*
1964	86·5	126·9	85·1	91·0	74·8	. .	. .	. .
1965	89·1	122·3	87·6	95·1	79·9	. .	. .	. .
1966	90·6	115·3	89·2	96·7	83·0	. .	. .	. .
1967	91·7	114·5	89·8	100·4	86·0	. .	. .	. .
1968	97·1	111·4	95·7	103·4	91·6	95·5	94·0	97·7
1969	99·7	104·9	99·4	102·0	96·2	98·3	99·5	100·0
1970	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	100·4	99·7	99·6	102·9	103·9	102·6	98·4	99·1
1972	102·4	84·0	102·0	104·5	111·2	109·9	95·4	100·9
1973	109·9	93·6	110·5	107·3	117·8	118·9	102·9	109·6
1974	106·4	83·8	107·9	98·8	117·5	117·1	101·4	105·3
1969 *1*	99·0	108·1	98·0	102·5	96·9	96·3	96·5	101·2
2	100·3	106·8	100·1	102·3	94·9	98·6	99·6	101·2
3	99·9	105·8	99·6	102·0	95·3	98·9	100·8	98·9
4	99·8	98·9	99·8	101·3	97·6	99·2	100·9	98·9
1970 *1*	99·4	103·0	99·3	98·6	100·5	98·6	99·7	100·3
2	99·6	102·7	99·4	99·9	99·0	99·5	98·7	100·0
3	100·4	100·7	100·4	100·5	100·1	99·8	100·7	100·5
4	100·6	93·5	100·9	101·0	100·2	102·2	100·9	99·2
1971 *1*	100·0	102·7	99·3	102·7	99·7	99·9	99·3	99·6
2	100·9	103·2	100·1	103·3	102·7	102·3	100·3	99·3
3	100·5	101·6	99·8	101·2	105·4	103·6	98·5	99·1
4	100·1	91·2	98·9	104·4	107·8	104·7	95·3	98·4
1972 *1*	97·3	45·5	97·7	105·5	103·4	105·3	93·5	91·1
2	102·8	96·1	101·6	106·0	112·3	108·5	95·0	102·6
3	103·6	95·5	102·9	104·0	114·8	111·4	95·3	103·3
4	105·8	98·9	106·0	102·6	114·2	114·5	97·8	106·6
1973 *1*	109·9	99·6	109·9	110·3	114·6	116·8	102·4	110·3
2	109·6	96·2	110·0	106·1	118·7	118·4	101·8	110·1
3	110·7	94·7	111·5	107·5	117·4	120·3	104·2	109·6
4	109·5	84·1	110·5	105·5	120·6	119·9	103·1	108·4
1974 *1*	103·5	58·0	105·7	101·7	107·6	116·1	97·1	100·0
2	107·8	90·5	109·3	99·5	118·0	118·5	101·5	108·0
3	108·6	93·0	110·2	98·3	121·2	118·2	104·8	108·7
4	105·4	93·7	106·2	95·7	123·2	115·7	102·2	104·7
1973 *O*	111·7	93	112·4	. .	127	122	105	111
N	110·6	83	112·0	. .	120	121	104	110
D	106·3	76	107·1	. .	115	116	100	104
1974 *J*	101·2	71	102·3	. .	105	114	95	97
F	103·3	43	106·8	. .	105	117	98	99
M	105·9	59	107·9	. .	113	117	99	104
A	107·3	89	109·0	. .	115	117	100	108
M	107·5	91	108·7	. .	121	119	101	107
J	108·6	92	110·3	. .	118	119	103	108
J	109·2	94	110·7	. .	124	118	105	110
A	109·1	93	111·2	. .	118	119	105	109
S	107·6	92	108·8	. .	121	117	105	107
O	107·0	94	107·5	. .	132	117	103	108
N	106·6	94	107·7	. .	123	117	103	106
D	102·8	93	103·5	. .	115	113	101	100
1975 *J*	105·2†	93	107·2†	. .	115	117	103	104†
F	105·3	94	106·9	. .	118	116	104	103
M								

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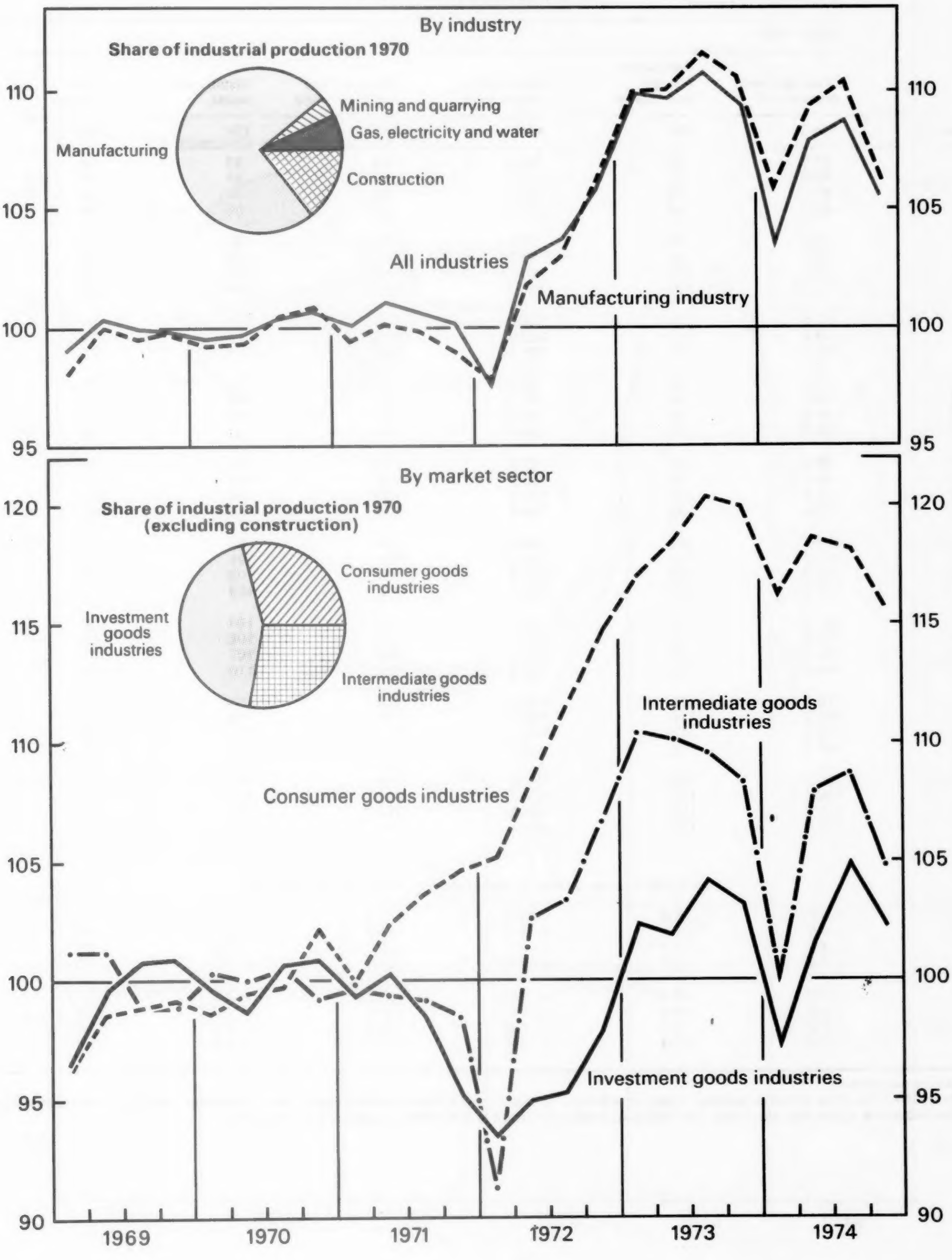
[1] All industries other than construction.

1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted



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Index numbers of output

	Seasonally adjusted					
	1970=100					
	Gross domestic product[1,2] §	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industrial production§	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Other services
1970 weights	*1,000*	*30*	*439*	*84*	*104*	*343*
1964	87·1	89	86·5	84	90	88
1965	89·5	91	89·1	85	93	90
1966	91·1	91	90·6	88	94	92
1967	92·7	94	91·7	89	95	95
1968	96·6	94	97·1	92	98	97
1969	98·4	95	99·7	96	98	98
1970	100·0	100	100·0	100	100	100
1971	101·4†	106	100·4	101	101	103
1972	104·5	108	102·4	106	106	107
1973	109·8	111	109·9	110	113	109
1974	108·8	116	106·4†	111	111	110
1969 *1*	97·7	93	99·0	95	98	97
2	98·6	94	100·3	96	99	98
3	98·6	95	99·9	96	98	98
4	98·7	97	99·8	96	98	98
1970 *1*	99·3	97	99·4	99	100	99
2	99·7	99	99·6	101	100	100
3	100·4	102	100·4	100	100	100
4	100·6	103	100·6	100	100	101
1971 *1*	100·2†	102	100·0	98	99	101
2	101·3	104	100·9	101	101	102
3	101·9	108	100·5	102	102	104
4	102·2	108	100·1	103	103	104
1972 *1*	101·3	109	97·3	103	103	106
2	104·5	108	102·8	106	105	106
3	105·2	108	103·6	106	107	107
4	106·8	108	105·8	108	110	108
1973 *1*	110·0	110	109·9	108	114	109
2	109·2	110	109·6	110	110	109
3	110·3	112	110·7	110	113	109
4	109·8	113	109·5†	111	113	110
1974 *1*	106·7	115†	103·5	108	111	110
2	109·4	116	107·8	111	109	110
3	110·5	116	108·6	112	113	110
4	108·8	116	105·4	112	112	111
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year					
1973 *1*	*+8·5†*	*+0·8*	*+12·9*	*+5·7*	*+10·0*	*+3·3*
2	*+4·5*	*+1·2*	*+ 6·6*	*+4·0*	*+ 4·4*	*+2·0*
3	*+4·8*	*+3·1*	*+ 6·9*	*+3·8*	*+ 5·2*	*+2·5*
4	*+2·8*	*+3·8*	*+ 3·5†*	*+2·3*	*+ 3·1*	*+1·9*
1974 *1*	*−3·0*	*+5·4†*	*− 5·9*	*−0·2†*	*− 2·5*	*+0·7†*
2	*+0·2*	*+6·0*	*− 1·6*	*+1·3*	*− 1·4*	*+1·4*
3	*+0·2*	*+3·8*	*− 1·9*	*+1·4*	*− 0·3*	*+1·0*
4	*−0·9*	*+3·3*	*− 3·7*	*+0·8*	*− 0·8*	*+0·9*

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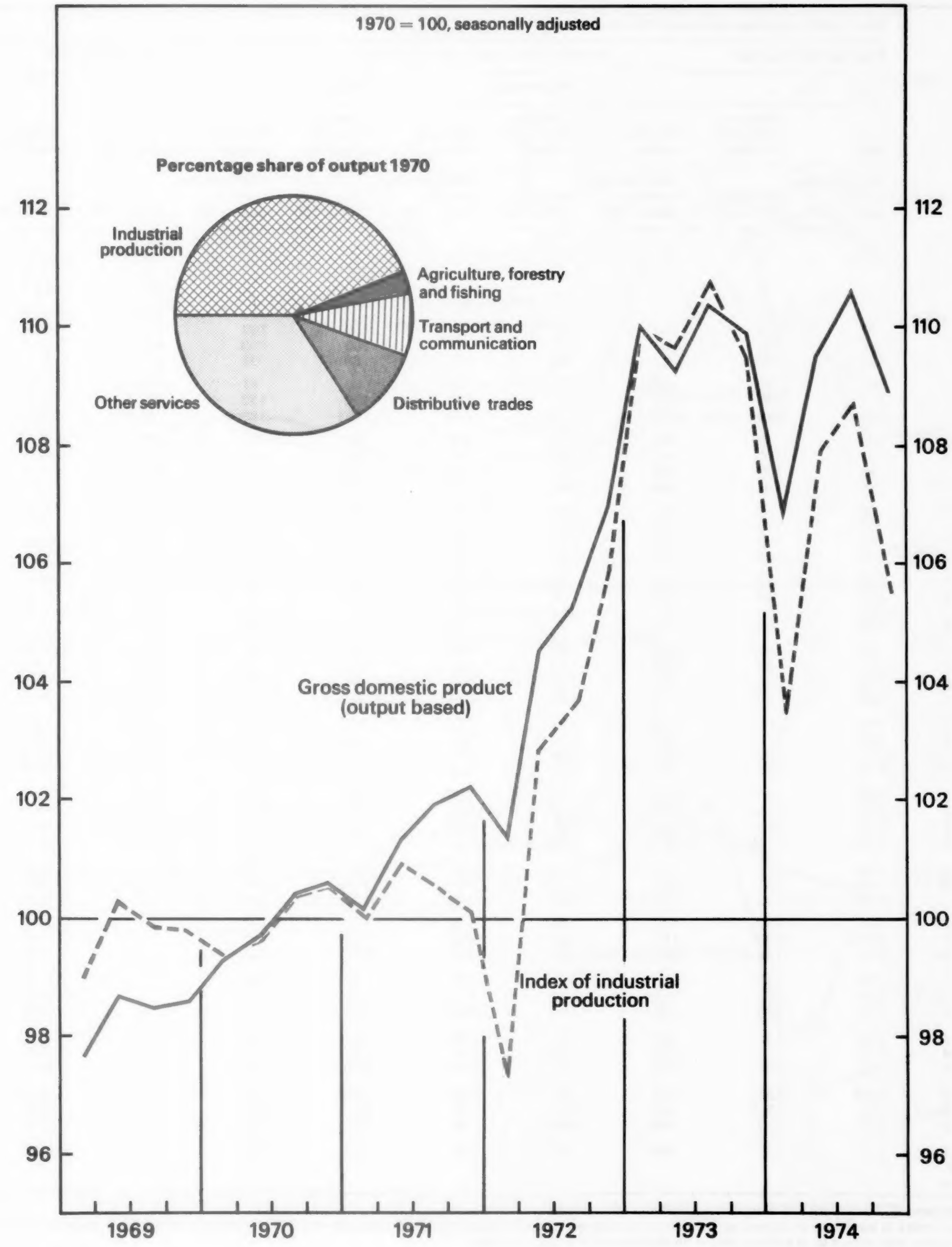
[1] Based on output data.

[2] As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index is still shown unadjusted for this effect.


1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted
Percentage share of output 1970
Industrial production
Agriculture, forestry and fishing
Transport and communication
Distributive trades
Other services
Gross domestic product (output based)
Index of industrial production
112
110
108
106
104
102
100
98
96
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

30

Engineering and construction: output and orders

		Seasonally adjusted volume index numbers								
		Engineering industries[1]							Construction (GB)	
		Total			Home market		Export			
		Sales	Orders on hand end of period	Net new orders	Orders on hand end of period	Net new orders	Orders on hand end of period	Net new orders	Output[2]§	Orders received[3]
		1970 average monthly sales=100	December 1970=100	1970 average monthly sales=100	December 1970=100	1970 average monthly sales=100	December 1970=100	1970 average monthly sales=100	1970=100	1970=100
1964		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87·1	113·5
1965		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92·0	107·4
1966		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93·7	102·4
1967		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100·1	118·1
1968		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102·3	108·7
1969		97	101	100	102	99	100	102	101·9	102·6
1970		100	100	99	100	99	100	100	100·0	100·0
1971		101	93	97	95	98	89	93	102·7	107·3
1972		101	99	103	103	108	90	91	104·5	113·6
1973		113	133	134	134	136	130	130	107·5	108·8
1974		111	129†	109†	124†	106	139†	119	99·0[4]	82·1[4]
1969	*1*	94	99	102	104	102	90	102	101·8	101·2
	2	97	101	101	104	100	95	104	102·1	98·4
	3	98	101	99	104	98	97	98	102·3	101·1
	4	98	101	98	102	96	100	105	101·3	109·7
1970	*1*	99	103	103	103	101	104	107	97·6	101·1
	2	99	103	99	102	98	104	101	99·7	103·4
	3	102	102	98	101	99	103	97	101·8	100·5
	4	100	100	97	100	98	100	95	100·9	95·1
1971	*1*	100	98	95	98	95	99	95	101·7	102·6
	2	101	94	92	94	92	94	91	102·7	107·5
	3	103	94	100	94	101	92	98	102·2	106·9
	4	100	93	99	95	104	89	88	104·4	112·2
1972	*1*	99	97	100	100	106	91	85	105·5	111·0
	2	101	96	100	100	104	90	92	105·9	118·4
	3	102	96	101	100	108	89	84	104·1	105·0
	4	104	99	111	103	114	90	103	102·6	120·1
1973	*1*	113	106	129	111	134	97	116	110·3	118·2
	2	111	114	131	119	134	105	124	106·4	108·6
	3	114	125	142	128	143	117	139	107·6	112·6
	4	113	133	135	134	132	130	143	105·7	96·0
1974	*1*	109	136	117	133	109†	143	139	102·0	73·1
	2	111	139	119	134	114	150	132	99·8	74·6
	3	115	135	104	131	107	143	98†	98·4	90·4
	4	111†	129†	97†	124†	94	139†	106	96·0[4]	90·1[4]
1973	*O*	114	127	131	130	130	121	135	..	97·5
	N	116	131	147	133	142	127	157	..	105·7
	D	109	133	127†	134	123†	130	136	..	84·9
1974	*J*	104	136	126	136	119	136	143	..	73·0
	F	110	136	115	135	107	139	133	..	74·6
	M	112	136	111	133	100	143	140	..	71·8
	A	110	138	120	133	110	147	145	..	72·9
	M	108	139	115	134	111	149	125	..	80·7
	J	114	139	122	134	120	150	126	..	70·4
	J	116	137	98	131	94	149	106†	..	98·1
	A	115	136	105	130	107	146	102	..	92·5
	S	113	135	110	131	119	143	87	..	80·7
	O	112†	134	102	129	98	142†	112	..	80·1†
	N	111	131†	95	127	93	141	101	..	88·9
	D	110	129	94	124†	90	139	106	..	101·4
1975	*J*	114	127	96	122	93	137	104	..	58·8[4]
	F									
	M									

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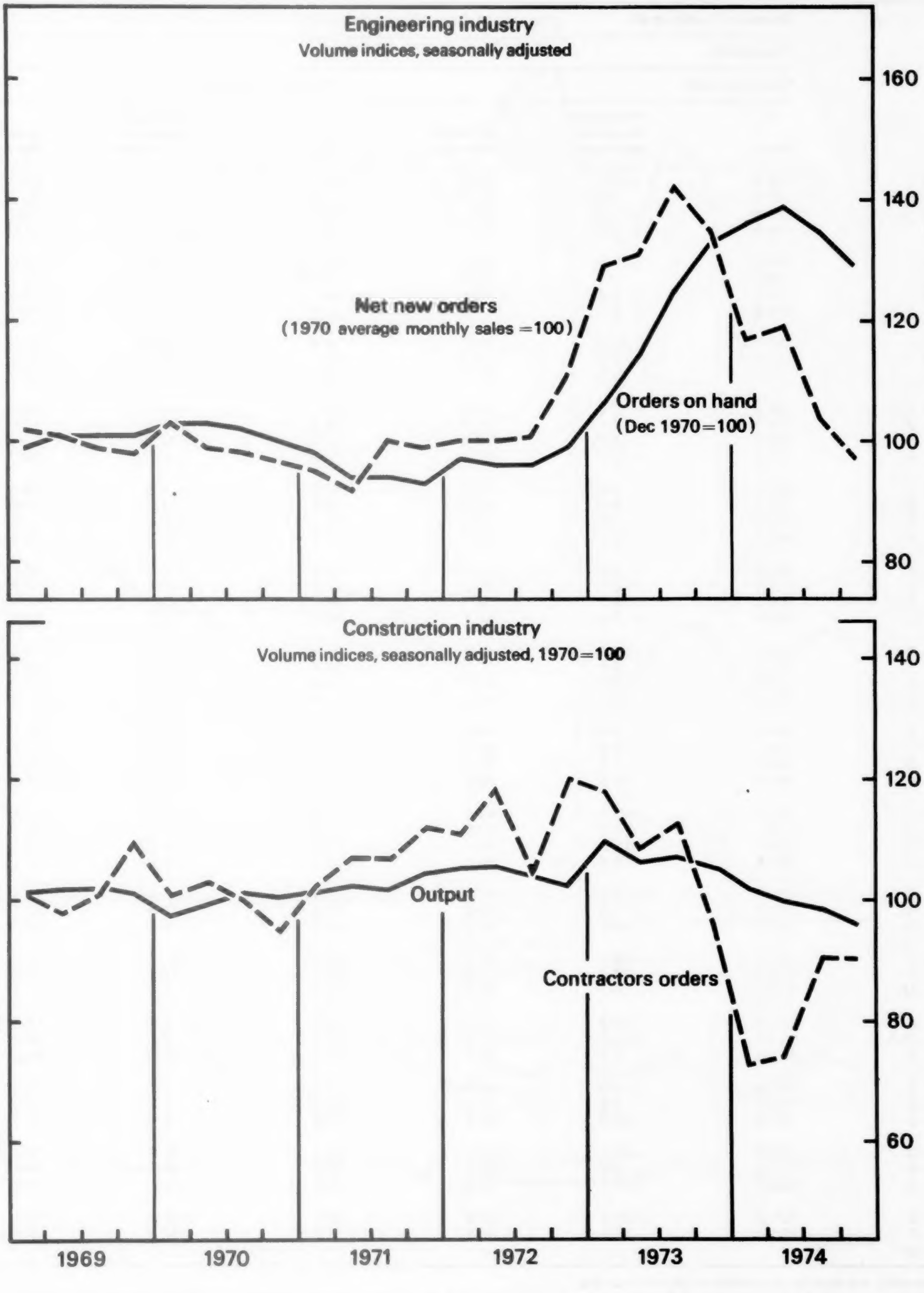
[1] Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX).

[2] This index is based on an output series which includes repair and maintenance, estimates of unrecorded output by small firms and self-employed workers, and output by the direct labour departments of the public sector.

[3] New orders from July 1974 include orders received by firms, mostly small, which have now been added to the statistical register. An allowance has been made in the index calculation for this small element of discontinuity. [4] Provisional.


Engineering industry
Volume indices, seasonally adjusted
160
140
120
100
80
Net new orders
(1970 average monthly sales =100)
Orders on hand
(Dec 1970=100)
Construction industry
Volume indices, seasonally adjusted, 1970=100
140
120
100
80
60
Output
Contractors orders
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

32

Motor vehicle production

Seasonally adjusted[1]

Thousands

	Passenger cars§			Commercial vehicles§		
	Total	*Percentage change on year earlier*[2]	*of which:* For export	Total	*Percentage change on year earlier*[2]	*of which:* For export
1964	155·6	*+16·2*	58·8	38·7	*+15·1*	15·0
1965	143·5	*− 7·8*	54·4	37·9	*− 2·0*	14·5
1966	133·6	*− 6·9*	52·1	36·6	*− 3·6*	14·8
1967	129·3	*− 3·2*	47·0	32·1	*−12·2*	11·6
1968	151·3	*+17·1*	66·9	34·1	*+ 6·3*	12·5
1969	143·1	*− 7·2*	68·7	38·8	*+11·7*	16·1
1970	136·7	*− 2·6*	60·2	38·1	*+ 0·1*	15·8
1971	145·2	*+ 6·2*	59·5	38·0	*− 0·3*	15·7
1972	160·1	*+10·3*	51·1	34·0	*−10·6*	11·3
1973	145·6	*− 9·1*	50·4	34·7	*+ 2·1*	13·3
1974	127·8	*−12·2*	49·7	33·5	*− 3·4*	14·2
1969 *1*	134·2	*− 2·6*	61·6	37·2	*+16·8*	14·9
2	152·3	*+ 1·1*	74·3	39·8	*+22·2*	16·6
3	150·4	*− 5·0*	72·5	41·5	*+17·2*	17·5
4	135·4	*−14·7*	66·4	36·8	*+ 0·5*	15·2
1970 *1*	132·1	*− 1·6*	58·7	36·3	*− 2·3*	14·6
2	138·7	*− 8·9*	60·2	40·2	*+ 1·0*	16·5
3	123·9	*−17·6*	54·9	33·1	*−20·2*	13·8
4	152·2	*+12·4*	67·2	42·9	*+16·6*	18·5
1971 *1*	127·5	*− 3·4*	58·4	34·3	*− 5·4*	15·1
2	143·5	*+ 3·4*	63·0	41·3	*+ 2·8*	17·0
3	154·5	*+24·7*	62·1	40·6	*+22·9*	17·0
4	155·1	*+ 1·9*	54·7	35·8	*−16·7*	13·6
1972 *1*	142·3	*+11·6*	48·1	30·5	*−11·2*	10·2
2	157·6	*+ 9·8*	51·1	34·7	*−15·9*	12·2
3	168·7	*+ 9·2*	51·7	33·8	*−16·9*	11·2
4	171·9	*+10·8*	53·5	37·0	*+ 3·4*	11·6
1973 *1*	139·7	*− 1·8*	44·5	34·0	*+11·3*	11·7
2	134·7	*−14·5*	46·2	34·1	*− 1·9*	12·2
3	156·7	*− 7·1*	55·0	37·7	*+11·7*	14·8
4	151·3	*−11·9*	56·0	33·1	*−10·6*	14·2
1974 *1*	110·8	*−20·7*	42·4	28·3	*−16·7*	11·7
2	132·1	*− 1·9*	47·5	33·8	*− 0·8*	14·2
3	138·1	*−11·9*	54·7	37·5	*− 0·7*	16·2
4	130·4	*−13·9*	54·1	34·6	*+ 4·6*	14·7
1973 *O*	151·2	*− 9·3*	54·3	36·6	*+ 6·2*	15·6
N	152·3	*−11·5*	58·9	27·0	*−28·5*	11·1
D	150·5	*−14·9*	54·7	35·7	*− 8·1*	15·9
1974 *J*	100·1	*−38·2*	44·4	27·5	*−24·1*	12·3
F	106·3	*−12·4*	36·6	27·2	*−19·8*	11·0
M	126·1	*− 7·2*	46·2	30·2	*− 5·0*	11·7
A	111·2	*−11·4*	32·0	33·7	*+ 6·6*	13·8
M	148·7	*+10·6*	55·5	35·8	*+ 9·5*	14·5
J	136·5	*− 5·4*	55·1	31·9	*−15·9*	14·2
J	163·3	*− 6·9*	65·8	38·7	*− 3·7*	16·7
A	149·5	*− 7·4*	61·3	38·9	*+ 7·7*	16·8
S	101·4	*−23·9*	36·9	34·9	*− 5·5*	15·1
O	120·8	*−20·1*	48·7	32·8	*−10·4*	14·0
N	141·9	*− 6·8*	60·1	35·4	*+31·1*	15·3
D	128·3	*−14·7*	53·5	35·6	*− 0·1*	14·9
1975 *J*	131·2	*+31·1*	52·9	39·1	*+42·3*	17·4
F	120·8	*+13·6*	36·1	36·0	*+32·2*	15·8
M						

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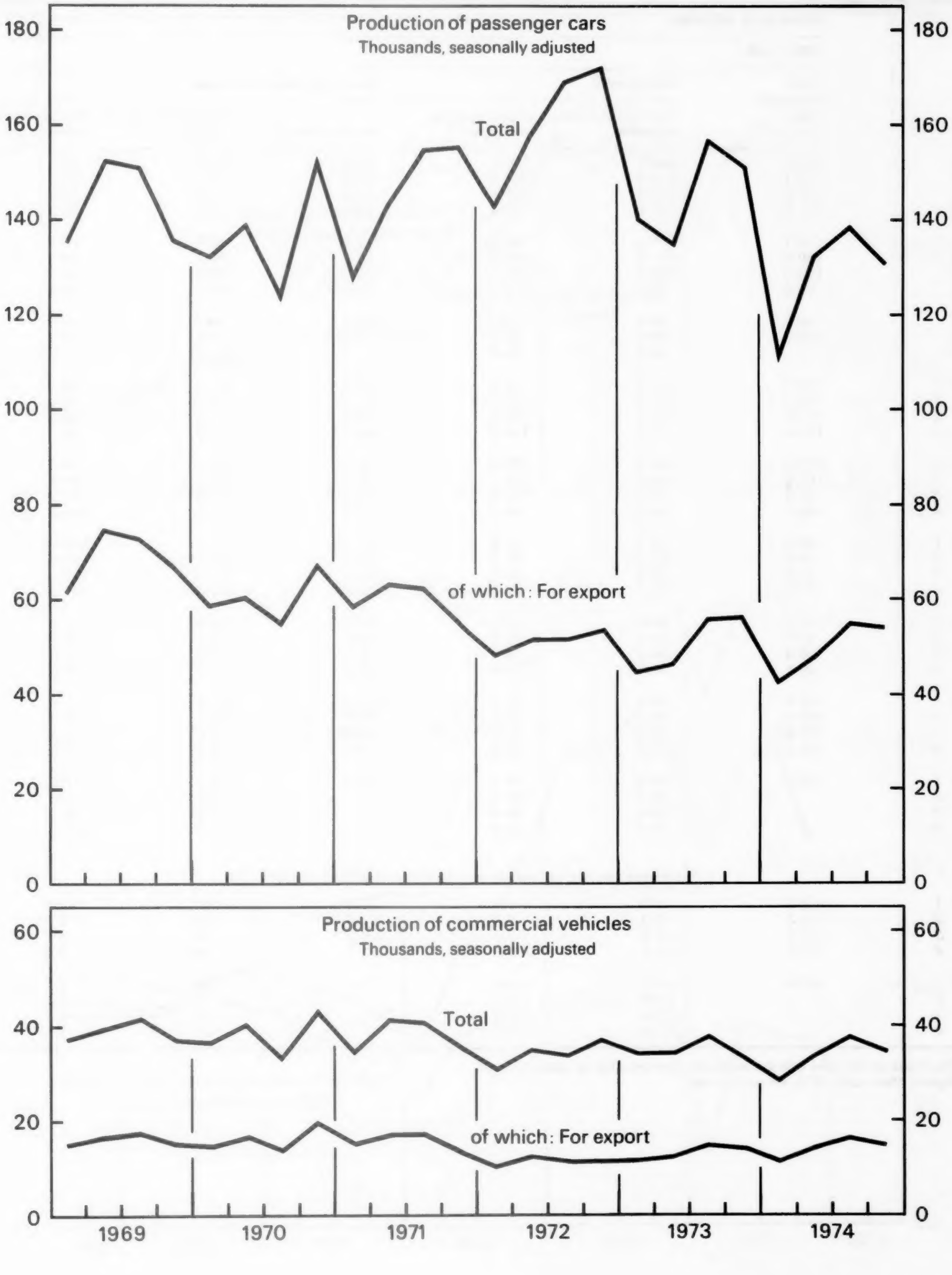
[1] Monthly averages or standardised calendar months.

[2] To take account of the occurrence of 53-week years in 1964 and 1969, the average weekly number of vehicles produced in each year has been used to calculate the percentage changes shown for the annual figures.


Production of passenger cars
Thousands, seasonally adjusted
Total
of which: For export
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
160
180
Production of commercial vehicles
Thousands, seasonally adjusted
Total
of which: For export
0
20
40
60
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

34

Output per person employed

Seasonally adjusted

1970=100

	Total employed labour force	Employment		Output per person employed[1]		
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Whole economy	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries
1964	101·4	104·7	101·3	85·9	82·6	84·0
1965	102·3	105·9	102·6	87·5	84·1	85·4
1966	102·6	105·6	102·6	88·8	85·8	86·9
1967	101·2	102·8	99·8	91·6	89·2	90·0
1968	100·7	101·5	99·0	95·9	95·7	96·7
1969	100·6	101·5	100·3	97·8	98·2	99·1
1970	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	98·0	96·9	96·8	103·5†	103·6	102·9
1972	98·7	94·6	93·7	105·9	108·2	108·9
1973	100·7	95·7	94·2	109·0	114·8	117·3
1974		95·3	94·2		111·6†	114·5†
1969 *1*	100·7	101·7	99·9	97·0	97·3	98·1
2	100·7	101·7	100·3	97·9	98·6	99·8
3	100·6	101·4	100·4	98·0	98·5	99·2
4	100·4	101·2	100·6	98·3	98·6	99·2
1970 *1*	100·4	100·7	100·4	98·9	98·7	98·9
2	100·0	100·3	100·3	99·7	99·3	99·1
3	99·9	99·8	99·9	100·5	100·6	100·5
4	99·7	99·2	99·4	100·9	101·4	101·5
1971 *1*	98·5	98·7	98·9	101·7†	101·3	100·4†
2	98·3	97·3	97·3	103·0	103·7†	102·9
3	97·6	96·4	96·2	104·4	104·3	103·7
4	97·6	95·3	94·9	104·7	105·0	104·2
1972 *1*	98·1	94·6	94·0	103·3	102·9	103·9
2	98·4	94·5	93·7	106·2	108·8	108·4
3	98·9	94·5	93·6	106·4	109·6	109·9
4	99·4	94·8	93·4	107·4	111·6	113·5
1973 *1*	100·4	95·4	93·8	109·6	115·2	117·2
2	100·6	95·7	94·1	108·5	114·5	116·9
3	100·8[2]	95·8[2]	94·2[2]	109·4[2]	115·6[2]	118·4[2]
4	100·9	95·8	94·5	108·8	114·3	116·9
1974 *1*	100·5	95·6	94·2	106·2	108·3	112·2
2		95·4	94·3		113·0	115·9
3		95·4	94·4		113·8	116·7
4		94·8	93·8		111·2	113·2
		Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year				
1973 *1*	*+2·3*	*+0·8*	*−0·2*	*+6·0*†	*+12·0*	*+12·8*
2	*+2·2*	*+1·3*	*+0·4*	*+2·2*	*+ 5·2*	*+ 7·8*†
3	*+2·0*	*+1·4*	*+0·6*	*+2·8*	*+ 5·5*	*+ 7·7*
4	*+1·5*	*+1·1*	*+1·2*	*+1·3*	*+ 2·4*†	*+ 3·0*
1974 *1*	*+0·1*	*+0·2*	*+0·4*	*−3·0*	*− 6·0*	*− 4·3*
2		*−0·3*	*+0·2*		*− 1·3*	*− 0·9*
3		*−0·4*	*+0·2*		*− 1·6*	*− 1·4*
4		*−1·0*	*−0·7*		*− 2·7*	*− 3·2*

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[1] The ratios do not take into account part-time working or hours of work.
[2] Figures after June 1973 are provisional.

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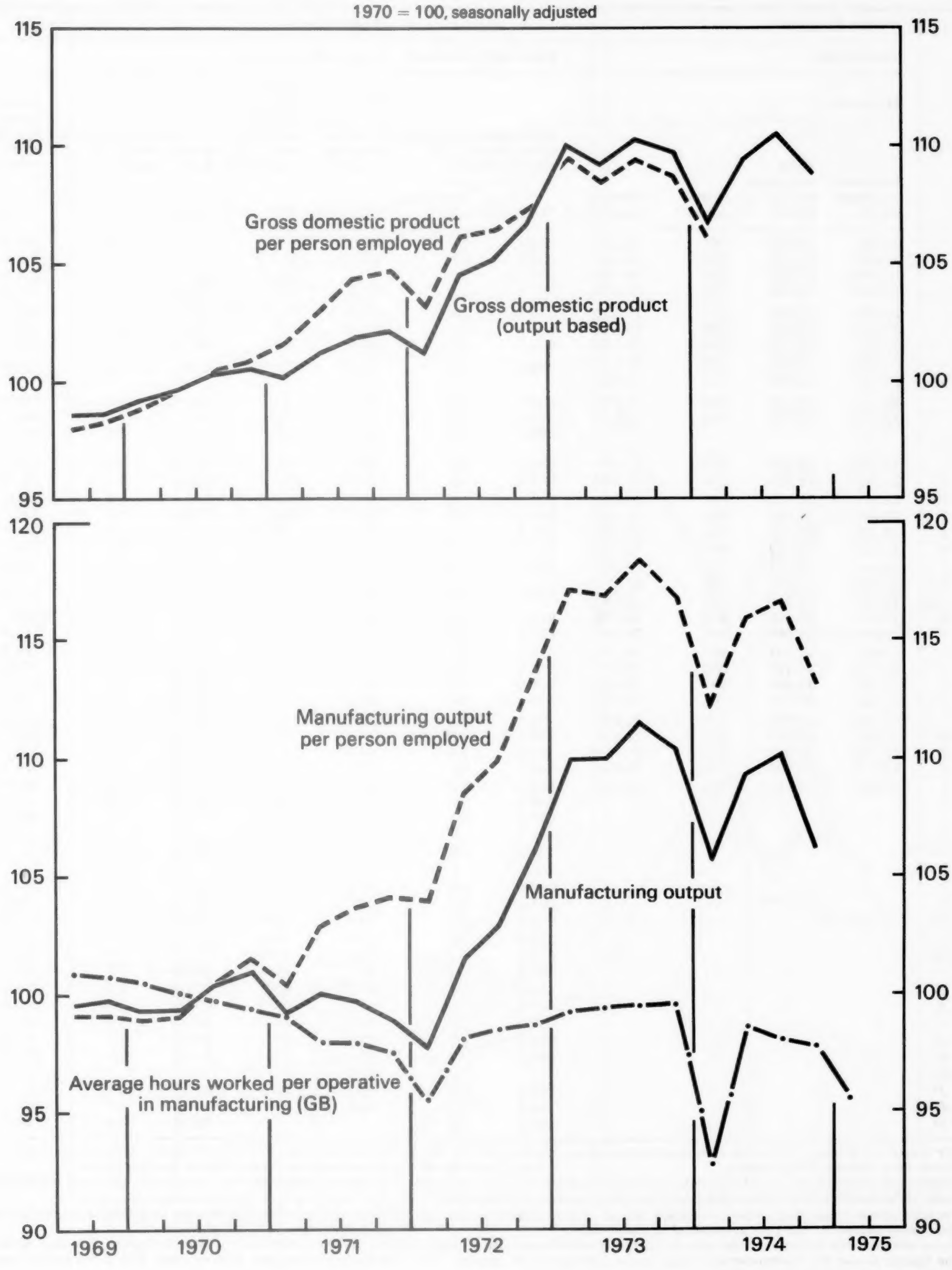
1970 = 100, seasonally adjusted
115
110
105
100
95
Gross domestic product per person employed
Gross domestic product (output based)
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
Manufacturing output per person employed
Manufacturing output
Average hours worked per operative in manufacturing (GB)
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

National employment and unemployment

	United Kingdom						Great Britain				
	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
	Thousands				Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students[1]§		Employees employed in manufacturing industries[3]	Average hours worked per operative in manufacturing[2]	Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students[1]§		Vacancies notified to employment offices[1]§
	Employees in employment[3]	Total employed labour force[3]	Unemployed	Working population[3]	Thousands	Percentage rate[4]	1970=100	1970=100	Thousands	Percentage rate[4]	Thousands
1964	23,357	25,498	349	25,846	393·7	1·7	101·5	103·8	361·7	1·6	220·8
1965	23,622	25,747	299	26,045	338·2	1·4	102·8	102·5	308·4	1·3	265·1
1966	23,783	25,887	281	26,168	353·3	1·5	103·1	100·8	323·4	1·4	254·8
1967	23,305	25,498	503	26,001	547·2	2·3	99·9	100·1	509·8	2·2	174·0
1968	23,125	25,320	542	25,862	574·4	2·4	99·0	100·9	538·4	2·3	188·0
1969	23,085	25,341	518	25,859	566·3	2·4	100·3	101·0	530·7	2·3	199·6
1970	22,891	25,158	555	25,712	602·0	2·6	100·2	100·0	567·8	2·5	185·8
1971 (a)	22,509	24,787	724	25,511	775·8	3·4	96·7	98·0	737·0	3·3	129·0
(b)	22,122	24,400	724	25,124							
1972	22,120	24,427	806	25,233	855·0	3·7	93·4	97·6	816·0	3·6	145·3
1973	22,662	25,002	576	25,578	611·0	2·6	94·1	99·5	580·7	2·6	303·9
1974					600·1[5]	2·6[5]	94·2[6]	96·8	571·7[5]	2·5[5]	297·7[5]
1969 *3*	23,106	25,364	577	25,941	566·7	2·4	100·3	100·9	531·8	2·3	199·2
4	23,007	25,269	602	25,870	580·2	2·5	100·6	100·8	545·5	2·4	197·2
1970 *1*	22,914	25,179	637	25,816	586·9	2·5	100·4	100·5	553·1	2·4	194·2
2	22,891	25,158	555	25,712	597·8	2·5	100·2	100·2	564·4	2·5	189·1
3	22,895	25,165	616	25,782	606·8	2·6	99·7	99·8	572·2	2·5	185·1
4	22,807	25,082	641	25,723	617·5	2·6	99·2	99·4	582·7	2·5	174·3
1971 *1*	22,446	24,723	738	25,460	668·5	2·9	98·6	99·1	632·1	2·8	149·9
2(a)	22,509	24,787	724	25,511	750·3	3·3	96·7	97·9	712·5	3·2	127·2
(b)	22,122	24,400	724	25,124							
3	21,985	24,270	855	25,125	813·1	3·6	95·7	97·9	773·2	3·5	120·4
4	21,948	24,244	911	25,155	871·6	3·8	94·4	97·5	830·2	3·7	118·6
1972 *1*	22,030	24,331	967	25,298	910·1	4·0	93·4	95·4	869·1	3·9	124·2
2	22,120	24,427	806	25,233	879·0	3·8	93·4	98·1	838·1	3·7	133·4
3	22,253	24,574	891	25,465	841·0	3·7	93·4	98·5	802·6	3·6	147·1
4	22,387	24,717	782	25,499	789·4	3·4	93·2	98·7	753·6	3·4	176·2
1973 *1*	22,583	24,918	717	25,635	702·5	3·0	93·7	99·3	669·0	2·9	229·4
2	22,662	25,002	576	25,578	636·2	2·7	94·1	99·4	604·7	2·7	290·4
3	22,753[6]	25,089[6]	578	25,667[6]	584·4	2·5	94·0[6]	99·5	555·0	2·4	334·0
4	22,776	25,108	514	25,622	520·7	2·2	94·6	99·6	493·8	2·2	361·4
1974 *1*	22,623	24,950	618	25,568	572·9	2·5	93·9	92·8	545·5	2·4	286·3
2					579·4	2·5	94·2	98·7	552·2	2·4	310·7
3					621·2	2·7	94·1	98·0	592·2	2·6	306·1
4					. .[7]	. .[7]	93·3	97·7	. .[7]	. .[7]	. .[7]
1975 *1*					733·3	3·2			701·3	3·1	. .[7]
2											
1974 *J*	. .	. .	. .	. .	565·1	2·4	94·2[6]	90·0	538·0	2·4	305·5
F	. .	. .	. .	. .	579·3	2·5	94·0	91·4	551·6	2·4	278·6
M	. .	. .	. .	. .	574·2	2·5	93·9	96·8	546·9	2·4	274·7
A	. .	. .	. .	. .	573·0	2·5	94·0	98·9	546·1	2·4	298·0
M	. .	. .	. .	. .	574·9	2·5	94·2	98·6	548·1	2·4	315·3
J	. .	. .	. .	. .	590·4	2·5	94·2	98·5	562·4	2·5	318·7
J	. .	. .	. .	. .	605·5	2·6	94·3	98·5	576·8	2·5	316·5
A	. .	. .	. .	. .	625·4	2·7	94·2	97·7	596·5	2·6	300·8
S	. .	. .	. .	. .	632·8	2·7	94·1	98·0	603·2	2·7	301·1
O	. .	. .	. .	. .	636·8	2·7	94·1	97·7	606·5	2·7	293·5
N	. .	. .	. .	. .	643·5	2·8	93·8	97·6	612·8	2·7	272·5
D	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .[7]	. .[7]	93·3	97·7	. .[7]	. .[7]	. .[7]
1975 *J*[8]	. .	. .	. .	. .	709·0	3·1	93·1	95·5	678·0	3·0	. .[7]
F	. .	. .	. .	. .	736·7	3·2	92·4		704·5	3·1	192·4
M	. .	. .	. .	. .	754·2	3·2			721·5	3·2	186·1

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[1] The seasonally adjusted series has been recalculated taking into account the figures for the latest year 1974. Small revisions have been made to the figures from January 1972 onwards.

[2] The annual figures are the averages of the *unadjusted* monthly figures.

[3] Employment estimates up to and including the second quarter 1971 (a) are based on a national insurance card count basis. Estimates thereafter are based on a census of employment basis. Annual estimates relate to mid-year.

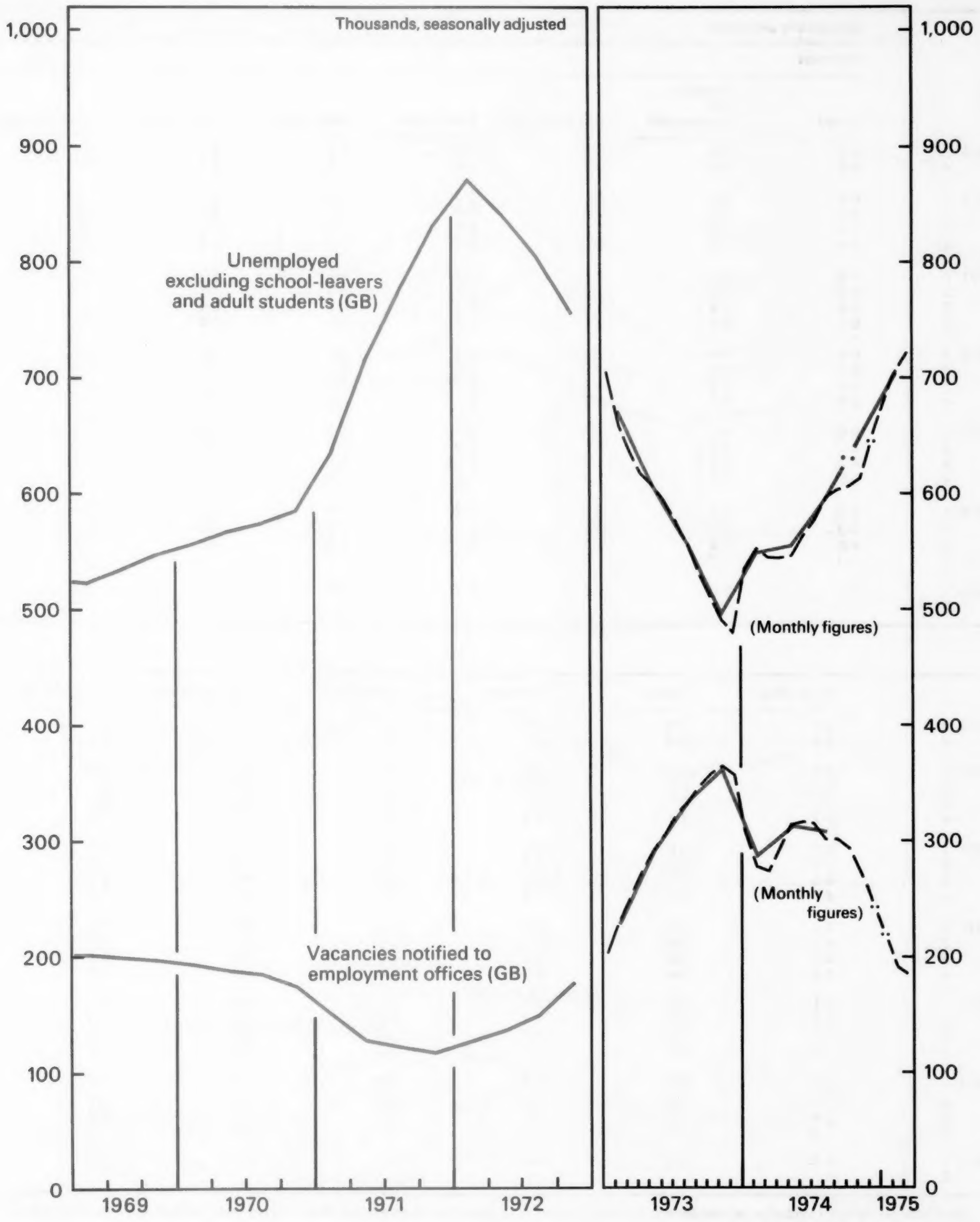
[4] The base used in calculating the percentage rate of unemployment is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed).

[5] The figures shown for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

[6] Figures after June 1973 are provisional.

[7] Figure not available due to industrial action. For further details see note on page 129 of the *Department of Employment Gazette,* February 1975.

[8] The figures shown for unemployment relate to the *estimate* of *20 January 1975.* For further details see note on page 129 of the *Department of Employment Gazette,* February 1975.


Thousands, seasonally adjusted
1,000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Unemployed
excluding school-leavers
and adult students (GB)
Vacancies notified to
employment offices (GB)
(Monthly figures)
(Monthly
figures)
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Regional unemployment rates[1]

Seasonally adjusted[2]

Per cent

	North[3]	Yorkshire and Humberside[3]	East Midlands[3]	East Anglia	South East[3]	South West[3]	West Midlands
1969 *3*	4·6	2·5	1·9	1·9	1·5	2·7	1·7
4	4·6	2·6	2·0	1·9	1·6	2·7	1·7
1970 *1*	4·6	2·7	2·1	2·0	1·6	2·7	1·8
2	4·5	2·8	2·2	2·0	1·6	2·8	1·8
3	4·4	2·8	2·2	2·1	1·6	2·8	2·0
4	4·4	2·8	2·3	2·2	1·6	2·8	2·0
1971 *1*	4·8	3·1	2·5	2·7	1·8	3·0	2·3
2	5·3	3·6	2·9	3·1	2·0	3·2	2·7
3	5·8	3·9	3·0	3·2	2·1	3·4	3·1
4	6·2	4·2	3·1	3·3	2·2	3·6	3·5
1972 *1*	6·4	4·4	3·2	3·2	2·3	3·7	3·8
2	6·1	4·2	3·0	2·9	2·2	3·4	3·7
3	6·0	4·0	2·9	2·7	2·1	3·2	3·4
4	5·7	3·7	2·7	2·5	2·0	3·0	3·1
1973 *1*	5·0	3·2	2·3	2·1	1·7	2·6	2·6
2	4·7	2·9	2·1	1·9	1·5	2·5	2·2
3	4·3	2·6	1·9	1·8	1·4	2·3	2·0
4	3·9	2·3	1·7	1·6	1·3	2·1	1·7
1974 *1*	4·2	2·6	2·0	1·7	1·4	2·3	2·0
	4·2	2·5	2·1		1·4	2·5	
2				1·8			2·0
3	4·6	2·6	2·3	2·1	1·6	2·8	2·1
4	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]
1975 *1*	4·9	3·0	2·8	2·7	2·0	3·7	2·7
2							

	North West[3]	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1969 *3*	2·4	3·9	3·6	2·3	6·7	2·4
4	2·4	3·9	3·7	2·4	6·7	2·4
1970 *1*	2·5	3·8	3·8	2·4	6·5	2·5
2	2·6	3·8	4·0	2·5	6·5	2·5
3	2·7	3·7	4·2	2·5	6·7	2·6
4	2·7	3·7	4·4	2·5	6·7	2·6
1971 *1*	3·1	3·8	5·0	2·8	7·2	2·9
2	3·6	4·2	5·5	3·2	7·4	3·3
3	4·0	4·5	6·0	3·5	7·8	3·6
4	4·5	4·8	6·3	3·7	8·1	3·8
1972 *1*	4·8	5·0	6·6	3·9	8·0	4·0
2	4·8	4·8	6·4	3·7	8·0	3·8
3	4·7	4·6	6·1	3·6	7·6	3·7
4	4·5	4·4	5·9	3·4	7·0	3·4
1973 *1*	4·1	3·8	5·2	2·9	6·6	3·0
2	3·6	3·5	4·7	2·7	6·2	2·7
3	3·3	3·3	4·2	2·4	5·8	2·5
4	2·9	3·0	3·7	2·2	5·3	2·2
1974 *1*	3·2	3·4	3·9	2·4	5·4	2·5
	3·2					
2		3·5	3·9	2·4	5·4	2·5
3	3·4	3·7	4·0	2·6	5·7	2·7
4	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	6·0	..[4]
1975 *1*	4·1	4·2	4·2	3·1	6·2	3·2
2						

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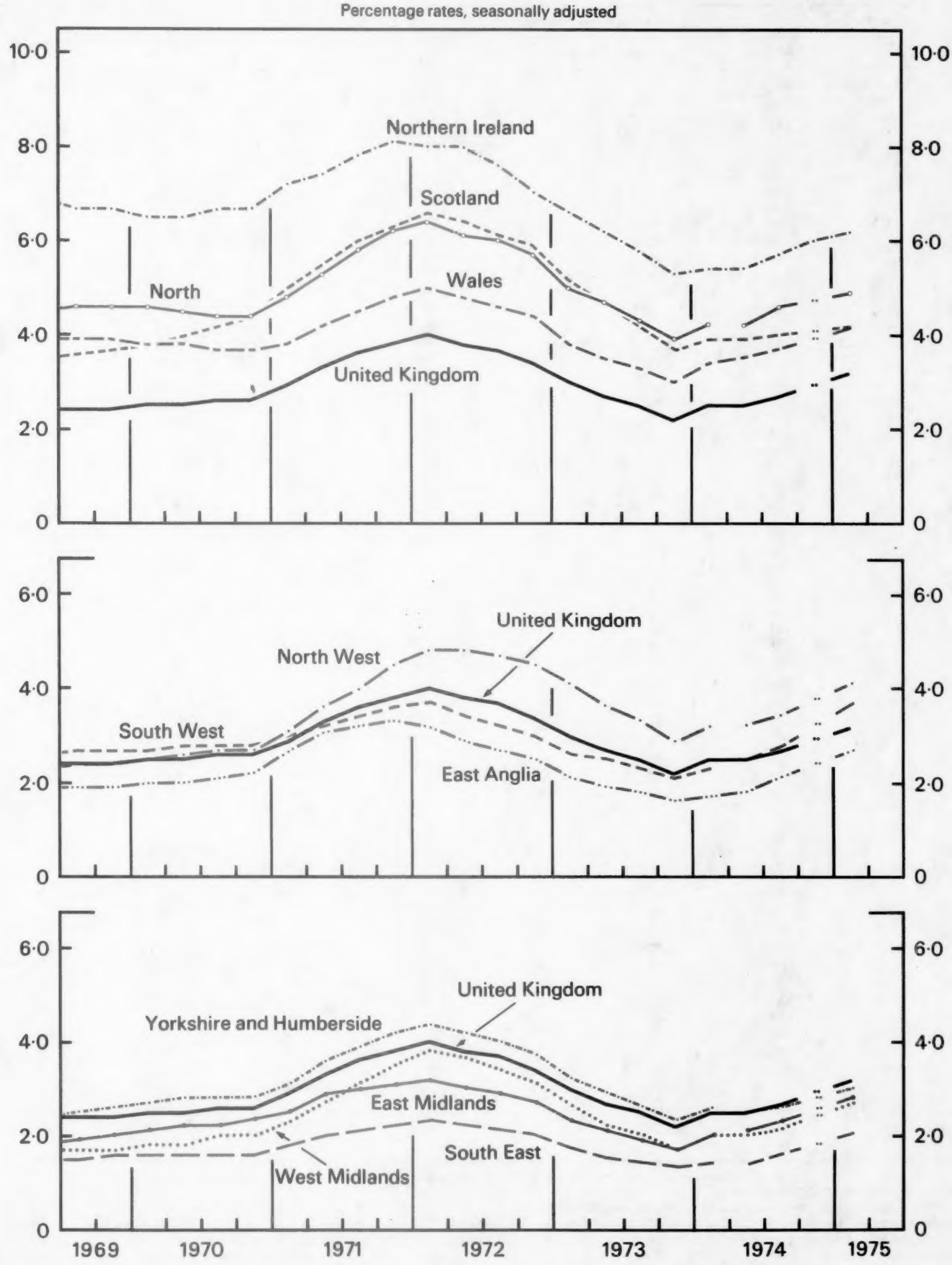
[1] Numbers unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students expressed as a percentage of the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed).

[2] See footnote [1] on page 36.

[3] The boundaries of the standard regions were revised in April 1974.

[4] Figure not available due to industrial action. For further details see note on page 129 of the *Department of Employment Gazette*, February 1975.


Percentage rates, seasonally adjusted
10·0
8·0
6·0
4·0
2·0
0
Northern Ireland
Scotland
North
Wales
United Kingdom
North West
South West
East Anglia
Yorkshire and Humberside
East Midlands
West Midlands
South East
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

40

Wage rates and earnings

	Unadjusted		**Seasonally adjusted**					
	31 July 1972=100[1]		**January 1970=100**				**1970=100**	
	Basic weekly wage rates (manual workers)		Average earnings (GB) (wages and salaries combined)				Wages and salaries per unit of output	
	All industries and services covered	Manufacturing industry	All industries and services covered§	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Manufacturing industry	*Percentage increase on year earlier*	Whole economy	Manufacturing industry
1964	56·4	56·3	69·2	*7·7*	69·1	*8·0*	76·7†	75·1
1965	58·8	58·4	74·1	*7·1*	73·7	*6·8*	79·8	79·5
1966	61·5	61·2	79·0	*6·6*	78·3	*6·2*	83·8	82·9
1967	63·9	63·6	81·8	*3·6*	81·1	*3·6*	85·1	82·9
1968	68·1	68·4	88·2	*7·8*	87·8	*8·2*	87·1	83·3
1969	71·7	72·1	95·2	*7·8*	94·9	*8·1*	91·3	88·5
1970	78·8	79·4	106·7	*12·1*	107·0	*12·7*	100·0	100·0
1971	89·0	89·3	118·7	*11·2*	119·0	*11·2*	109·6	108·7
1972	101·3	101·5	134·1[2]	..[2]	134·5[2]	..[2]	119·6	117·7
1973	115·2	114·6	152·0	..[2]	151·6	..[2]	129·1	124·2
1974	137·7	133·9	178·7	*17·6*	177·2	*16·9*	153·3	
1969 *1*	70·7	71·3	92·2	*7·3*	91·9	*7·6*	89·9†	86·3
2	71·0	71·6	94·1	*8·0*	93·7	*8·1*	90·5	86·7
3	71·8	72·2	95·9	*7·8*	95·6	*8·0*	91·2	89·0
4	73·1	73·5	98·5	*8·2*	98·3	*8·7*	93·5	92·1
1970 *1*	75·8	76·2	101·6	*10·2*	101·4	*10·4*	96·7	95·6
2	77·5	78·0	105·0	*11·6*	105·0	*12·0*	99·0	99·1
3	79·5	80·3	108·3	*13·0*	108·9	*13·9*	100·9	101·4
4	82·6	82·9	111·9	*13·6*	112·5	*14·5*	103·3	103·9
1971 *1*	85·8	86·4	114·6	*12·8*	114·9	*13·2*	106·6	106·7†
2	87·6	88·4	117·2	*11·6*	117·6	*12·0*	108·7	107·2
3	89·8	90·0	120·4	*11·2*	120·6	*10·7*	110·9	109·3
4	92·8	92·1	122·6	*9·6*	122·9	*9·2*	112·3	111·6
1972 *1*	96·0	95·4	126·3	*10·2*	127·1	*10·7*	116·6	..[4]
2	98·1	98·1	130·6	*11·4*	131·4	*11·7*	119·3	116·9
3	103·4	104·6	135·1	*12·1*	136·0	*12·7*	120·0	119·4
4	107·8	107·6	142·0	*15·8*	141·1	*14·8*	122·2	120·2
1973 *1*	108·7	108·1	143·8	*13·9*	143·1	*12·6*	123·0	118·3
2	113·4	111·7	149·3	*14·4*	149·0	*13·4*	127·7	122·2
3	118·1	117·8	154·8	*14·6*	154·1	*13·3*	131·4	125·0
4	120·6	120·7	160·0	*12·6*	160·2	*13·5*	134·0	131·2
1974 *1*	124·3	122·7	158·4[3]	*10·2*[3]	156·7[3]	*9·5*[3]	143·5	134·3
2	131·5	127·9	170·2	*13·9*	169·0	*13·4*	146·4	140·4
3	143·1	139·2	185·5	*19·9*	184·3	*19·7*	156·0	151·6
4	152·3†	146·6†	200·5	*25·4*	198·9	*24·2*	166·3	167·3
1973 *O*	119·8	120·4	158·2	*12·6*	158·0	*12·7*	..	127·9
N	120·5	120·7	160·3	*12·5*	160·3	*13·2*	..	131·6†
D	121·4	121·0	161·4	*12·9*	162·2	*14·6*	..	134·1
1974 *J*	123·0	122·2	154·1[3]	*7·7*[3]	151·9[3]	*7·0*[3]	..	134·6
F	124·0	122·7	156·8[3]	*8·6*[3]	155·4[3]	*7·9*[3]	..	134·1
M	125·9	123·1	164·3	*14·2*	162·7	*13·6*	..	134·2
A	127·2	124·0	164·7	*12·3*	162·6	*11·2*	..	137·1
M	131·3	128·2	169·6	*13·5*	168·7	*12·8*	..	139·8
J	136·1	131·4	176·2	*16·0*	175·6	*16·0*	..	144·2
J	139·0	133·4	181·8	*18·1*	180·5	*18·2*	..	147·4
A	144·7	141·9	185·5	*20·5*	184·3	*20·0*	..	151·5
S	145·5	142·4	189·2	*21·0*	188·3	*20·7*	..	156·0
O	147·6†	143·5†	191·8	*21·3*	191·3	*21·1*	..	161·7
N	152·7	146·6	200·9	*25·3*	199·9	*24·7*	..	168·8
D	156·7	149·8	208·9	*29·4*	205·4	*26·6*	..	171·4
1975 *J*	158·0	150·8	206·0	[6]	203·8	[6]	..	
F	159·9	150·9	210·0[5]	[6]	207·7[5]	[6]	..	
M							..	

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[1] Prior to July 1972 the series was based on 31 January 1956=100. Figures before July 1972 have therefore been linked.

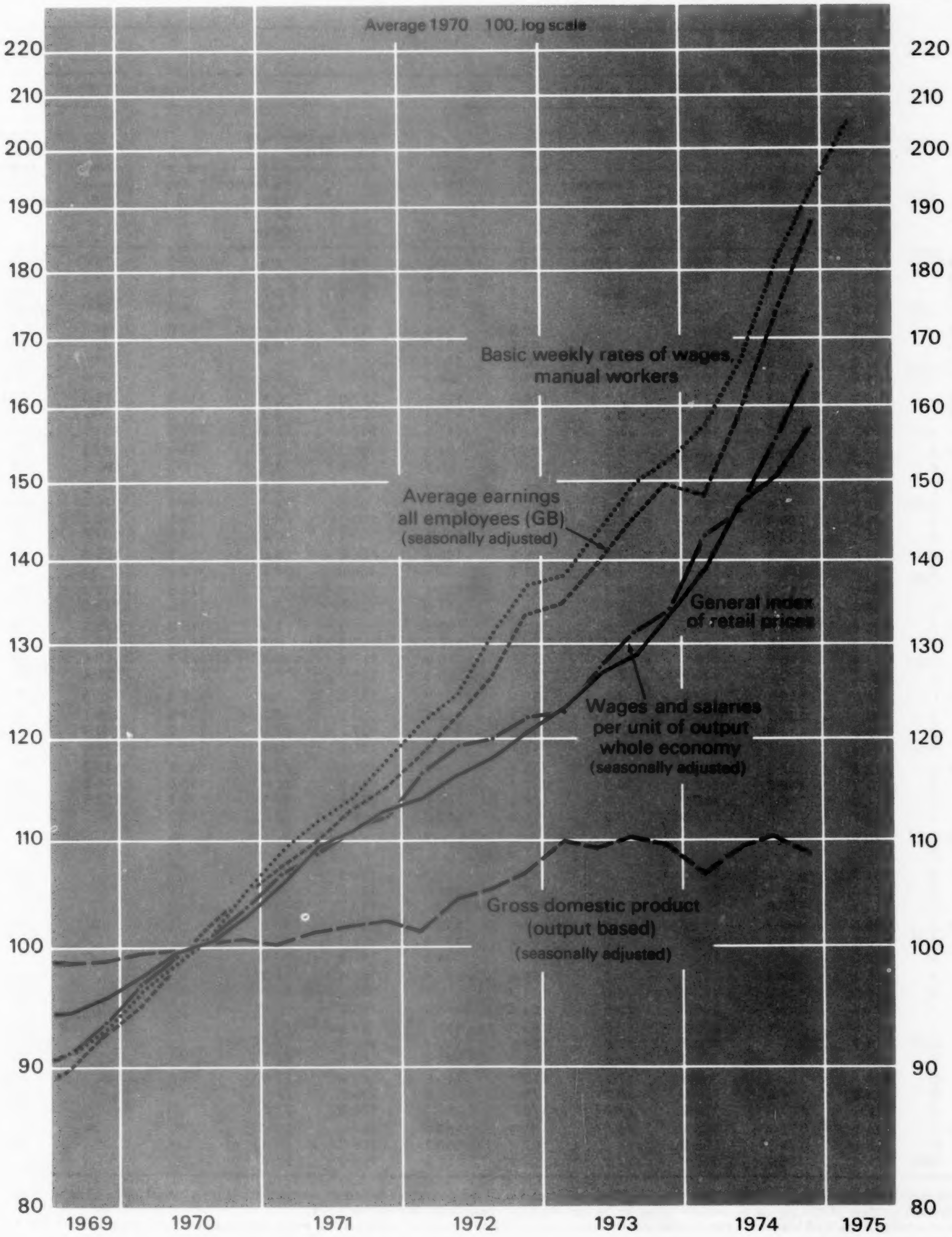
[2] Average of 11 months. See footnote[3].

[3] The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

[4] In the absence of earnings data for February 1972 due to the effects of the coalmining dispute, no index of wages and salaries per unit of output has been calculated for that month. The indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.

[5] Provisional.

[6] The three day week depressed earnings so much in January 1974 that the crude percentage figure for the increase in January 1975 is meaningless.


Average 1970 = 100, log scale
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
80
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
Basic weekly rates of wages, manual workers
Average earnings all employees (GB) (seasonally adjusted)
General index of retail prices
Wages and salaries per unit of output whole economy (seasonally adjusted)
Gross domestic product (output based) (seasonally adjusted)

Prices

		Unadjusted										
		Average 1970=100										**Average 1970=100p**
		Wholesale prices index		General index of retail prices						Pensioner price index[1]		
			Output	All items		Total food	Total non-food	All items other than seasonal food		One person household	Two person household	Purchasing power of the pound[2]
		Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry[3]	All manufactured products Home sales[4]	Index	*Percentage increase on year earlier*			Index	*Percentage increase on year earlier*			
1964		81·1	80·3	76·3	*3·3*	76·9	76·0	76·7	*3·9*	76·3	76·4	131
1965		82·2	83·3	80·0	*4·8*	79·7	80·0	80·2	*4·7*	79·5	79·8	125
1966		84·2	85·6	83·1	*3·9*	82·5	83·3	83·2	*3·7*	83·0	83·0	120½
1967		83·8	86·5	85·2	*2·5*	84·6	85·4	85·2	*2·4*	84·9	85·0	117½
1968		91·5	89·9	89·2	*4·7*	87·9	89·6	89·3	*4·8*	88·8	88·8	112
1969		95·0	93·4	94·0	*5·4*	93·5	94·2	93·9	*5·2*	93·5	93·7	106½
1970		100·0	100·0	100·0	*6·4*	100·0	100·0	100·0	*6·5*	100·0	100·0	100
1971		104·6	109·0	109·4	*9·4*	111·1	108·9	109·5	*9·5*	110·1	109·9	91½
1972		109·2	114·8	117·2	*7·1*	120·9	116·0	117·0	*6·9*	118·5	118·0	85½
1973		144·5	123·2	128·0	*9·2*	139·1	124·4	126·7	*8·3*	130·0	130·1	78
1974		215·3	152·0	148·5	*16·1*	164·2	143·4	147·0	*16·0*	150·9	151·1	67½
1969	*3*	95·2	93·7	94·2	*5·0*	93·7	94·3	94·2	*4·7*	93·2	93·7	106
	4	97·5	94·7	95·4	*5·1*	94·5	95·7	95·5	*4·9*	95·3	95·4	105
1970	*1*	99·2	96·7	97·1	*5·0*	97·2	97·2	97·0	*4·9*	97·6	97·6	103
	2	99·7	98·9	99·5	*5·8*	100·6	99·1	98·9	*5·9*	99·4	99·4	100½
	3	99·8	100·9	100·6	*6·9*	100·4	100·7	100·8	*7·0*	100·1	100·2	99½
	4	101·4	103·4	102·7	*7·7*	101·8	103·1	103·1	*8·0*	102·8	102·6	97
1971	*1*	103·0	106·3	105·5	*8·6*	105·6	105·4	105·6	*8·8*	105·9	105·8	95
	2	104·9	108·7	109·3	*9·8*	111·5	108·6	109·0	*10·2*	109 4	109·3	91½
	3	105·6	110·3	110·8	*10·1*	112·8	110·1	110·9	*10·0*	111·6	111·3	90
	4	104·8	110·8	112·2	*9·2*	114·4	111·5	112·3	*8·9*	113·6	113·0	89
1972	*1*	105·6	112·1	113·9	*8·0*	117·8	112·6	113·9	*7·9*	115·9	115·3	88
	2	106·1	113·5	116·0	*6·2*	119·0	115·0	115·9	*6·3*	117·3	116·7	86
	3	109·4	115·6	118·0	*6·5*	122·3	116·5	117·8	*6·2*	119·1	118·8	85
	4	115·6	118·0	120·8	*7·7*	124·7	119·6	120·7	*7·4*	122·0	121·4	83†
1973	*1*	126·0	119·5	123·0	*8·0*	131·1	120·3	122·2	*7·3*	125·0	124·9	81½
	2	133·3	120·1	126·9	*9·3*	137·4	123·5	125·2	*8·1*	129·0	129·1	79
	3	150·9	124·2	128·8	*9·2*	139·8	125·3	127·7	*8·5*	130·2	130·4	77½
	4	167·6	129·1	133·2	*10·3*	148·1	128·5	131·8	*9·2*	135·7	135·9	75
1974	*1*	212·5	138·3	138·8	*12·9*	156·2	133·3	137·2	*12·3*	142·2	142·2	72
	2	213·7	148·9	147·0	*15·9*	161·7	142·2	145·3	*16·0*	148·0	148·8	68
	3	212·9	156·1	150·7	*17·0*	164·5	146·1	149·4	*17·0*	152·7	152·9	66½
	4	222·1	164·9	157·5	*18·2*	174·3	152·0	156·1	*18·5*	160·7	160·5	63½
1975	*1*	220·6[5]	175·5[5]									
	2											
1973	*O*	161·7	127·7	132·2	*9·9*	146·4	127·7	130·9	*8·8*	..	..	75½
	N	166·0	129·0	133·2	*10·3*	147·8	128·6	131·9	*9·3*	..	..	75
	D	175·1	130·6	134·2	*10·6*	150·2	129·2	132·7	*9·7*	..	..	74½
1974	*J*	209·5	134·2	136·8	*12·0*	154·7	131·1	135·1	*10·9*	..	..	73
	F	213·1	138·5	139·2	*13·2*	156·1	133·8	137·7	*12·6*	..	..	72
	M	215·0	142·3	140·4	*13·5*	157·7	134·9	138·9	*13·3*	..	..	71
	A	215·4	146·4	145·1	*15·2*	159·6	140·3	143·6	*15·3*	..	..	69
	M	214·0	149·0	147·2	*16·0*	161·7	142·6	145·5	*16·2*	..	..	68
	J	211·7	151·2	148·7	*16·5*	163·8	143·8	146·7	*16·4*	..	..	67
	J	212·3	153·5	150·1	*17·1*	163·2	145·7	148·6	*17·2*	..	..	66½
	A	213·7	156·1	150·2	*16·9*	164·1	145·7	149·0	*16·7*	..	..	66½
	S	212·8	158·6	151·9	*17·1*	166·3	147·0	150·6	*17·1*	..	..	66
	O	220·1	162·2	154·9	*17·1*	170·7	149·8	153·6	*17·3*	..	..	64½
	N	223·8	164·8	157·6	*18·3*	175·2	151·9	156·1	*18·4*	..	..	63½
	D	222·5	167·6	159·9	*19·1*	176·9	154·4	158·6	*19·5*	..	..	62½
1975	*J*	221·9[5]†	172·8[5]†	164·1	*19·9*	183·0	157·9	162·8	*20·5*	..	..	61
	F	218·1[5]	175·5[5]	166·8	*19·9*	187·7	160·2	165·5	*20·2*	..	..	60
	M	221·8[5]	178·2[5]	170·0	*21·2*	194·9	162·4	168·6	*21·4*	..	..	

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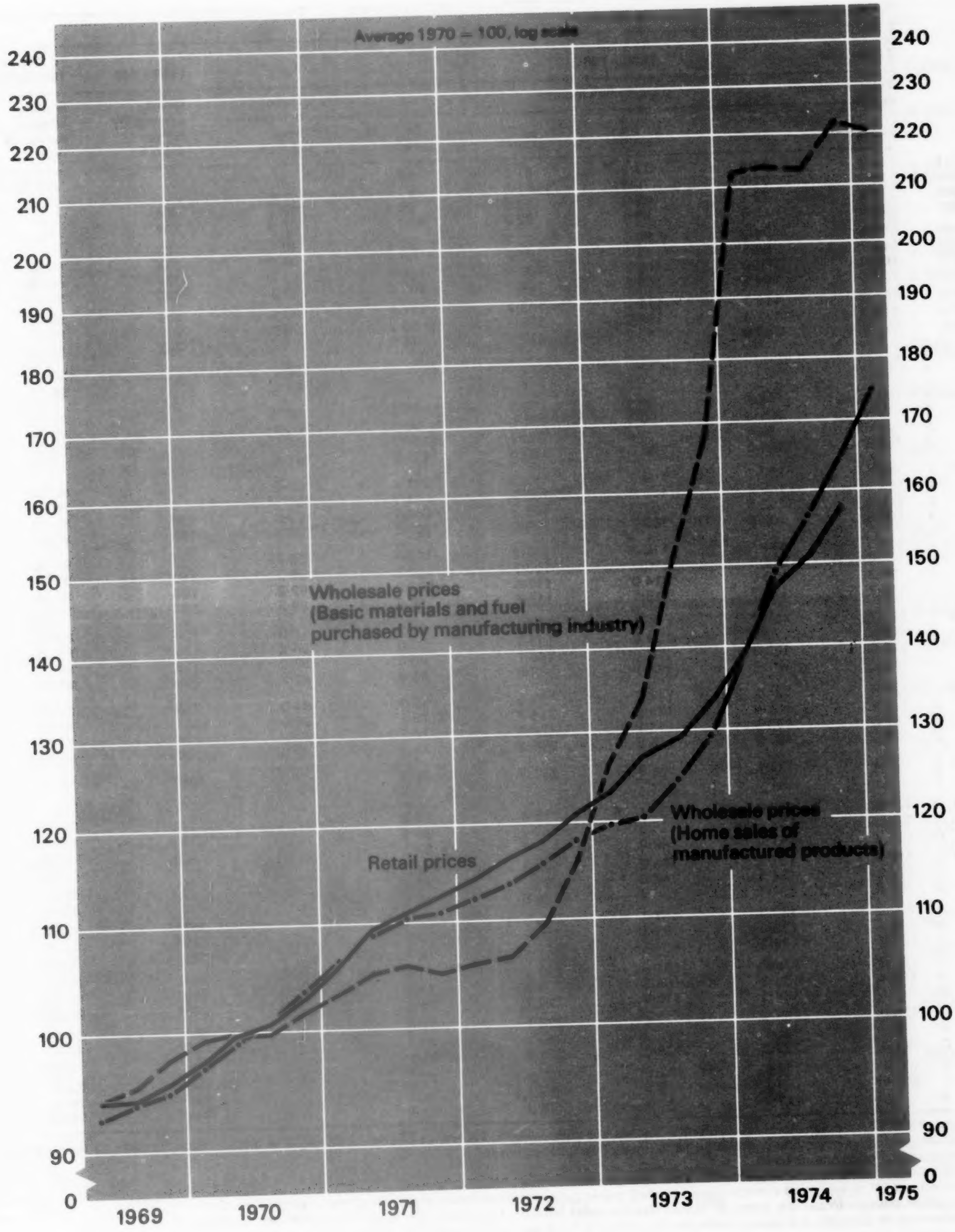
[1] All items except housing. [2] Movements in the purchasing power of the pound are based on movements in the general index of retail prices.

[3] Revised method of calculation to include levies on certain imported foods from 3rd quarter 1971.

[4] Reductions in the VAT-exclusive prices of alcoholic liquor, tobacco and cigarettes, matches and mechanical lighters took place in April 1973. These reductions resulted from lower revenue duties designed to offset additional tax revenue from VAT. With unchanged prices in April for these products, index numbers from 2nd quarter 1973 onwards would have been higher by 1·7. [5] Provisional.


Average 1970 = 100, log scale
240
230
220
210
200
190
180
170
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
90
0
Wholesale prices
(Basic materials and fuel
purchased by manufacturing industry)
Retail prices
Wholesale prices
(Home sales of
manufactured products)
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

44

Visible trade

		Seasonally adjusted		Unadjusted					
		1970=100		1970=100				1963=100	19 December 1971[1]=100
		Volume indices[2]		Unit value indices[2]			Trade competitiveness index[4]	World commodity prices index[5]	Sterling effective exchange rate
		Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade[3]			
1964		73·1	77·5	77·3	81·2	95·2	. .	. .	. .
1965		76·9	77·6	79·3	81·3	97·6	. .	. .	. .
1966		79·9	79·2	82·2	82·6	99·6	107·3	108	. .
1967		78·9	85·6	83·4	82·8	100·8	106·9	104	. .
1968		88·5	94·2	90·0	92·7	97·1	99·1	122	. .
1969		96·7	94·5	93·0	95·6	97·3	98·8[6]	128	99·95
1970		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0[6]	133	98·95
1971		106·6	104·2	105·6	104·7	100·8	103·3	130	98·77
1972		106·6	116·3	111·1	109·7	101·3	103·4	157	94·99
1973		119·2	131·4	126·0	139·7	90·2	95·6	218	85·42
1974		127·6	133·0	162·7	217·6	74·8		352	82·16
1969	*3*	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	100·1	. .	100·27
	4	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	97·4	. .	99·61
1970	*1*	100·4	95·5	98·9	100·1	98·8	100·2	. .	99·72
	2	99·4	101·6	100·0	101·0	99·1	100·1	. .	99·34
	3	94·6	98·5	101·9	100·7	101·2	101·3	. .	98·37
	4	105·6	104·5	102·3	100·5	101·8	101·8	. .	98·35
1971	*1*	99·4	103·7	104·1	102·3	101·8	102·5	. .	99·22
	2	110·3	105·2	105·3	105·7	99·7	102·1	. .	99·03
	3	110·1	102·5	107·3	106·5	100·7	103·3	138	98·32
	4	106·6	105·5	109·0	105·8	103·0	104·8	135	98·51
1972	*1*	104·5	111·8	110·2	107·2	102·8	106·7	137	99·31
	2	108·8	114·0	110·7	107·7	102·8	106·2	140	98·20
	3	94·3	110·7	114·0	111·5	102·2	102·2	154	92·65
	4	118·7	128·7	115·1	116·6	98·7	98·3	165	89·79
1973	*1*	117·7	128·8	119·3	123·4	96·7	98·8	182	88·95
	2	118·6	127·1	123·8	133·1	93·0	99·2	196	88·41
	3	121·0	132·3	129·1	146·7	88·0	93·0	228	82·75
	4	119·7	137·3	136·1	162·0	84·0	92·2	265	81·57
1974	*1*	126·8	134·3	147·2	195·5	75·3	94·0	356	82·55
	2	129·4	133·6	159·9	218·8	73·1	95·5	347	83·01
	3	131·8	133·3	168·1	224·4	74·9		348	82·62
	4	122·4	130·9	175·8	231·3	76·0		357	80·44
1975	*1*	131·3	123·1	184·9	237·0	78·0		345[7]	78·44
	2								
1973	*O*	120·4	146·9	132·4	155·4	85·2	. .	. .	80·91
	N	121·5	133·8	135·8	160·7	84·5	. .	. .	81·64
	D	117·2	131·6	140·0	170·1	82·3	. .	. .	82·16
1974	*J*	119·3	131·2	142·2	179·3	79·3	. .	. .	82·74
	F	129·3	134·3	146·9	198·7†	73·9†	. .	. .	82·45
	M	131·8	137·4	152·4	208·5	73·1	. .	. .	82·46
	A	129·9	130·8	157·0	215·5	72·9	. .	352[7]	83·01
	M	131·1	135·9	159·3	218·6	72·9	. .	345[7]	83·02
	J	127·4	134·1	163·4	222·2	73·5	. .	341[7]	83·01
	J	131·0	135·0	164·8	223·3	73·8	. .	344[7]	83·04
	A	130·1	130·2	168·6	225·3	74·9	. .	348[7]	82·60
	S	134·4	134·8	170·9	224·7	76·0	. .	345[7]	82·22
	O	125·0	133·3	172·4	228·1	75·6	. .	354[7]	81·84
	N	119·2	136·2	175·8	230·3	76·3	. .	358[7]	80·44
	D	123·0	123·2	179·0	235·4	76·1	. .	358[7]	79·04
1975	*J*	136·4	127·5	182·2	235·9	77·2	. .	350[7]	78·47
	F	126·6†	123·9†	185·1	236·3	78·3	. .	341[7]	78·32
	M	130·8	117·9	187·3	238·9	78·4	. .	344[7]	78·54

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[1] Date of the Smithsonian Agreement. Monthly figures are trade-weighted averages of end-month rates. A methodological article on the 'effective' exchange rate was published in the June 1974 issue of *Economic Trends*.

[2] On a balance of payments basis.

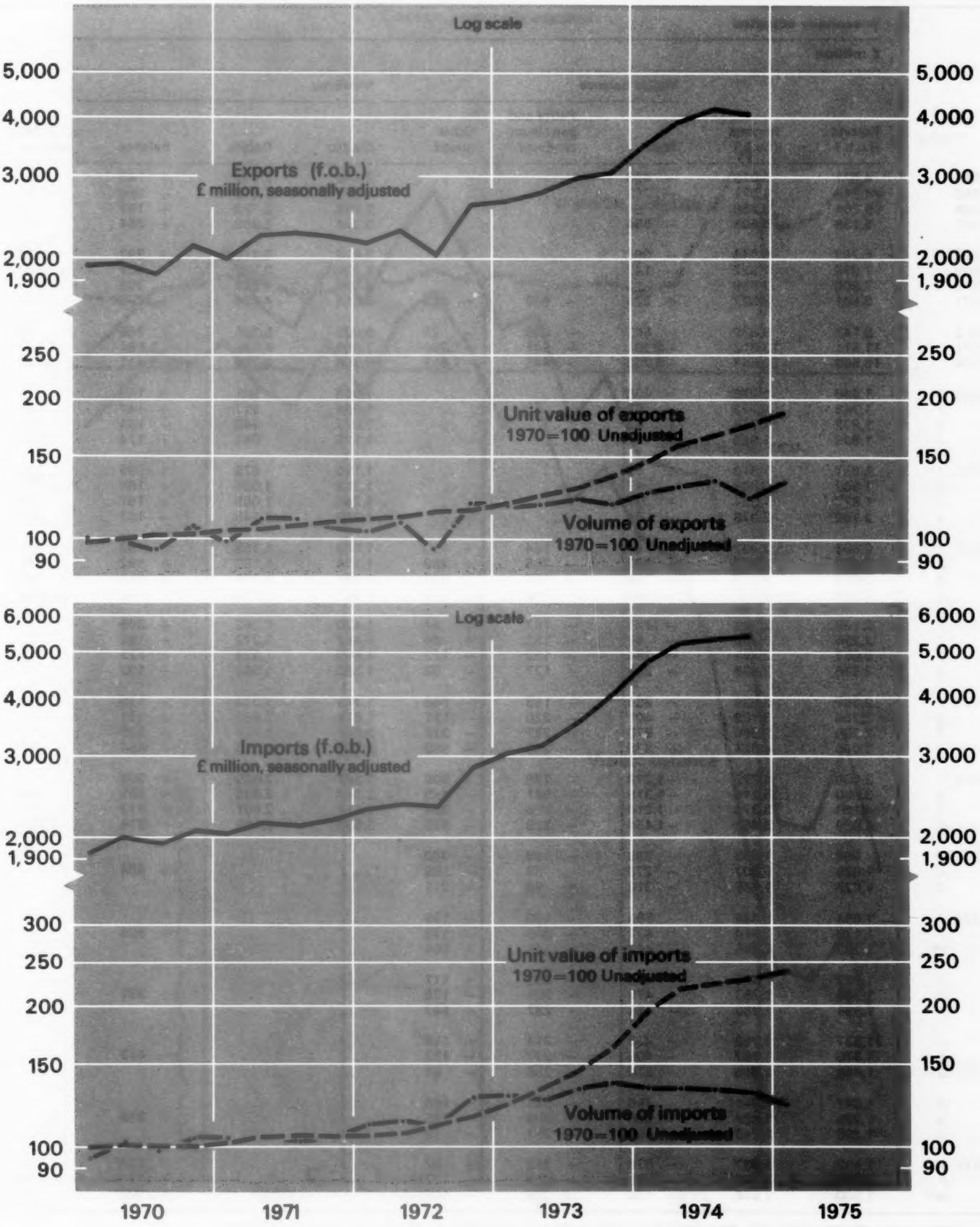
[3] Unit value index for exports expressed as a percentage of unit value index for imports.

[4] The ratio of UK to weighted average export (dollar) prices for major competitors in respect of manufactured goods.

[5] Weighted average, in sterling terms, of United Nations index numbers for primary commodities and non-ferrous metals.

[6] Differences in quarterly and annual averages for 1969 and 1970 are due to the effects of adjusting the UK series for export over-valuation.

[7] Projections by the Department of Industry


Log scale
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,900
250
200
150
100
90
Exports (f.o.b.)
£ million, seasonally adjusted
Unit value of exports
1970=100 Unadjusted
Volume of exports
1970=100 Unadjusted
Log scale
6,000
5,000
4,000
3,000
2,000
1,900
300
250
200
150
100
90
Imports (f.o.b.)
£ million, seasonally adjusted
Unit value of imports
1970=100 Unadjusted
Volume of imports
1970=100 Unadjusted
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Balance of payments: current account

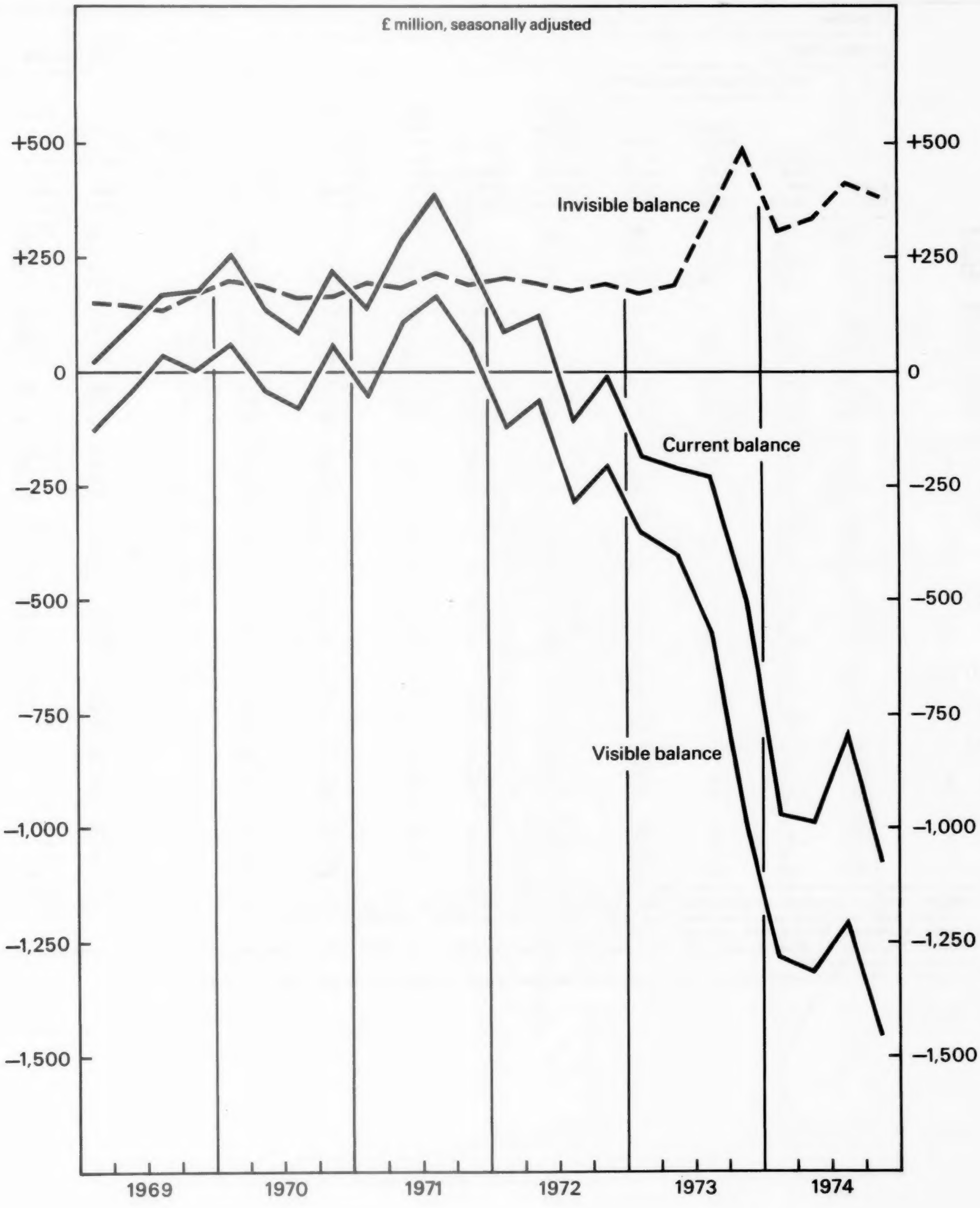
Seasonally adjusted

£ million

			Visible balance			Invisibles			
	Exports (f.o.b.)	Imports (f.o.b.)	Total	Petrol and petroleum products	Other goods	Credits	Debits	Balance	Current balance
1964	4,521	5,019	− 498	..	..	2,646	2,501	+ 145	− 353
1965	4,848	5,071	− 223	..	..	2,871	2,675	+ 196	− 27
1966	5,204	5,268	− 64	..	..	2,956	2,789	+ 167	+ 103
1967	5,139	5,693	− 554	..	..	3,244	2,990	+ 254	− 300
1968	6,282	6,948	− 666	..	..	3,810	3,418	+ 392	− 274
1969	7,075	7,222	− 147	..	..	4,309	3,702	+ 607	+ 460
1970	7,908	7,919	− 11	..	..	4,950	4,241	+ 709	+ 698
1971	8,801	8,527	+ 274	− 649	+ 923	5,512	4,734	+ 778	+1,052
1972	9,147	9,830	− 683	− 658	− 25	6,025	5,260	+ 765	+ 82
1973	11,511	13,812	−2,301	− 941	−1,360	7,980	6,796	+1,184	−1,117
1974	15,589	20,848	−5,259	−3,446	−1,813	9,666	8,235	+1,431	−3,828
1969 *1*	1,646	1,776	− 130	..	..	1,053	901	+ 152	+ 22
2	1,748	1,799	− 51	..	..	1,064	917	+ 147	+ 96
3	1,832	1,799	+ 33	..	..	1,077	943	+ 134	+ 167
4	1,849	1,848	+ 1	..	..	1,115	941	+ 174	+ 175
1970 *1*	1,937	1,878	+ 59	..	..	1,175	979	+ 196	+ 255
2	1,962	2,009	− 47	..	..	1,219	1,034	+ 185	+ 138
3	1,877	1,954	− 77	..	..	1,246	1,085	+ 161	+ 84
4	2,132	2,078	+ 54	..	..	1,310	1,143	+ 167	+ 221
1971 *1*	2,008	2,062	− 54	− 164	+ 110	1,350	1,158	+ 192	+ 138
2	2,262	2,159	+ 103	− 165	+ 268	1,374	1,192	+ 182	+ 285
3	2,287	2,118	+ 169	− 157	+ 326	1,390	1,174	+ 216	+ 385
4	2,244	2,188	+ 56	− 163	+ 219	1,398	1,210	+ 188	+ 244
1972 *1*	2,179	2,302	− 123	− 167	+ 44	1,470	1,262	+ 208	+ 85
2	2,295	2,362	− 67	− 152	+ 85	1,467	1,277	+ 190	+ 123
3	2,057	2,341	− 284	− 162	− 122	1,508	1,333	+ 175	− 109
4	2,616	2,825	− 209	− 177	− 32	1,580	1,388	+ 192	− 17
1973 *1*	2,685	3,039	− 354	− 188	− 166	1,743	1,573	+ 170	− 184
2	2,788	3,189	− 401	− 220	− 181	1,874	1,683	+ 191	− 210
3	2,990	3,560	− 570	− 237	− 333	2,063	1,724	+ 339	− 231
4	3,048	4,024	− 976	− 296	− 680	2,300	1,816	+ 484	− 492
1974 *1*	3,500	4,779	−1,279	− 770	− 509	2,347	2,039	+ 308	− 971
2	3,900	5,216	−1,316	− 881	− 435	2,367	2,036	+ 331	− 985
3	4,160	5,370	−1,210	− 876	− 334	2,414	2,001	+ 413	− 797
4	4,029	5,483	−1,454	− 919	− 535	2,538	2,159	+ 379	−1,075
1973 *O*	994	1,383	− 389	− 109	− 280	..	..	+ 484	
N	1,029	1,307	− 278	− 89	− 189	..	..		
D	1,025	1,335	− 310	− 99	− 211	..	..		
1974 *J*	1,064	1,424	− 360	− 165	− 195	..	..	+ 308	
F	1,173	1,610	− 437	− 289	− 148	..	..		
M	1,263	1,745	− 482	− 316	− 166	..	..		
A	1,272	1,675	− 403	− 292	− 111	..	..	+ 331	
M	1,304	1,783	− 479	− 301	− 178	..	..		
J	1,324	1,758	− 434	− 287	− 147	..	..		
J	1,337	1,769	− 432	− 314	− 118	..	..	− 413	
A	1,378	1,787	− 409	− 277	− 132	..	..		
S	1,446	1,816	− 370	− 286	− 84	..	..		
O	1,347	1,841†	− 495	− 327	− 168	..	..	+ 379	
N	1,296	1,896	− 600	− 305	− 295	..	..		
D	1,386	1,745	− 359	− 287	− 72	..	..		
1975 *J*	1,562	1,837	− 275	− 312	+ 37	..	..	+ 120[1]	− 155
F	1 456†	1,746	− 290†	− 263	− 27†	..	..	+ 120[1]	− 170†
M[2]	1,540	1,646	− 106	− 206	+ 100	..	..	+ 120[1]	+ 14

[1] These figures are projections and are subject to revision as the relevant statistical information becomes available.

[2] The figures for visible trade were distorted by the industrial dispute at the Port of London. Due to differences of timing on the recording of the imports and exports, the net impact in March on the recorded visible balance was favourable.


£ million, seasonally adjusted
+500
+250
0
–250
–500
–750
–1,000
–1,250
–1,500
Invisible balance
Current balance
Visible balance
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

Analysis of total currency flow and official financing[1]

		£ million											
		Currency flow										Official financing	
			Investment and other capital flows										
		Current balance	Official long-term capital	Overseas investment in UK public sector	Private sector investment (net)	Overseas currency borrowing or lending (net) by UK banks	Change in external sterling liabilities	Trade credit[2] and other short-term flows	Balancing item and other currency flows[3]	Total currency flow	Allocation of SDR and gold subscription to IMF	Drawings on(+)/ additions to (−) official reserves[4]	Other transactions (net)[5]
1964		− 353	−116	+ 15	−256	+ 161	+ 21	−126	− 41	− 695	—	+ 122	+ 573
1965		− 27	− 85	− 12	−130	− 22	− 98	+ 21	—	− 353	—	− 246	+ 599
1966		+ 103	− 81	+ 35	− 39	− 192	− 101	−200	− 72	− 547	− 44	− 34	+ 625
1967		− 300	− 59	+ 54	− 96	+ 36	− 284	−146	+ 124	− 671	—	+ 115	+ 556
1968		− 274	+ 16	+ 16	−160	− 15	− 308	−305	− 380	−1,410	—	+ 114	+1,296
1969		+ 460	− 99	—	− 6	− 38	+ 261	−227	+ 392	+ 743	—	− 44	− 699
1970		+ 698	−204	− 10	− 40	+ 472	+ 459	−196	+ 108	+1,287	+133	− 125	−1,295
1971		+1,052	−273	+179	+177	+ 499	+1,422	−133	+ 305	+3,228	+125	−1,536	−1,817
1972		+ 82	−255	+113	−619	+ 471	+ 196	−577	− 676	−1,265	+124	+ 692	+ 449
1973		−1,117	−252	+345	− 17	+1,359	+ 154	−379	+ 117	+ 210	—	− 210	—
1974		−3,828	−274	+746	+768	+ 96	+1,558	−703	+1,072	− 565	—	− 79	+ 644
1969	*1*	− 21	− 28	− 30	− 3	+ 14	+ 122	− 27	+ 245	+ 272	—	− 20	− 252
	2	+ 157	− 11	+ 42	− 8	− 21	+ 52	− 99	− 30	+ 82	—	+ 11	− 93
	3	+ 151	+ 29	− 31	+ 38	− 7	− 61	− 27	− 139	− 47	—	+ 4	+ 43
	4	+ 173	− 89	+ 19	− 33	− 24	+ 148	− 74	+ 316	+ 436	—	− 39	− 397
1970	*1*	+ 237	− 49	+ 3	+ 46	+ 125	+ 283	+ 65	+ 205	+ 915	+171	− 76	−1,010
	2	+ 165	− 37	− 3	+ 20	+ 123	+ 157	−135	− 63	+ 227	—	− 34	− 193
	3	+ 71	− 20	− 23	− 82	− 24	+ 3	− 12	− 115	− 202	—	+ 52	+ 150
	4	+ 225	− 98	+ 13	− 24	+ 248	+ 16	−114	+ 81	+ 347	− 38	− 67	− 242
1971	*1*	+ 64	− 45	+121	+124	+ 84	+ 285	+ 87	+ 253	+ 973	+125	− 204	− 894
	2	+ 346	− 44	+ 28	+ 36	+ 158	+ 277	−118	− 49	+ 634	—	− 126	− 508
	3	+ 367	− 35	+ 5	+ 43	+ 28	+ 337	+103	− 180	+ 668	—	− 576	− 92
	4	+ 275	−149	+ 25	− 26	+ 229	+ 523	−205	+ 281	+ 953	—	− 630	− 323
1972	*1*	− 13	− 43	+ 64	−178	+ 114	+ 211	−164	+ 66	+ 57	+124	− 191	+ 10
	2	+ 185	− 39	+ 20	−195	− 132	− 138	−346	− 400	−1,045	—	+ 46	+ 999
	3	− 152	− 17	+ 22	− 69	+ 199	− 92	− 54	+ 84	− 79	—	+ 639	− 560
	4	+ 62	−156	+ 7	−177	+ 290	+ 215	− 13	− 426	− 198	—	+ 198	—
1973	*1*	− 371	− 55	+ 51	− 20	+ 37	+ 170	− 60	+ 317	+ 69	—	− 69	—
	2	− 182	− 30	+ 68	+169	+ 396	+ 166	− 37	− 173	+ 377	—	− 377	—
	3	− 211	− 26	+ 37	− 71	+ 383	− 415	−196	+ 241	− 258	—	+ 258	—
	4	− 353	−141	+189	− 95	+ 543	+ 233	− 86	− 268	+ 22	—	− 22	—
1974	*1*	−1,087	− 52	+ 61	+492	+ 215	+ 179	−227	+ 380	− 39	—	+ 39	—
	2	− 965	− 41	+280	+210	+ 319	+ 386	− 16	− 62	+ 111	—	− 111	—
	3	− 861	− 15	+166	+263	− 293	+ 616	−263	+ 570	+ 183	—	− 183	—
	4	− 915	−166	+239	−197	− 145	+ 377	−197	+ 184	− 820	—	+ 176	+ 644

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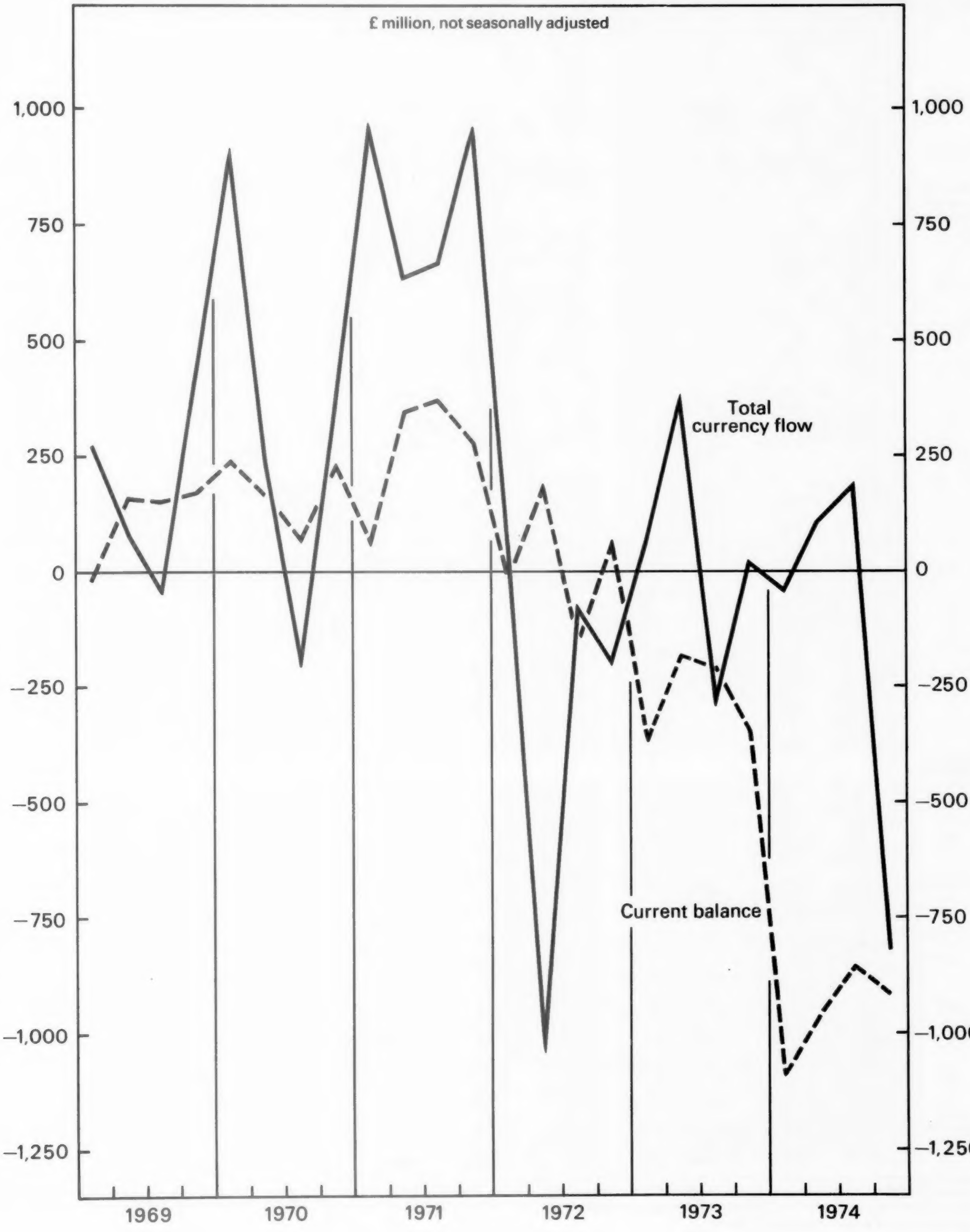
[1] More comprehensive analyses are given in the appendix tables to the balance of payments articles in the March, June, September and December issues.

[2] Excluding trade credit between 'related' firms; after deducting advance and progress payments to suppliers.

[3] Capital transfers and EEA loss on forward commitments.

[4] From 23 August 1971, valued in sterling at transactions rates of exchange. From July 1972, includes transactions affecting the United Kingdom reserve position in the IMF.

[5] Includes net transactions with overseas monetary authorities and other foreign currency borrowing by HM Government.


£ million, not seasonally adjusted
1,000
750
500
250
0
−250
−500
−750
−1,000
−1,250
Total currency flow
Current balance
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

50

Money stock

£ million

	M1				M3				Notes and coin in circulation with public	Total deposits of domestic sectors	Velocity of circulation[1]	
	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Changes (seasonally adjusted)	*Percentage change (annual rate)*	Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted §	Changes (seasonally adjusted)	*Percentage change (annual rate)*	Unadjusted	Unadjusted	M1	M3
Amounts outstanding at end												
1969 *1*	8,339	8,470	−107	*− 4·9*	15,790	16,060	254	*6·6*	2,914	12,876	5·341†	2·858†
2	8,188	8,330	−147	*− 6·8*	15,737	15,870	−194	*− 4·7*	2,909	12,828	5·487	2·889
3	8,312	8,340	13	*0·6*	15,934	16,040	186	*4·8*	2,857	13,077	5·638	2·951
4	8,812	8,610	268	*13·5*	16,596	16,300	257	*6·6*	3,006	13,590	5·680	2·979
1970 *1*	8,507	8,620	15	*0·7*	16,161	16,400	110	*2·7*	3,040	13,121	5·654	2·976
2	8,852	8,960	339	*16·7*	16,893	16,960	567	*14·6*	3,081	13,812	5·780	3·046
3	9,032	9,070	106	*4·8*	17,281	17,410	446	*10·9*	3,154	14,127	5·746	3·014
4	9,635	9,410	340	*15·9*	18,175	17,850	443	*10·6*	3,320	14,855	5·786	3·032
1971 *1*	9,691	9,790	378	*17·1*	18,192	18,430	569	*13·4*	3,324	14,868	5·589	2·958
2	9,831	9,910	125	*5·2*	18,662	18,720	300	*6·7*	3,373	15,289	5·697	3·021
3	10,210	10,240	325	*13·8*	19,112	19,220	504	*11·2*	3,454	15,658	5·804	3·083
4[2]	11,088	10,850	207	*8·3*	20,541	20,240	1,012	*22·8*	3,589	16,952	5·642	3·016
1972 *1*[3]	11,168 11,225	11,210 11,270	363	*14·1*	21,001 21,411	21,190 21,600	960	*20·4*	3,755 3,755	17,246 17,656	5·445	2·889
2	11,729	11,750	488	*18·5*	23,105	23,140	1,539	*31·7*	3,860	19,245	5·421	2·798
3	11,930	11,930	173	*6·0*	24,060	24,200	1,061	*19·6*	3,905	20,155	5·355	2·679
4	12,657	12,410	479	*17·1*	26,245	25,920	1,739	*32·0*	4,079	22,166	5·464	2·653
1973 *1*[3]	12,333 12,333	12,370 12,370	− 36	*− 1·2*	27,138 21,117	27,400 27,380	1,485	*25·0*	4,170 4,170	22,968 22,947	5·740	2·668
2	13,175	13,200	832	*29·7*	28,641	28,670	1,294	*20·3*	4,349	24,292	5·452	2·487
3	12,882	12,860	−342	*−10·0*	30,970	31,000	2,333	*36·7*	4,301	26,669	5·613	2·452
4	13,303	13,130	272	*8·7*	33,430	33,150	2,144	*30·7*	4,377	29,053	5·719	2·317
1974 *1*	12,772	12,780	−354	*−10·4*	33,892	34,190	1,041	*13·2*	4,574	29,318	5·665	2·180
2	13,175	13,200	426	*14·0*	34,838	34,830	637	*7·7*	4,767	30,071	6·059	2·281
3	13,513	13,550	351	*11·1*	35,672	35,930	1,104	*13·3*	4,772	30,900	6·367	2·407
4	14,739	14,550	997	*32·8*	37,625	37,300	1,372	*16·2*	5,085	32,540	6·279	2·410
Amounts outstanding at mid-month												
1973 *O*	12,318	12,190	−216	..	30,912	30,970	693	..	4,116	26,796	..	..
N	12,474	12,310	116	..	31,386	31,330	360	..	4,194	27,192	..	..
D	12,648	12,330	23	..	32,316	32,150	819	..	4,375	27,941	..	..
1974 *J*	12,445	12,410	84	..	32,803	32,810	652	..	4,264	28,539	..	..
F	12,138	12,320	− 92	..	33,048	33,410	595	..	4,281	28,767	..	..
M	12,133	12,260	− 58	..	33,049	33,430	21	..	4,337	28,712	..	..
A	12,636	12,570	310	..	33,190	33,450	20	..	4,450	28,740	..	..
M	12,474	12,480	− 87	..	33,261	33,580	130	..	4,439	28,822	..	..
J	12,525	12,380	−102	..	33,504	33,520	− 56	..	4,504	29,000	..	..
J	12,772	12,550	168	..	34,783	34,570	1,047	..	4,657	30,126	..	..
A	12,781	12,690	145	..	35,037	34,930	357	..	4,721	30,316	..	..
S	12,798	12,710	22	..	35,030	34,980	53	..	4,739	30,291	..	..
O	13,142	12,900	180	..	35,255	35,150	164	..	4,767	30,488	..	..
N	13,302	13,000	104	..	35,781	35,580	431	..	4,899	30,882	..	..
D	13,693	13,220	216	..	36,163	35,830	249	..	5,047	31,116	..	..
1975 *J*	13,714	13,730	509	..	36,247	35,970	138	..	4,896	31,351	..	..
F	13,448	13,580	−149	..	36,145†	36,280†	311†	..	4,968	31,177†	..	..
M	13,738	13,850	271	..	36,403	36,620	344	..	5,064	31,339	..	..

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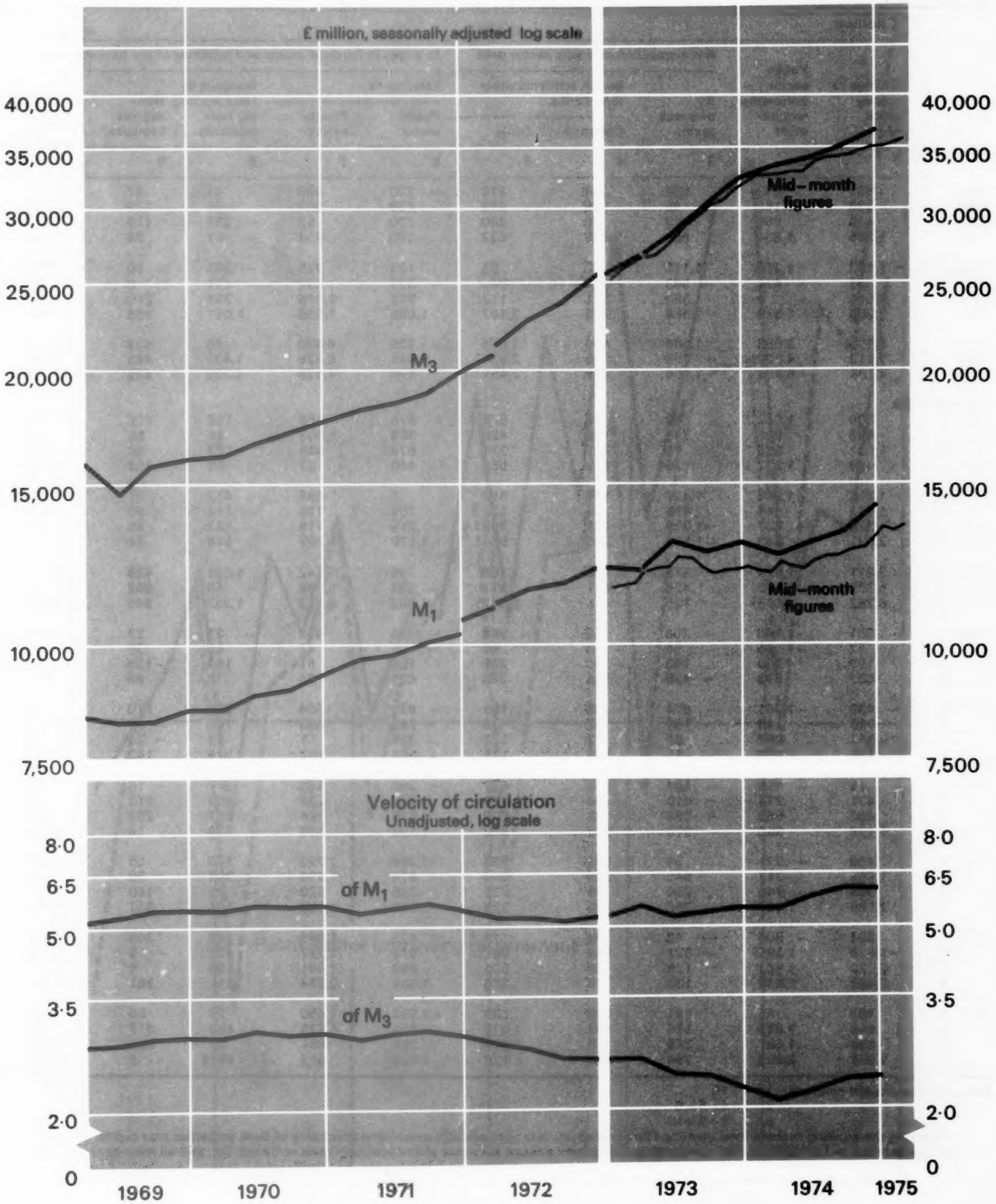
[1] Ratio of GNP at current market prices seasonally adjusted expressed at an annual rate to the centred quarterly average of M_1/M_3 seasonally adjusted.

[2] The break in the series for M_1 between September and December 1971 reflects additional statistical information and is explained in notes to Table 12 in the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.*

[3] The breaks in the series at end-March 1972 and end-March 1973 show, in each case, the effects of changes in contributors which are described in *Financial Statistics.*


£ million, seasonally adjusted log scale
40,000
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
7,500
M3
M1
Mid-month figures
Mid-month figures
Velocity of circulation
Unadjusted, log scale
8·0
6·5
5·0
3·5
2·0
0
of M1
of M3
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975

Money stock and public sector borrowing requirement

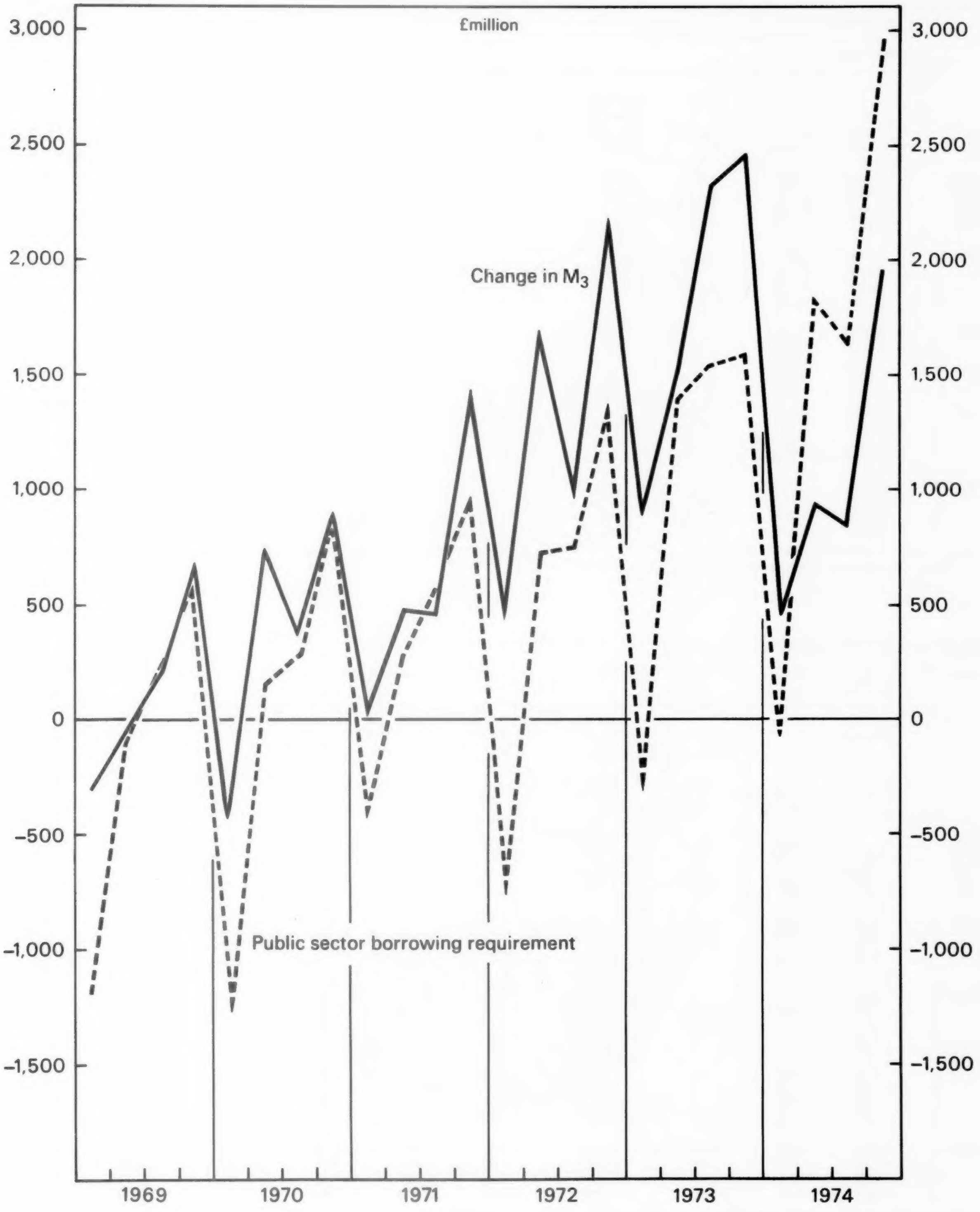
£ million

	Change in money stock M_3	Public sector borrowing requirement	Net acquisition of public sector debt			Changes in financial assets and liabilities of the banking sector				
			By overseas sector	By UK residents other than banks		Lending to		Deposits by (*less* lending to) non-residents	Non-deposit liabilities[1]	Net deposits of UK residents[2]
				Currency	Other	Public sector	Private sector			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1964	653	995	656	209	510	−380	999	88	87	444
1965	938	1,188	96	195	469	428	508	66	127	743
1966	479	959	413	66	260	220	52	−257	116	413
1967	1,345	1,834	502	125	637	570	634	−41	25	1,220
1968	1,152	1,315	1,111	52	23	129	725	−236	−10	1,100
1969	503	−474	−593	146	346	−373	597	−141	8	357
1970	1,586	−4	−1,350	321	112	913	1,315	753	210	1,265
1971	2,366	1,378	−2,668	273	2,107	1,666	1,856	1,061	368	2,093
1972	5,299	2,058	1,564	495	1,025	−1,026	6,434	−48	652	4,804
1973	7,213	4,226†	−108	305	2,034†	1,995	6,828	1,430	485	6,908
1974	4,196	6,358	1,504	709	3,451	694	4,678	1,203	682	3,487
Financial years										
1963/64	809	1,062	89	70	528	375	686	186	136	739
1964/65	653	908	743	102	428	−365	1,053	51	86	551
1965/66	1,087	968	−76	241	224	579	449	122	60	846
1966/67	429	1,212	25	125	652	410	−27	−59	138	304
1967/68	1,258	1,966	1,447	106	412	1	698	−432	−21	1,152
1968/69	1,077	454	419	69	−172	138	796	−164	90	1,008
1969/70	374	−537	−1,239	129	789	−216	718	162	95	245
1970/71	2,031	840	−1,190	288	564	1,178	1,267	618	84	1,743
1971/72	2,811	1,024	−1,878	433	1,703	766	3,142	1,091	439	2,378
1972/73	5,733	2,525	1,426	421	911	−233	6,288	−59	802	5,312
1973/74	6,782	4,465†	125	411	2,547†	1,382	6,672	1,337	346	6,371
1969 *1*	−301	−1,198	−208	56	−258	−788	433	−21	23	−357
2	−52	−85	−59	−4	80	−102	47	−42	35	−48
3	199	230	103	−50	281	−104	61	−153	−139	249
4	657	579	−429	144	243	621	56	75	89	513
1970 *1*	−430	−1,261	−854	39	185	−631	554	282	110	−469
2	733	140	−132	42	−38	268	563	160	−20	691
3	387	267	81	72	−212	326	1	32	−20	315
4	896	850	−445	168	177	950	197	279	140	728
1971 *1*	15	−417	−694	6	637	−366	506	147	−16	9
2	471	274	−410	50	279	355	287	109	112	421
3	452	563	−654	83	609	525	364	267	253	369
4	1,428	958	−910	134	582	1,152	699	538	19	1,294
1972 *1*	460	−771	96	166	233	−1,266	1,792	177	55	294
2	1,698	717	940	109	242	−574	1,939	−304	80	1,589
3	955	745	230	45	225	245	820	−25	180	910
4	2,186	1,367	298	175	325	569	1,883	104	337	2,011
1973 *1*	894	−304	−42	92	119	−473	1,646	166	205	802
2	1,528	1,399†	−321	183	961†	576	1,217	457	−9	1,345
3	2,329	1,543	125	−48	576	890	1,691	196	8	2,377
4	2,462	1,588	130	78	378	1,002	2,274	611	281	2,384
1974 *1*	463	−65	191	198	632	−1,086	1,490	73	66	265
2	946	1,833	174	193	1,676	−210	1,820	480	377	753
3	834	1,631	345	5	1,017	264	851	53	233	829
4	1,953	2,959	794	313	126	1,726	517	597†	6	1,640

Relationship between columns 1 4+10
2−3−4−5=6
6+7−8−9=10.

[1] Comprising the banking sector's total identified financial assets *less* accruals adjustment and purchases of bank securities *plus* capital issues.

[2] The figures relate to both sterling and non-sterling current and deposit accounts after deducting items in transit, etc. and all inter-bank deposits.


£million
3,000
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
–500
–1,000
–1,500
Change in M_3
Public sector borrowing requirement
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

Public sector current account

	£ million										
	Receipts						Expenditure				Balance
	Total current receipts	Taxes on income	Taxes on expenditure	National insurance, etc. contributions	Gross trading surplus[1]	Rent, interest and dividends, etc.	Total current expenditure	Current expenditure on goods and services	Subsidies and current grants	Debt interest	Current surplus[1]
1971	22,988	7,984	8,809	2,835	1,695	1,665	18,486	10,353	5,920	2,213	4,502
1972	24,450†	8,128	9,279†	3,333	1,834	1,876	21,412†	11,776	7,204†	2,432	3,038
1973	27,404	9,134	9,949	3,926	2,194	2,201	24,444	13,270	8,272	2,902	2,960†
1974	33,612	12,125	11,339	4,984	2,522	2,642	31,324	16,440	11,117	3,767	2,288
1971 *1*	6,410	2,914	2,044	636	427	389	4,472	2,458	1,418	596	1,938
2	5,576	1,767	2,258	714	410	427	4,413	2,535	1,426	452	1,163
3	5,443	1,747	2,186	711	384	415	4,701	2,626	1,441	634	742
4	5,559	1,556	2,321	774	474	434	4,900	2,734	1,635	531	659
1972 *1*	6,961†	3,152	2,159†	794	421	435	5,369†	2,876	1,808†	685	1,592
2	5,793	1,723	2,334	824	431	481	5,088	2,830	1,748	510	705
3	5,744	1,725	2,310	835	410	464	5,337	2,961	1,729	647	407
4	5,952	1,528	2,476	880	572	496	5,618	3,109	1,919	590	334
1973 *1*	7,663	3,279	2,378	944	569	493	5,989	3,230	1,984	775	1,674†
2	6,208	1,864	2,339	944	505	556	5,760	3,190	2,026	544	448
3	6,577	2,052	2,524	992	462	547	6,196	3,358	1,975	863	381
4	6,956	1,939	2,708	1,046	658	605	6,499	3,492	2,287	720	457
1974 *1*	8,599	3,727†	2,485	1,117	616†	654	7,370	3,743	2,574	1,053	1,229
2	7,643	2,409	2,861	1,124	628	621†	6,910	3,777†	2,446	687†	733
3	8,452	3,068	2,885	1,308†	555	636	8,244	4,244	2,905	1,095	208
4	8,918	2,921	3,108	1,435	723	731	8,800	4,676	3,192	932	118

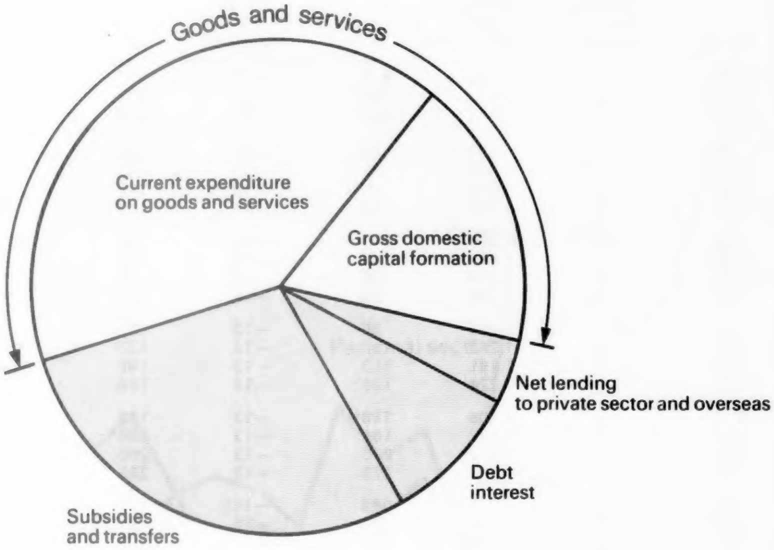
[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

Public sector capital account

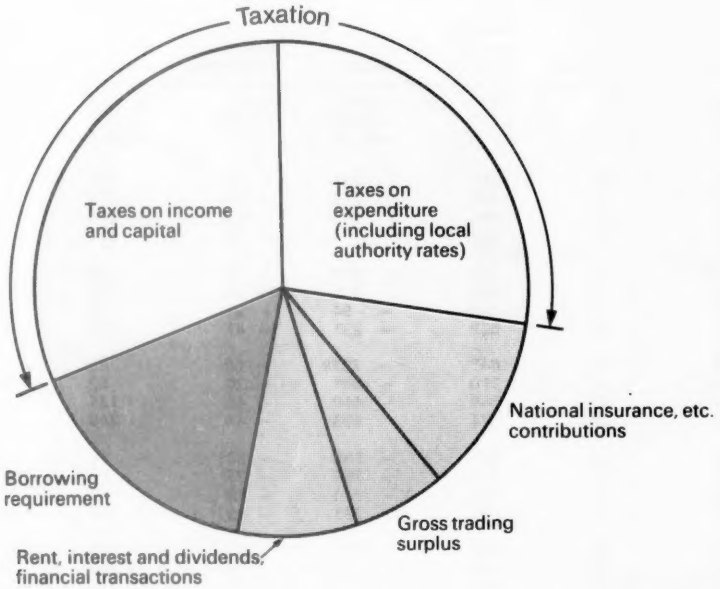
	£ million									
	Receipts				Expenditure				Balance	Public sector borrowing requirement[2]
	Total capital receipts	Taxes on capital	Other capital transfers	Financial transactions	Total capital expenditure	Gross domestic capital formation[1]	Capital transfers	Net lending to private sector and overseas	Capital surplus	
1971	− 1	649	29	−679	5,879	4,623	860	396	−5,880	1,378
1972	861	746	23	92	5,957	4,762	727	468	−5,096	2,058
1973	363†	797	24	−458†	7,549	5,753	856	940	−7,186†	4,226†
1974	1,440	845	30	565	10,086	7,344	949	1,793	−8,646	6,358
1971 *1*	128	183	9	− 64	1,649	1,252	260	137	−1,521	−417
2	−109	161	6	−276	1,328	1,049	208	71	−1,437	274
3	124	148	7	− 31	1,429	1,126	207	96	−1,305	563
4	−144	157	7	−308	1,473	1,196	185	92	−1,617	958
1972 *1*	636	234	7	395	1,457	1,204	206	47	− 821	−771
2	63	179	4	−120	1,485	1,138	172	175	−1,422	717
3	297	162	6	129	1,449	1,188	169	92	−1,152	745
4	−135	171	6	−312	1,566	1,232	180	154	−1,701	1,367
1973 *1*	675†	239	4	432†	2,045	1,478	245	322	−1,370†	−304
2	−189	178	7	−374	1,658	1,296	203	159	−1,847	1,399†
3	24	188	7	−171	1,948	1,462	216	270	−1,924	1,543
4	−147	192	6	−345	1,898	1,517	192	189	−2,045	1,588
1974 *1*	1,429	272	6	1,151	2,593	1,876†	235†	482	−1,164	− 65
2	−336	208	6	−550	2,230	1,624	240	366†	−2,566	1,833
3	827	194	8	625	2,666	1,780	252	634	−1,839	1,631
4	−480	171	10	−661	2,597	2,064	222	311	−3,077	2,959

[1] Comprises gross domestic fixed capital formation, and increase in value of stocks and work in progress.
[2] This is equal to the sum of the surpluses on current and capital accounts, with the sign reversed.

Public expenditure 1974



Public sector receipts 1974



Sector financial accounts

Seasonally adjusted

£ million

		Public sector[1]			Financial companies			Industrial and commercial companies		
		Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]
1972		3,038	42	4,762	511	-51	623	4,831†	380	4,717†
1973		2,960†	-35	5,753	844†	-51	971	6,960	347	7,845
1974		2,288	-72	7,344	1,512	-66	1,175	7,495	333	11,435
1970	*1*	1,259	5	977	49	-15	123	827†	111	1,144†
	2	1,292	-5	1,032	73	-17	131	742	109	1,224
	3	1,259	-20	1,059	81	-16	174	791	119	1,158
	4	1,183	-41	1,139	94	-16	133	914	144	1,184
1971	*1*	1,098	-106	1,206	113	-14	134	1,000	182	1,153
	2	1,392	-39	1,117	109	-13	133	806	140	1,103
	3	1,050	-32	1,112	135	-12	144	972	132	1,043
	4	962	-5	1,188	95	-11	125	955	102	947
1972	*1*	854†	-1	1,145	95	-12	133	997	116	1,060
	2	850	11	1,212	115	-12	123	1,039	97	1,074
	3	700	21	1,181	163	-13	198	1,284	80	1,230
	4	634	11	1,224	138	-14	169	1,511	87	1,353
1973	*1*	896	-27	1,405	188†	-12	196	1,613	94	1,725
	2	604	-17	1,382	166	-13	230	1,624	80	1,689
	3	697	-1	1,456	215	-13	280	1,804	97	2,091
	4	763	10	1,510	275	-13	265	1,919	76	2,340
1974	*1*	384	15†	1,770†	366	-16†	273	2,006	94	2,840
	2	963	-29	1,736	354	-16	279	1,902	84	3,081
	3	572	-28	1,776	388	-17	293	1,785	75	2,907
	4	369	-30	2,062	404	-17	330	1,802	80	2,607

		Personal sector			Net acquisition of financial assets[4]					
		Saving[2]	Capital transfers (net receipts)	Gross domestic capital formation[3]	Public sector	Financial companies	Industrial and commercial companies	Personal sector	Overseas sector[5]	Residual error[6]
1972		4,466†	-371	2,800†	-1,682	-163	494†	1,295†	-82†	138†
1973		5,728	-320	3,225	-2,828†	-178†	-538	2,183	1,176	185
1974		7,063	-270	2,919	-5,128	271	-3,607	3,874	3,903	687
1970	*1*	684†	-101	350	287	-89	-206	233†	-255†	30†
	2	862	-87	356	255	-75	-373	419	-138	-88
	3	868	-83	393	180	-109	-248	392	-84	-131
	4	814	-87	392	3	-55	-126	335	-221	64
1971	*1*	936	-62	448	-214	-35	29	426	-138	-68
	2	835	-88	529	236	-37	157	218	-285	25
	3	895	-88	548	-94	-21	61	259	-385	180
	4	931	-86	622	-231	-41	110	223	-244	183
1972	*1*	869	-103	647	-292†	-50	53	119	-85	255
	2	1,267	-96	710	-351	-20	62	461	-123	-29
	3	1,074	-88	669	-460	-48	134	317	109	-52
	4	1,256	-84	774	-579	-45	245	398	17	-36
1973	*1*	956	-93	851	-536	-20†	-18	12	222	340
	2	1,561	-69	758	-795	-77	15	734	229	-106
	3	1,594	-84	817	-760	-78	-190	693	232	103
	4	1,617	-74	799	-737	-3	-345	744	493	-152
1974	*1*	1,492	-93	749	-1,371	77	-740	650	971	413
	2	1,620	-68†	786	-802	59	-1,095	766	1,014	58
	3	1,996	-70	715	-1,232	78	-1,047	1,211	837	153
	4	1,955	-39	669	-1,723	57	-725	1,247	1,081	63

[1] Excluding financial transactions in writing-off debt.

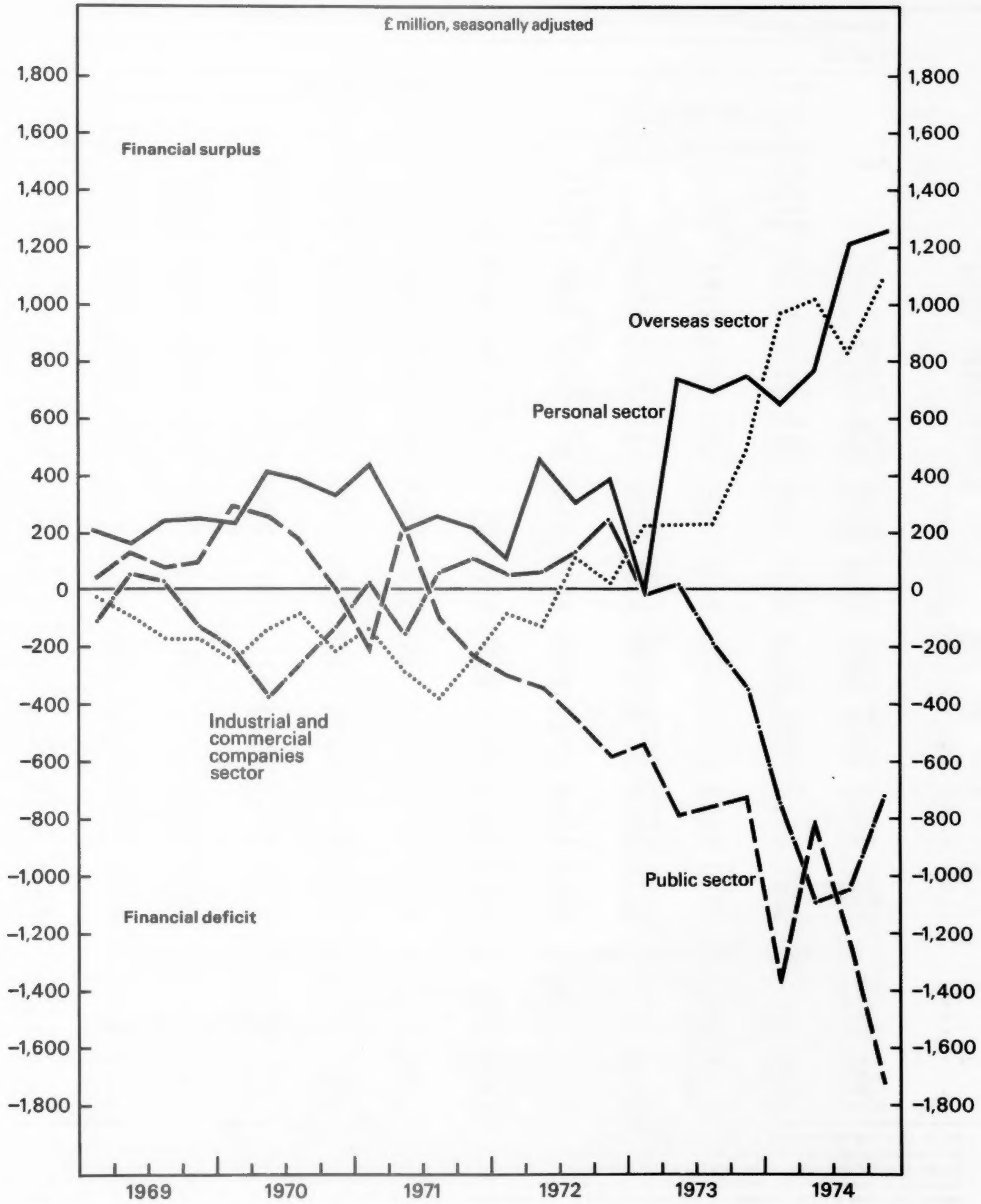
[2] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and addition to reserves.

[3] Comprises gross domestic fixed capital formation, and increase in value of stocks and work in progress.

[4] This balance is equal to saving *plus* capital transfers *less* gross domestic fixed capital formation *less* increase in value of stocks and work in progress.

[5] Equals, apart from the change in sign, the current balance of payments accounts, *plus* capital transfers.

[6] The residual error in the national income accounts.


£ million, seasonally adjusted
Financial surplus
Financial deficit
Overseas sector
Personal sector
Public sector
Industrial and commercial companies sector
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200
0
−200
−400
−600
−800
−1,000
−1,200
−1,400
−1,600
−1,800
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

Appropriation account of companies

Seasonally adjusted

£ million

	Total	Income					Allocation of income					
		Arising in the United Kingdom									Balance: undistributed income[4]	
		Gross trading profits										
		After deducting stock apprecia-tion	Stock apprecia-tion	Total[1]	Rent and non-trading income	From abroad	Dividends on ordinary shares[2]	Other interest pay-ments, etc.[2]	Profits due abroad and taxes paid abroad	Payments of United Kingdom taxes on income[3]	Industrial and com-mercial comp-anies	Finan-cial comp-anies
1964	6,876	4,303	241	4,544	1,051	1,281	1,396	799	731	753	3,041	156
1965	7,358	4,485	256	4,741	1,206	1,411	1,624	959	790	703	3,071	211
1966	7,267	4,306	304	4,610	1,322	1,335	1,548	1,195	715	719	2,877	213
1967	7,537	4,509	154	4,663	1,468	1,406	1,499	1,303	783	1,009	2,700	243
1968	8,726	4,810	465	5,275	1,723	1,728	1,492	1,499	1,080	1,102	3,298	255
1969	9,114†	4,558†	601†	5,159	1,903†	2,052	1,601	1,741	1,128	1,177	3,249†	218
1970	9,836	4,539	908	5,447†	2,134	2,255	1,453	1,890	1,355	1,567	3,274	297
1971	11,119	5,215	862	6,077	2,454	2,588	1,621	2,024	1,735	1,554	3,733	452
1972	12,841	5,837	1,110	6,947	2,934	2,960	1,613†	2,280	2,127	1,479†	4,831	511
1973	17,425	6,237	2,512	8,749	4,194	4,482†	1,695	3,333	2,877†	1,716	6,960	844†
1974	21,669	5,038	4,827	9,865	5,288	6,516	1,538	4,357	4,456	2,311	7,495	1,512
1969 *1*	2,203†	1,097†	146†	1,243	455†	505	404	402	265	297	784†	51
2	2,303	1,164	148	1,312	480	511	378	440	277	286	878	44
3	2,300	1,180	135	1,315	477	508	382	447	296	274	856	45
4	2,308	1,117	172	1,289	491	528	437	452	290	320	731	78
1970 *1*	2,368	1,040	283	1,323†	504	541	322	455	307	408	827	49
2	2,433	1,126	207	1,333	528	572	402	468	340	408	742	73
3	2,438	1,154	185	1,339	540	559	356	475	355	380	791	81
4	2,597	1,219	233	1,452	562	583	373	492	353	371	914	94
1971 *1*	2,673	1,200	275	1,475	578	620	387	501	396	276	1,000	113
2	2.801	1,208	331	1,539	604	658	407	505	441	533	806	109
3	2,809	1,362	161	1,523	631	655	415	506	439	342	972	135
4	2,836	1,445	95	1,540	641	655	412	512	459	403	955	95
1972 *1*	2,906	1,341	197	1,538	667	701	438†	507	495	374†	997	95
2	3,107	1,471	239	1,710	704	693	477	537	499	440	1,039	115
3	3,291	1,467	314	1,781	766	744	403	588	545	308	1,284	163
4	3,537	1,558	360	1,918	797	822	295	648	588	357	1,511	138
1973 *1*	4,028	1,784	379	2,163	927	938†	534	712	643†	338	1,613	188†
2	4,083	1,569	556	2,125	982	976	513	774	646	360	1,624	166
3	4,409	1,460	755	2,215	1,075	1,119	356	862	711	461	1,804	215
4	4,905	1,424	822	2,246	1,210	1,449	292	985	877	557	1,919	275
1974 *1*	5,457	804	1,754	2,558	1,278	1,621	414	1,025†	1,121	525	2,006	366
2	5,456	1,155	1,311	2,466	1,318	1,672	366	1,076	1,183	575	1,902	354
3	5,426	1,664	844	2,508	1,326	1,592	414	1,122	1,057	660	1,785	388
4	5,330	1,415	918	2,333	1,366	1,631	344	1,134	1,095	551	1,802	404
	Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year											
1973 *1*	*+38·6†*	*+33·0†*	*+ 92·4†*	*+40·6†*	*+39·0†*	*+33·8†*	*+21·9†*	*+40·4*	*+29·9†*	*− 9·6†*	*+61·8†*	*+ 97·9†*
2	*+31·4*	*+ 6·7*	*+132·6*	*+24·3*	*+39·5*	*+40·8*	..	..	*+29·5*	..	*+56·3*	*+ 44·3*
3	*+34·0*	*− 0·5*	*+140·4*	*+24·4*	*+40·3*	*+50·4*	..	..	*+30·5*	..	*+40·5*	*+ 31·9*
4	*+38·7*	*− 8·6*	*+128·3*	*+17·1*	*+51·8*	*+76·3*	..	..	*+49·1*	..	*+27·0*	*+ 99·3*
1974 *1*	*+35·5*	*−54·9*	*+362·8*	*+18·3*	*+37·9*	*+72·8*	..	..	*+74·3*	..	*+24·4*	*+ 94·7*
2	*+33·6*	*−26·4*	*+135·8*	*+16·0*	*+34·2*	*+71·3*	*−28·7*	*+39·0†*	*+83·1*	*+59·7*	*+17·1*	*+113·3*
3	*+23·1*	*+14·0*	*+ 11·8*	*+13·2*	*+23·3*	*+42·3*	*+16·3*	*+30·2*	*+48·7*	*+43·2*	*− 1·1*	*+ 80·5*
4	*+ 8·7*	*− 0·6*	*+ 11·7*	*+ 3·9*	*+12·9*	*+12·6*	*+17·8*	*+15·1*	*+24·9*	*− 1·1*	*− 6·1*	*+ 46·9*

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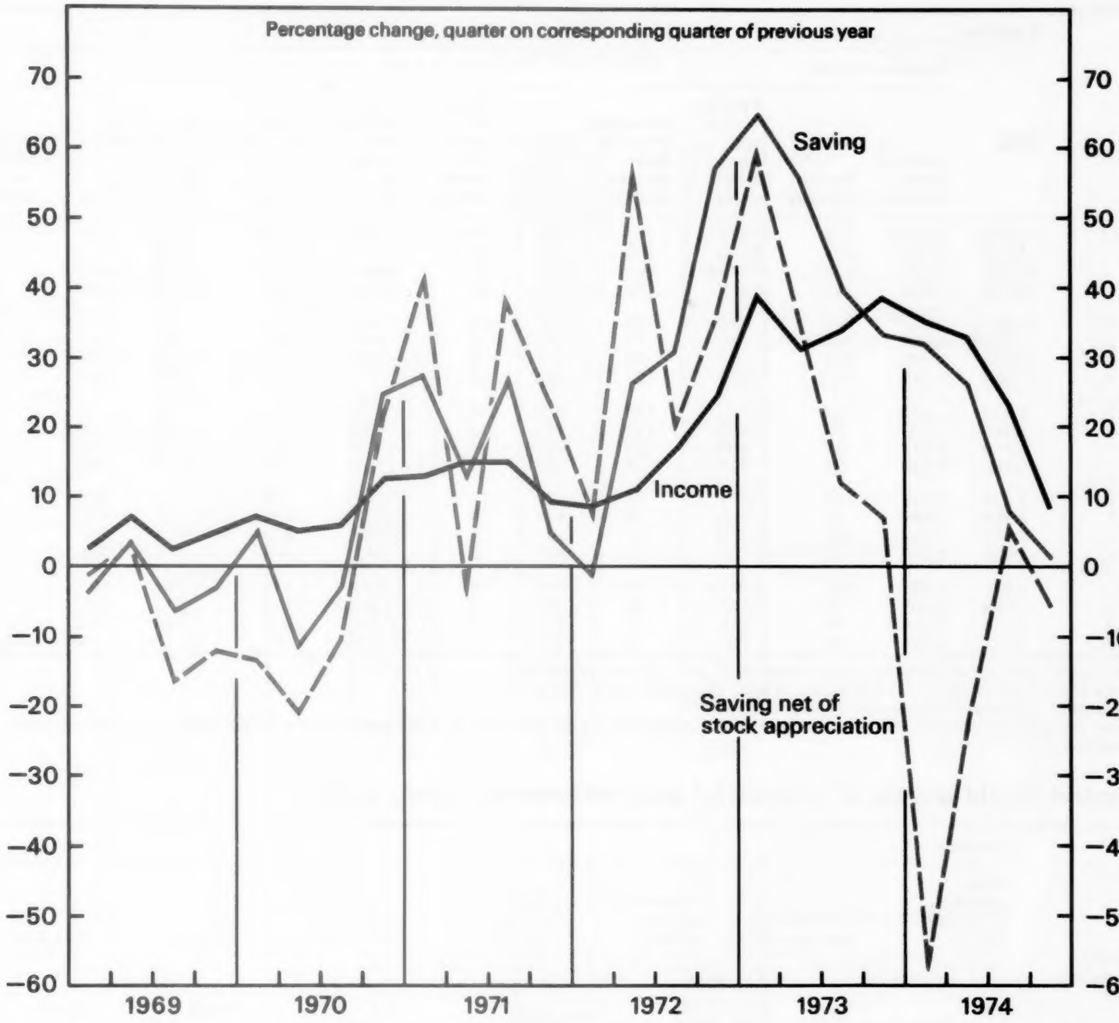
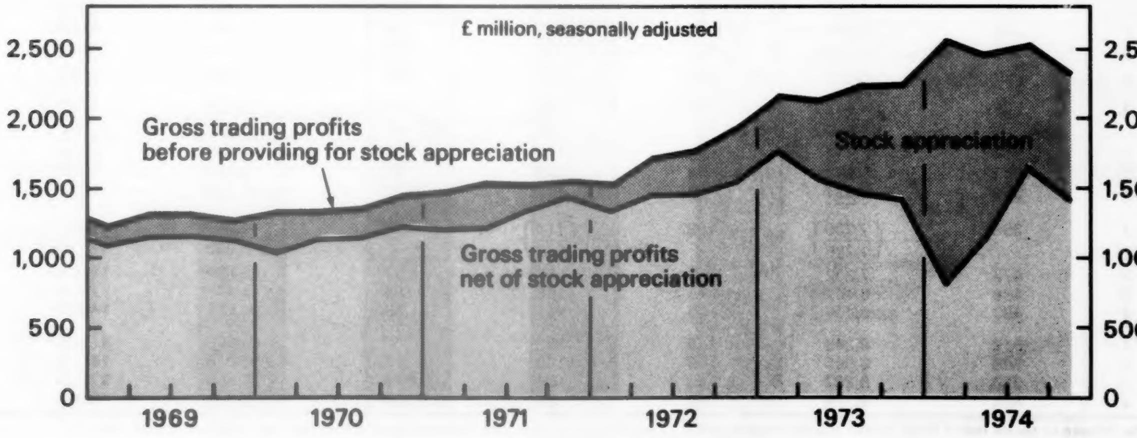
[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

[2] With the introduction of the imputation system of corporation tax from 6 April 1973 payments of dividends, previously shown gross of income tax, appear as actual payments, while the advance corporation tax in respect of those dividends is included in United Kingdom taxes on income.

[3] Payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax from 6 April 1973) *less* increases in balance of deductions of income tax, from interest payments and from wages and salaries under PAYE, over payments to the Inland Revenue. Up to 5 April 1973 the balance of deductions of income tax from dividends over payments to the Inland Revenue is also deducted. In the fourth quarter of 1974 the amount of advance corporation tax included was £181 million, as well as £92 million of ACT addition.

[4] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.


Percentage change, quarter on corresponding quarter of previous year
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
−10
−20
−30
−40
−50
−60
Saving
Income
Saving net of
stock appreciation
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974


£ million, seasonally adjusted
2,500
2,000
1,500
1,000
500
0
Gross trading profits
before providing for stock appreciation
Stock appreciation
Gross trading profits
net of stock appreciation
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

Sources and uses of capital funds of industrial and commercial companies

£ million

	Total	Sources of funds					Uses of funds					
		Undistributed income[1]	Capital transfers	Bank borrowing[2], loans and mortgages	UK capital issues by listed companies (net)	Overseas[3]	Taxes on capital and capital transfers	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Increase in value of stocks and work in progress	Acquisition of financial assets		Unidentified items (residual)
										Liquid assets[4]	Other	
1971	6,718†	3,733†	595	1,018	367	1,005	39	3,468	778†	1,148	933	352†
1972	9,920	4,831	409	3,149	606	925	29	3,818	899	2,339	1,841	994
1973	14,336	6,960	373†	5,317†	149	1,537	26	4,831†	3,014	2,664	3,035†	766
1974	14,044	7,495	364	4,411	− 19	1,793	31	5,942	5,493	46	2,994	− 462
1971 *1*	1,503†	340†	196	570	73	324	22	794	274†	− 137	− 48	598†
2	1,630	1,056	145	120	77	232	5	867	274	292	327	− 135
3	1,630	1,095	142	55	91	247	6	878	125	329	− 10	302
4	1,955	1,242	112	273	126	202	6	929	105	664	664	− 413
1972 *1*	1,920	465	126	988	126	215	18	858	124	− 123	402	641
2	2,488	1,154	99	908	186	141	3	934	165	754	674	− 42
3	2,214	1,372	90	289	165	298	4	919	263	692	356	− 20
4	3,298	1,840	94	964	129	271	4	1,107	347	1,016	409	415
1973 *1*	2,873	1,231	102	1,201	32	307	15	1,087†	560	223	698	290
2	2,956	1,687	81	696	78	414	4	1,119	593	375	551†	314
3	3,578	1,832	108	1,328	17	293	4	1,208	839	1,247	397	− 117
4	4,929	2,210	82	2,092	22	523	3	1,417	1,022	819	1,389	279
1974 *1*	3,945	1,665	104	1,481†	− 9	704	16	1,280	1,437	− 380	649	943
2	3,708	2,081	83	1,194	− 14	364	3	1,407	1,695	217	138	248
3	3,244	1,698	88	969	13	476	6	1,524	1,340	186	747	− 559
4	3,147	2,051	89	767	− 9	249	6	1,731	1,021	23	1,460	−1,094

[1] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

[2] After addition of 40 per cent of the excess of debit over credit transit items.

[3] Other than investments included in UK capital issues.

[4] Bank deposits are included after subtraction of 60 per cent of the excess of debit over credit transfer items; includes tax deposit accounts from 2nd quarter 1973.

Selected liquid assets of industrial and commercial companies

£ million

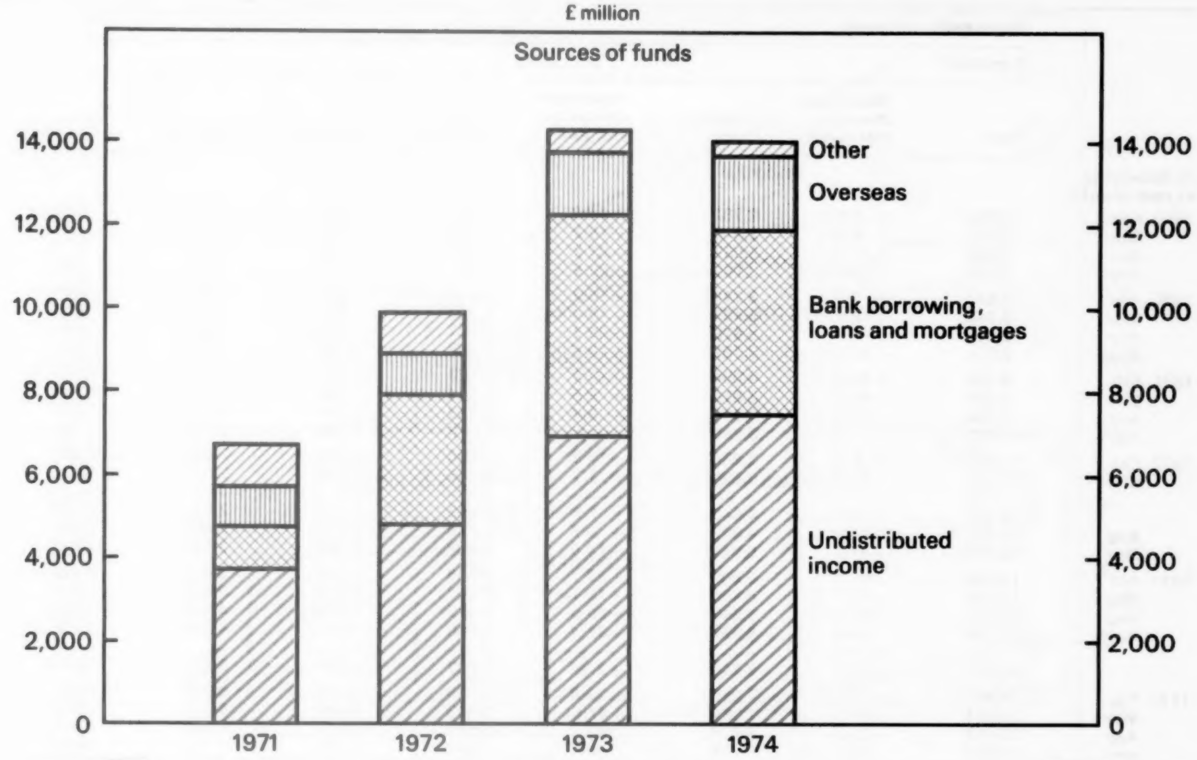
Amounts outstanding at end:	Local authority temporary debt	Deposits with banking sector[1],[2]	Deposits with building societies	Deposits with finance houses	Other identified[3]	Total identified	Bank advances[4]
1970 *4*	220	3,642	71	316	214	4,463	5,906
1971 *1*	217	3,716	71	279	180	4,463	6,212
2	225	3,801	85	289	184	4,584	6,355
3	258	4,048	105	320	204	4,935	6,167
4	257	4,541	140	294	258	5,490	6,431
1972 *1*	276	4,642	168	256	178	5,520	7,235
		4,817		101	173	5,535	7,606
2	314	5,333	188	113	157	6,105	8,688
3	350	5,993	188	122	157	6,810	8,960
4	359	6,897	188	136	157	7,737	9,730
1973 *1*	395	7,230	183	164	88	8,060	10,551
		7,225		162		8,053	10,649
2	472	7,202	200	166	87	8,127	11,370
3	488	8,487	175	186	85	9,421	12,561
4	483	9,230	160	169	85	10,127	14,421
1974 *1*	519	9,049	149	133	55	9,905	15,423
2	509	8,995	149	140	55	9,848	16,772
3	518	9,287	149	104	175	10,233	17,387
4	484	9,179	149	97	100	10,009	18,026

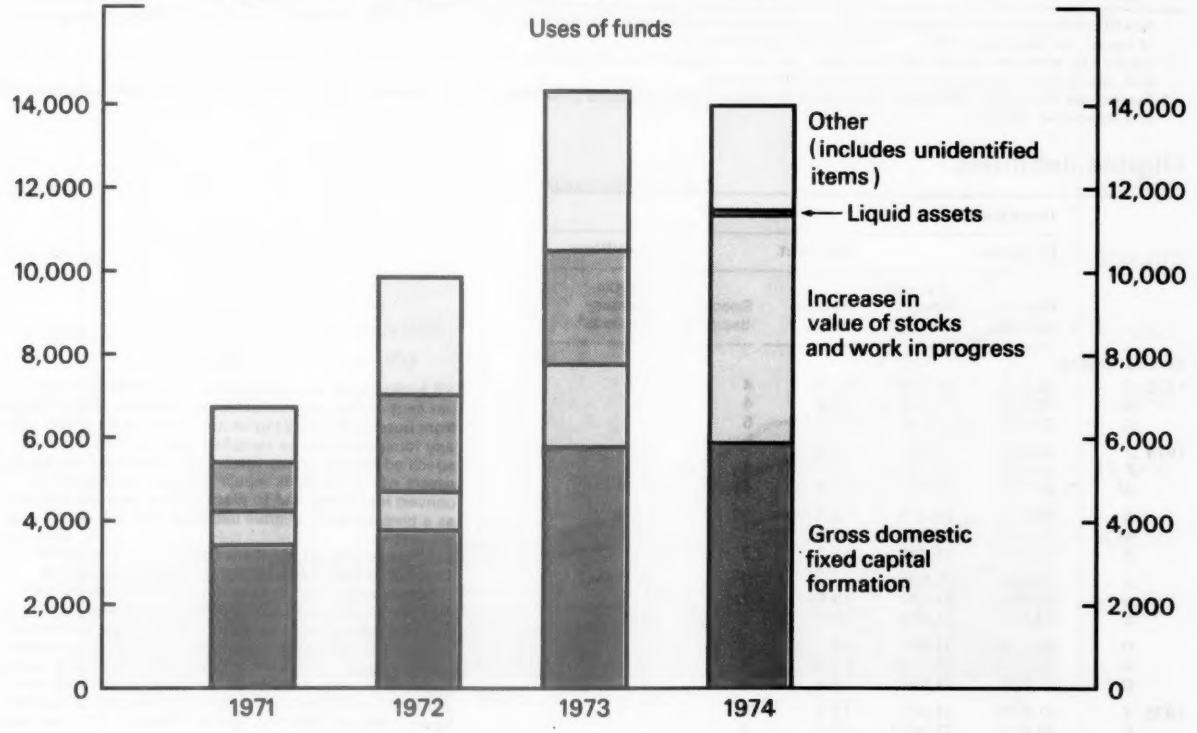
[1] The breaks in series result from further information regarding holdings by sector and changes to the banking and finance houses sectors.

[2] From 2nd quarter 1973 includes identified holdings of dollar certificates of deposit.

[3] Treasury bills, tax reserve certificates and tax deposit accounts.

[4] Including refinanceable export and shipbuilding credits with effect from mid-May 1972.


£ million
Sources of funds
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
1971
1972
1973
1974
Other
Overseas
Bank borrowing, loans and mortgages
Undistributed income


Uses of funds
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
1971
1972
1973
1974
Other (includes unidentified items)
Liquid assets
Increase in value of stocks and work in progress
Gross domestic fixed capital formation

Bank advances to United Kingdom residents by banks in Great Britain[1,2]

	Seasonally adjusted							
	£ million							
	Total	*Percentage change on year earlier*[4]	Manufacturing	*Percentage change on year earlier*[4]	Other production	Financial	Services	Personal
Outstanding at mid-month								
1969 *Feb*	7,545	*+ 8·6*	2,782	*+14·3*	1,035	949	1,805	974
May	7,712	*+ 8·8*	2,916	*+19·2*	988	959	1,910	939
Aug	7,906	*+11·7*	3,061	*+23·2*	993	999	1,943	910
Nov	7,775	*+ 8·2*	3,161	*+25·9*	987	971	1,782	874
1970 *Feb*	7,947	*+ 5·3*	3,249	*+16·8*	1,006	969	1,838	885
May	8,248	*+ 7·0*	3,483	*+19·4*	1,049	976	1,811	929
Aug	8,648	*+ 9·4*	3,676	*+20·1*	1,087	1,016	1,883	986
Nov	8,801	*+13·2*	3,782	*+19·6*	1,102	1,055	1,859	1,003
1971 *Feb*	9,294	*+16·9*	4,004	*+23·2*	1,123	1,135	1,990	1,042
May	9,409	*+14·1*	3,814	*+ 9·5*	1,154	1,283	2,055	1,103
Aug	9,684	*+12·0*	3,801	*+ 3·4*	1,193	1,358	2,120	1,212
Nov	10,323	*+17·3*	3,785	—	1,278	1,599	2,263	1,398
1972 *Feb*	11,050	*+18·9*	3,830	*− 4·3*	1,336	1,840	2,403	1,641
May[3]	12,411	*+31·9*	3,880	*+ 1·7*	1,485	2,421	2,643	1,982
	13,322	*+31·9*	4,649	*+ 1·7*	1,593	2,448	2,650	1,982
Aug	14,940	*+44·9*	4,937	*+ 9·7*	1,718	3,017	2,906	2,362
Nov	16,134	*+47·5*	5,047	*+13·0*	1,888	3,397	3,180	2,622
1973 *Feb*	18,058	*+55·2*	5,506	*+23·7*	2,065	3,915	3,647	2,925
May	18,527	*+39·1*	5,490	*+18·1*	2,162	4,258	3,509	3,108
Aug	21,127	*+41·4*	5,949	*+20·5*	2,375	4,908	4,490	3,405
Nov[1]	23,359	*+44·8*	6,634	*+31·4*	2,548	5,767	4,944	3,466
	25,377	*+44·8*	6,749	*+31·4*	2,927	6,337	5,294	4,070
1974 *Feb*	26,922	*+37·9*	7,260	*+29·8*	3,219	6,644	5,792	4,007
May	28,044	*+40·5*	7,891	*+41·6*	3,403	6,590	6,234	3,926
Aug	30,092	*+32·9*	8,876	*+47·3*	3,599	7,015	6,493	4,109
Nov	31,267	*+23·2*	9,499	*+40·7*	3,596	7,029	7,112	4,031

[1] Advances made by the six finance houses recognised or confirmed as banks in January 1972 and January 1973 are only included from the second set of figures for November 1973. [2] Figures will be revised.

[3] Before and after the transfer of £734 million of certain export and shipbuilding credits from Sterling bills discounted to Advances to UK residents, and certain other upward revisions totalling £178 million.

[4] Percentage change on year earlier is shown after deducting the amounts in footnotes [1] and [3] from the three subsequent quarters following May 1972 and November 1973.

Eligible liabilities[1]

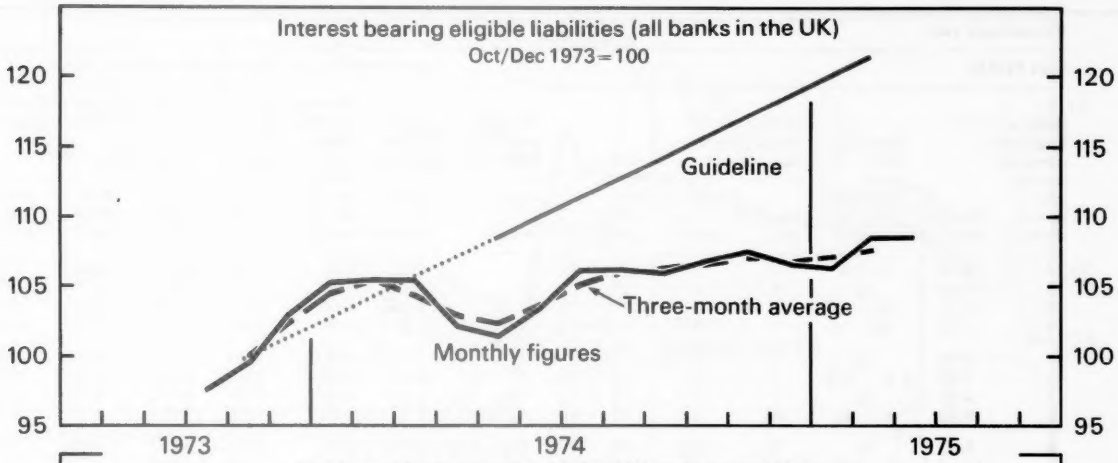
	Unadjusted				
	£ million		Per cent		£ million
	Eligible liabilities	*of which:* Interest bearing[2]	Reserve ratio	Special deposits[3]	Supplementary deposits[4]
At mid-month					
1973 *O*	28,778	20,100	13·8	4	. .
N	29,318	20,466	14·3	4	. .
D	30,036	21,198	13·8	5	. .
1974 *J*	30,462	21,660	13·9	5	. .
F	30,138	21,704	14·1	4½	. .
M	30,145	21,673	13·8	4½	. .
A	29,930	21,013	13·8	3½	. .
M	29,628	20,881	13·6	3	. .
J	30,038	21,288	13·5	3	. .
J	30,837	21,831	13·4	3	6
A	30,856	21,844	13·6†	3	1
S	30,752	21,808	13·6	3	2
O	31,219	21,983	13·4	3	1
N	31,454†	22,110	13·6	3	2
D	31,527	21,922	13·6	3	1
1975 *J*	31,603	21,851	13·8	3	2
F	31,857	22,342†	13·5	3	—
M	32,054	22,341	13·8	3	. .

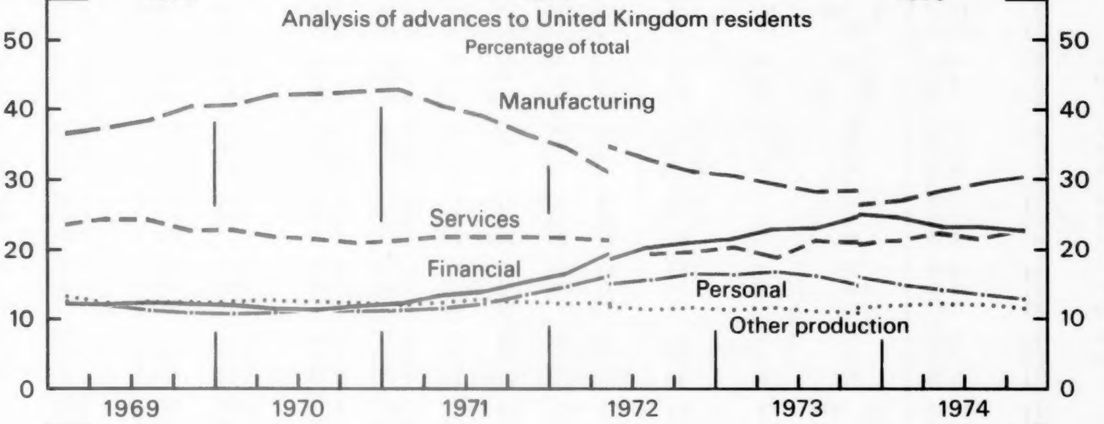
[1] All banks in the UK have agreed to maintain at least 12½ per cent of their eligible liabilities (broadly, sterling deposits from outside the banking sector of two years or less *plus* any foreign currencies switched into sterling) in certain specified reserve assets (cash at the Bank of England and assets which the Bank would normally be prepared to convert into cash) and to place special deposits expressed as a percentage of eligible liabilities with the Bank when requested.

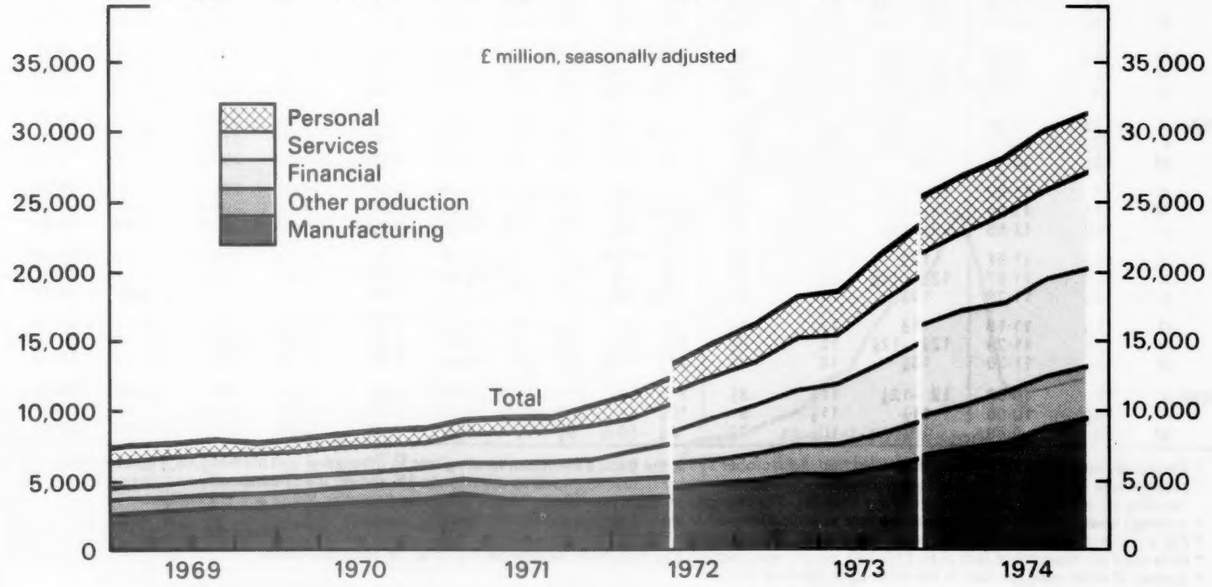
[2] Excluding banks in Northern Ireland. The average for October to December 1973 (the base period for the supplementary deposit scheme) was £20,588 million.

[3] Not yet applicable to banks in Northern Ireland.

[4] Supplementary deposits were paid by banks and deposit-taking finance houses, according to growth in excess of the guideline, at rates (from November 1974) of 5 per cent (up to 3 per cent excess) 25 per cent (over 3 and up to 5 per cent) and 50 per cent (above 5 per cent) of interest-bearing eligible liabilities. On 28 February 1975 the supplementary deposit scheme was suspended for the time being.


Interest bearing eligible liabilities (all banks in the UK)
Oct/Dec 1973=100
Guideline
Three-month average
Monthly figures
120
115
110
105
100
95
1973
1974
1975


Analysis of advances to United Kingdom residents
Percentage of total
Manufacturing
Services
Financial
Personal
Other production
50
40
30
20
10
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974


£ million, seasonally adjusted
Personal
Services
Financial
Other production
Manufacturing
Total
35,000
30,000
25,000
20,000
15,000
10,000
5,000
0
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974

Interest rates, security prices and yields

		Percentage rate												
		Last Friday							Last working day	Average of working days				
		Bank of England's minimum lending rate to the market[1]	Treasury bill yield[2]	Deposits with local authorities (3 months)[3]	London clearing banks		Inter-bank (3 month rate)[5]	Sterling certificates of deposit (3 months)	Interest on US$ deposits in London (3 months)[6]	Building Societies Association recommended rate on shares[7]	British government securities 2½% Consols yield	*Financial Times* index of industrial ordinary shares		
												1 July 1935=100		
					Base rate	Deposit account: 7 days' notice[4]						Price index	Dividend yield	Earnings yield[8]
1964		7	6·74	7⅝–7¾	7	5	7¾ – 7⅞	. .	4·50	3·50	6·03	346·9	4·96	7·36
1965		6	5·60	6⅜	6	4	6½ – 6⅝	. .	5·25	4·00	6·42	337·3	5·74	9·12
1966		7	6·64	7¼– 7 5/16	7	5	7 5/16– 7⅞	. .	6·56	4·25	6·80	331·9	5·98	8·52
1967		8	7·63	7¾– 7⅞	8	6	8 1/16– 8 3/16	. .	6·31	4·25	6·69	355·0	5·36	6·69
1968		7	6·89	7¾	7	5	7 13/16– 8	7⅝ – 7 13/16	7·13	4·50	7·39	463·3	4·05	4·99
1969		8	7·80	9 – 9 1/16	8	6	9⅜ – 9½	9⅛ – 9¼	10·06	5·00	8·88	419·8	4·43	5·82
1970		7	6·93	7¼	7	5	7⅛ – 7¼	7 3/16– 7 5/16	6·56	5·00	9·16	361·0	4·75	6·54
1971		5	4·46	4½– 4⅝	4½	2½	4⅝ – 4¾	4⅝ – 4¾	5·75	5·00	9·05	386·2	4·76	6·21
1972		9	8·48	8¾	7½	5¾	8⅞ – 9 1/16	8 15/16– 9 1/16	5·91	5·25	9·11	503·8	3·26	4·98
1973		13	12·82	16 –18⅛	13	9½	16 1/16–16 5/16	15¾ –16	10·19	7·50	10·85	435·6	4·12	. .
1974		11½	11·30	13¼	12	9½	12 1/12–12 13/16	12⅝ –12¾	10·06	7·50	14·95	251·2	8·23	21·47
1972	*A*	5	4·31	4 9/16	4½	2½	4 7/16– 4⅝	4½ – 4⅝	5·00	4·75	8·68	522·3	3·14	4·58
	M	5	4·35	4⅞ – 5	4½	2½	4 13/16– 5	4 15/16– 5 1/16	4·63	4·75	8·92	533·7	3·13	4·61
	J	6	5·72	7½ – 7⅝	6	4	7⅝ – 7 13/16	7 11/16– 7 13/16	5·31	4·75	9·34	499·6	3·33	4·93
	J	6	5·85	8⅜	6¾–7	5¼–5½	8½ – 8¾	8⅛ – 8⅝	5·66	4·75	9·35	502·7	3·23	4·92
	A	6	5·91	7⅜	6¾–7	5¼–5½	7 5/16– 7 9/16	7 7/16– 7 9/16	5·50	4·75	9·46	524·4	3·12	4·77
	S	6	6·74	7½	7	5¼–5½	7 7/16– 7⅝	7½ – 7⅝	5·94	4·75	9·58	492·4	3·32	5·09
	O	7½	7·01	7⅝	7	5¼–5½	7⅝ – 7 15/16	7⅞ – 8	6·03	5·25	9·59	481·5	3·40	5·35
	N	7½	7·06	7⅞	7	5¼–5½	8⅛ – 8¼	8⅛ – 8¼	6·00	5·25	9·58	491·6	3·33	5·36
	D	9	8·48	8¾	7½	5¾	8⅞ – 9¼	8 15/16– 9 1/16	5·91	5·25	9·71	508·4	3·21	5·17
1973	*J*	8¾	8·29	9⅜	8½	6¾	9¾ – 9⅞	9¾ – 9⅞	6·63	5·25	9·79	489·9	3·32	5·36
	F	8¾	8·23	10¾	9½	7¾	10¾ –10⅞	10¾ –10⅞	8·44	5·60	9·89	453·6	3·55	. .
	M	8½	8·10	10⅛	9½	7¾	9 13/16–10	9¾ – 9⅞	8·69	5·60	10·16	445·5	3·61	7·30
	A	8¼	7·82	9¼	9	7¼	9 3/16– 9⅜	9¼ – 9⅜	8·25	6·30	10·23	464·1	3·53	7·29
	M	7¾	7·33	9⅜	8½	6¾	9 1/16– 9½	9⅛ – 9¼	8·63	6·75	10·34	457·4	3·77	8·17
	J	7½	7·08	8⅛	8	6¼	7 15/16– 8 3/16	8 1/16– 8 3/16	9·06	6·75	10·38	464·9	3·91	8·68
	J	11½	11·20	10½ –11⅜	8	6¼	11¼ –11⅝	11⅝ –11⅞	11·47	6·75	10·84	431·2	4·35	9·66
	A	11½	11·28	13¾ –13⅞	11	9½	14⅜ –14⅝	14¼ –14 9/16	11·56	6·75	11·37	422·8	4·46	9·97
	S	11½	11·25	13⅜ –13½	11	9½	13 3/16–13½	13¼ –13 7/16	10·47	6·75	11·60	418·0	4·53	10·13
	O	11¼	10·96	13 –13⅛	11	9½	12 13/16–13	12 13/16–12 15/16	9·19	7·50	11·31	434·7	4·34	9·81
	N	13	12·85	15 –15¼	13	9½	15½ –15 11/16	15⅝ –15¾	10·47	7·50	11·89	401·5	4·73	10·68
	D	13	12·82	16 –16⅛	13	9½	16 1/16–16 5/16	15¾ –16	10·19	7·50	12·38	329·9	5·72	12·87
1974	*J*	12¾	12·40	16 –16⅛	13	9½	16 1/16–16 5/16	16⅛ –16⅜	8·88	7·50	12·79	324·8	5·83	13·30
	F	12½	12·18	14½–14¾	13	9½	14¼ –14 7/16	14¼ –14⅜	8·63	7·50	13·49	316·5	5·84	13·77
	M	12½	12·35	16	13	9½	15⅜ –15⅞	15⅝ –15¾	10·00	7·50	13·84	297·5	6·17	15·15
	A	12	11·82	13½–13¾	12½	9½	13 7/16–13⅝	13 9/16–13 11/16	11·69	7·50	14·61	290·0	6·40	16·33
	M	11¾	11·54	12⅞–13	12	9½	12 11/16–12⅞	12¾ –12⅞	11·88	7·50	14·11	296·6	6·67	17·21
	J	11¾	11·56	13¼–13½	12	9½	13⅛ –13½	13 7/16–13 9/16	13·50	7·50	14·73	267·5	7·49	19·35
	J	11¾	11·51	13⅜	12	9½	13⅜ –13 9/16	13 7/16–13 9/16	13·56	7·50	15·13	254·8	7·81	20·74
	A	11¾	11·57	12⅝ –12¾	12	9½	12½ –12⅝	12½ –12⅝	13·94	7·50	15·65	222·9	8·91	23·94
	S	11½	11·29	12¼	12	9½	11 13/16–12⅛	11⅞ –12	12·19	7·50	15·14	203·5	9·86	26·37
	O	11½	11·19	11¾	12	9½	11½ –11¾	11 9/16–11 11/16	10·12	7·50	15·93	199·4	10·12	27·16
	N	11½	11·29	12¾ –12⅞	12	9½	12½ –12¾	12 9/16–12 11/16	10·62	7·50	16·89	181·0	11·09	30·10
	D	11½	11·30	13¼	12	9½	12½ –12 13/16	12⅝ –12¾	10·06	7·50	17·10	160·1	12·59	34·19
1975	*J*	11	10·58	12 –12¼	11½	9½	11¾ –12	11 13/16–11 15/16	7·44	7·50	16·03	183·7	10·99	30·28
	F	10½	10·08	11½	11½	9	10¾ –11	10¾ –10⅞	7·31	7·50	14·94	262·6	7·56	21·66
	M	10	9·59	10½	10½	7½	9⅞ –10 1/16	9⅞ –10	6·97	7·50	13·92	292·6	6·80	20·35

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[1] Previously known as Bank rate. With effect from 13 October 1972, the Bank's minimum lending rate to the market will normally be ½% higher than the average rate of discount for Treasury bills established at the weekly tender, rounded to the nearest ¼% above; the rate normally becomes effective, for lending by the Bank, from the following Monday. For changes in Bank rate 1932–72 see *Financial Statistics Notes and Definitions.*

[2] Average discount rate expressed as the rate at which interest is earned during the life of the bills.

[3] For a minimim term of 3 months and thereafter at 7 days' notice.

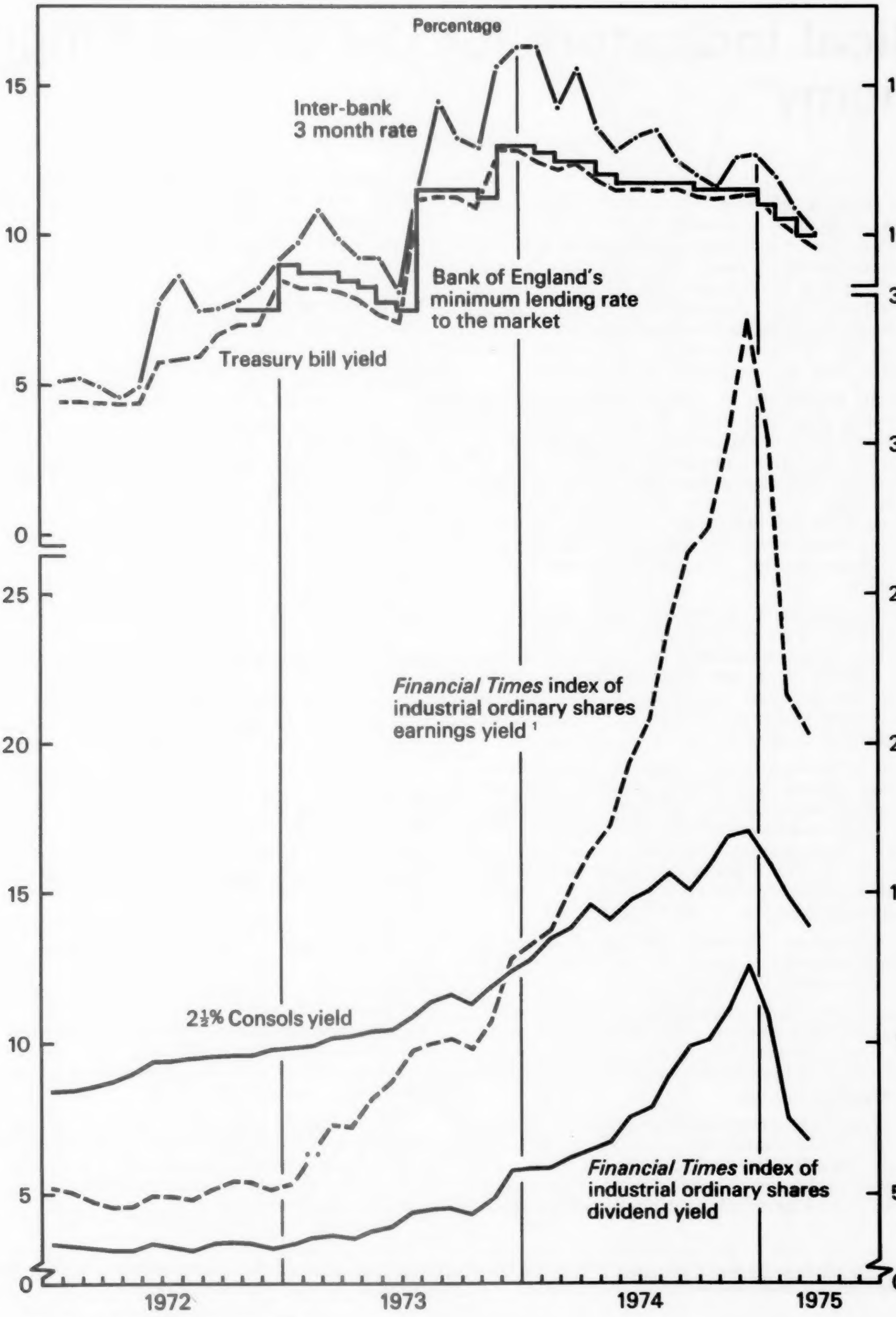
[4] Rate paid on deposits of less than £10,000, which was restricted to 9½% from September 1973 to 28 February 1975.

[5] Spread of rates over the day in the inter-bank sterling market.

[6] Middle-closing.

[7] Net of income tax where this is paid by societies at the agreed composite rate.

[8] A change in basis of calculation of the Earnings yield occurred on 26 February 1973 and is explained in *Financial Statistics Notes and Definitions.* No meaningful average for the month of February is therefore available.



¹ No figure available for February 1973

Cyclical indicators for the United Kingdom economy[1]

Definitions

This section shows a reference chronology of peaks and troughs representing growth cycles in the United Kingdom economy, and groups of indicator series which have in the past had a consistent timing relationship with the reference cycle. In the February, May, August and November issues graphs will be presented of 18 indicator series, arranged in four groups by timing classification, together with four composite indices, one for each timing group. In the intermediate months, only the composite indices are shown.

Growth cycles are defined as cyclical movements in the deviations from a long-term trend. Thus, the contraction phase of a growth cycle is not necessarily a contraction of the economy, but a reduction in growth rate below that of the long-term trend. The trend-eliminated series are obtained by subtracting from the original series an estimate of the long-term trend. Over the central part of the series the trend is estimated by a five-year moving average; for the 2½ years at each end a linear regression fitted to the extreme 5 years of data is used.

The historical reference chronology has been obtained by considering evidence of growth cycles in six series: the three estimates of GDP based on expenditure, output and income respectively, together with industrial production, retail sales volume and notified vacancies. Known special economic or climatic factors were discounted in judging the location of reference turning points.

The groups of indicators have been selected because historically their growth cycle turning points have tended to be in a consistent relationship to the reference chronology, and because they have an economic rationale to account for this relationship. Each group is presented in two forms: on the left hand page are shown seasonally adjusted and MCD-smoothed series, and on the right hand page the same series after trend-elimination and inversion if appropriate.

The composite indices are simple averages of indicator series after trend-elimination, amplitude adjustment, MCD-smoothing and inversion if appropriate.

The graphs of trend-eliminated series, and of the composite indices derived from them, show the last 2½ years in pecked lines. This emphasises that this portion of the series is provisional and liable to be revised due to the operation of the trend-elimination process.

The latest parts of the composite index graphs are shown as dotted lines; this indicates the areas where differing reporting lags make it necessary to base the indices on incomplete sets of indicators. These portions of the graphs are included to give whatever information is available about the latest movements, but they must be treated with more caution than the remainder. The comments on the latest movements point out which indicators are affecting the latest values of the composite indices.

Recent movements of the indicators

(data available to 21 March 1975)

Both the composite leading indicators show an upturn starting in December 1974. The longer leading indicator has continued the upward movement which was first visible last month; the shorter leading indicator has now moved upward for the first time since mid-1973. The small upward movement in the composite coincident indicator which was visible last month is reversed this month. The composite lagging indicator continues to decline.

Three of the four longer leading indicators now show an upward movement; the *Financial Times* index and the inverted short-term interest rate indicator continue to rise, and total housing starts has also risen in the latest month. The fourth indicator, net acquisition of financial assets by industrial and commercial companies, was still moving down in the third quarter of 1974, which is the latest value available at the time of writing. Because of this reporting lag, the current value of the composite indicator is dependent only on the other three indicators, and so shows a steady rise over the last three months.

The change in the appearance of the composite shorter lead indicator since last month is due to the addition of two new monthly values for each of two indicators, total increase in hire purchase debt and new car registrations. In each case the new values show a rise; since these are the indicators with the shortest reporting lag, they determine the latest movement of the composite indicator.

The latest movement of the composite coincident indicator is always strongly dependent on movements in retail sales volume, which is the component indicator with the shortest reporting lag. The drop in retail sales volume between January and Febuary accounts for the latest downward movement of the composite indicator. The other coincident indicators, with longer reporting lags, do not give any consistent picture; two show an upward movement in the latest value, two downward.

All five lagging indicators are now showing a downward movement, although two of them, investment in plant and machinery and level of manufacturing stocks, have only just peaked. The movement of the composite lagging indicator is still strongly downward.

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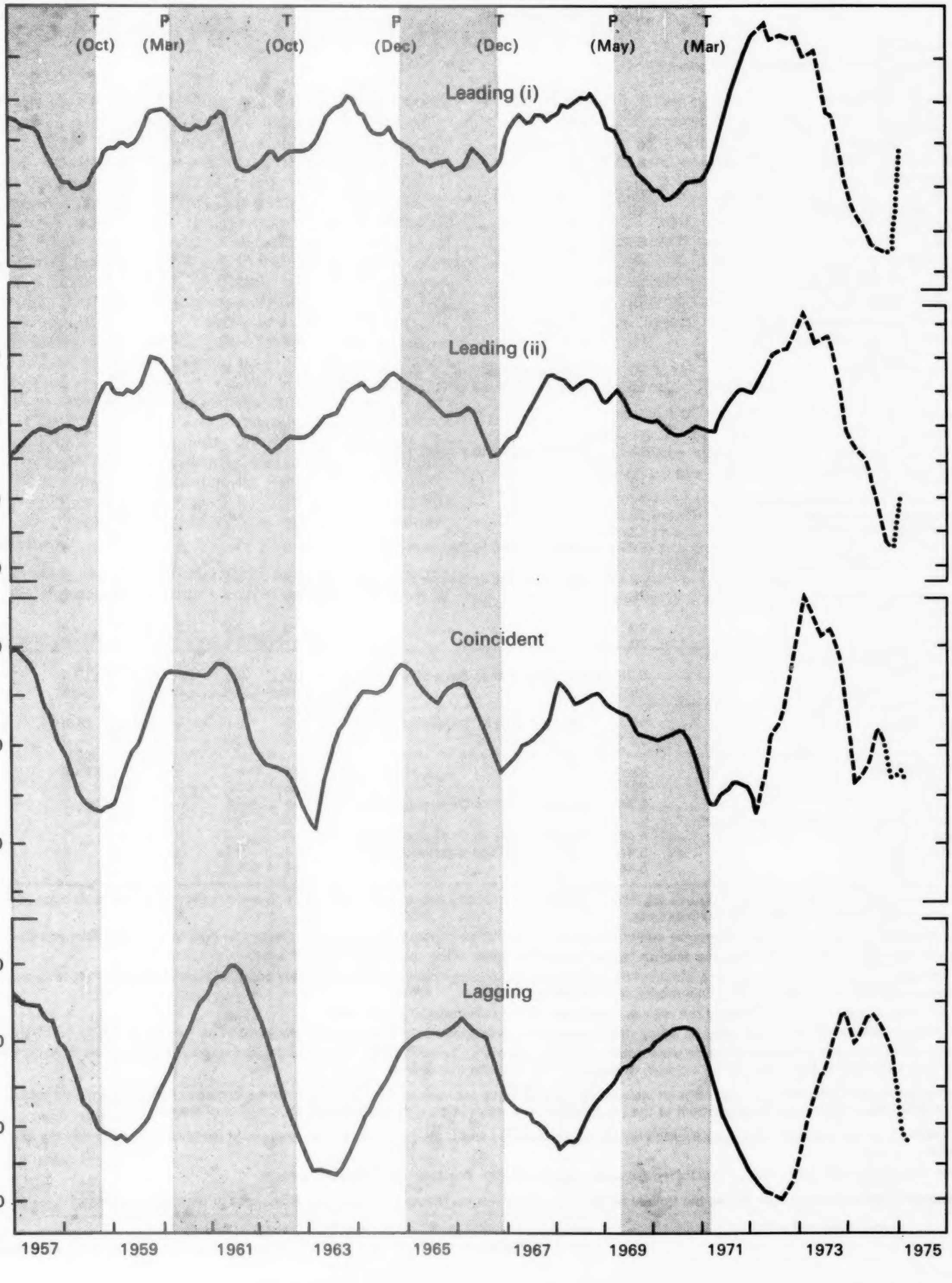
[1] Introduced with an article in the March 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*. A further eight pages, showing individual indicators, will be published once a quarter in the February, May, August and November issues.

Cyclical indicators

Composite indices of indicator groups January 1970=100



Measures of variability of some major series included in Economic Trends[1]

	Page	Period covered	Average percentage changes				MCD or QCD	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ for MCD (or QCD) span
			$\overline{CI}$	$\overline{I}$	$\overline{C}$	$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$		
Quarterly series								
National income and components at 1970 prices								
GDP, factor cost								
Expenditure based	6	1st quarter 1963 to 2nd quarter 1973	1·3	0·9	0·8	1·1	2	0·4
Income based	6	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	1·3	0·8	0·9	0·9	1	0·9
Output based	6,28	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	0·9	0·5	0·8	0·6	1	0·6
Average estimate	6	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	1·0	0·7	0·8	0·8	1	0·8
Consumers' expenditure	8,10	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	1·2	0·7	0·8	0·9	1	0·9
Fixed capital formation								
Total	8,16	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	2·4	1·6	1·4	1·2	2	0·5
Manufacturing industry	18	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	3·1	1·9	2·1	0·9	1	0·9
Stockbuilding[2]								
Total	8,22	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	*74·9*	*68·7*	*36·1*	1·9	2	0·7
Manufacturing	22	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	*57·6*	*45·4*	*27·7*	1·6	2	0·6
Exports: goods and services	8	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	3·6	2·6	1·8	1·4	2	0·6
Imports: goods and services	8	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	2·8	1·9	1·7	1·2	2	0·5
Personal disposable income	10	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	1·5	1·0	0·9	1·1	2	0·4
Other national income series								
Gross trading profits of companies	58	„ „ „ „ „ „ „	3·9	2·6	2·5	1·0	2	0·4
Other quarterly series								
Construction output	30	1st quarter 1969 to 4th quarter 1973	2·0	1·5	1·1	1·3	2	0·7
Money stock (M_3)[3]	50	1st quarter 1963 to 4th quarter 1973	2·9	0·5	2·4	0·2	1	0·2
Monthly series								
Retail sales								
Total: current prices	12	January 1961 to August 1974	1·1	0·8	0·6	1·3	2	0·7
Total: constant prices	5,12	„ „ „ „ „	0·9	0·9	0·3	3·4	4	0·9
Food shops	12	„ „ „ „ „	0·6	0·6	0·2	3·8	5	0·9
Clothing and footwear shops	12	„ „ „ „ „	2·1	2·0	0·3	6·0	6	1·0
Durable goods shops	12	„ „ „ „ „	1·7	1·5	0·7	2·3	3	0·8
Other non-food shops	12	„ „ „ „ „	1·1	1·0	0·4	2·6	3	0·9
Cars: new registrations	5,12	January 1960 to December 1973	6·0	5·4	2·1	2·5	4	0·7
Housing: public authorities[4]								
Starts	20	January 1956 to December 1974	11·8	11·5	1·5	7·5	6	
Completions	20	„ „ „ „ „	8·0	7·9	1·1	7·2	6	
Housing: private								
Starts	20	„ „ „ „ „	7·9	7·6	2·2	3·5	4	0·9
Completions	20	„ „ „ „ „	5·7	5·8	1·0	5·8	6	0·9
Index of industrial production:								
All industries	5,26,28	January 1968 to December 1973	1·0	0·9	0·3	3·5	4	0·9
Manufacturing industries	26	„ „ „ „ „	1·0	0·9	0·3	2·9	4	0·7
Passenger car production:								
Home market	32	January 1968 to September 1974	5·9	5·6	1·2	4·8	6	0·8
Export	32	„ „ „ „ „	9·0	8·7	1·3	6·9	6	
Commercial vehicle production:								
Home market	32	„ „ „ „ „	6·6	6·3	1·1	5·6	6	0·9
Export	32	„ „ „ „ „	10·9	10·5	2·4	4·4	5	0·9
Unemployed[5]	5,36	January 1961 to December 1973	*11·5*	*4·5*	*10·4*	0·4	1	0·4
Vacancies notified to employment offices[5] ..	5,36	„ „ „ „ „	*5·6*	*2·5*	*5·0*	0·5	1	0·5
Average earnings	5,40	January 1963 to December 1972	0·8	0·4	0·7	0·6	1	0·6
Exports: value, f.o.b.	5,46	January 1963 to December 1974	5·4	5·1	1·2	4·4	5	0·9
Imports: value, f.o.b.	5,46	„ „ „ „ „	4·6	4·2	1·3	3·2	4	0·8

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[1] For a complete description of these measures see article 'Measuring variability in economic time series' in the August 1972 issue of *Economic Trends*. The following are brief definitions of the measures.

$\overline{CI}$ is the average month to month (quarter to quarter for quarterly series) percentage change without regard to sign, in the seasonally adjusted series.

$\overline{C}$ is the same for the trend component, a smooth flexible moving average of the seasonally adjusted series.

$\overline{I}$ is the same for the irregular component, obtained by dividing the trend component into the seasonally adjusted series, except for those series which are seasonally adjusted using an additional model, see footnotes [2], [3] and [5].

$\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is therefore a measure of the size of the relative irregularity of the seasonally adjusted series.

The average changes $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ can also be computed successively over spans of increasing numbers of months (quarters). MCD (QCD), months (quarters) for cyclical dominance, is the shortest span of months (quarters) for which $\overline{I}/\overline{C}$ is less than 1 and therefore represents the minimum period over which changes in the trend are, on average, greater than the irregular movement.

[2] The figures in the table were obtained from an additive analysis of stock changes so $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of £ million. At present seasonal adjustment of the published stocks series is done multiplicatively on the level of stocks.

[3] Although the series is seasonally adjusted additively the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are presented as percentages of the level of the trend in the preceding quarter.

[4] Series relate to Great Britain, though variability measures calculated from England and Wales component.

[5] The seasonal adjustment is additive, so the figures for $\overline{CI}$, $\overline{I}$ and $\overline{C}$ are not percentage changes but differences in units of thousands.

National income and expenditure in the fourth quarter of 1974

This article presents quarterly estimates of national income and expenditure up to the fourth quarter of 1974. The Appendix tables presented here show quarterly figures for the latest three years. Following the introduction in the previous article of seasonally adjusted figures in Table 11, the Combined capital account, the table has been further modified in order to show the net acquisition of financial assets for each sector. Provisional summary estimates of gross domestic product (GDP) up to the fourth quarter were issued by a press notice on 20 March, and the figures now incorporate the latest estimates of fixed investment and stockbuilding published in *Trade and Industry* on 4 April. These revisions were included in a press notice issued on 9 April, and most of the information in the Appendix tables was published on 14 April in the White Paper *Preliminary Estimates of National Income and Balance of Payments 1969 to 1974* (Cmnd.6019). This article includes for the first time in the text half-yearly estimates of the real national disposable income. The methodology underlying the estimates was fully described in an article by Mr. J. Hibbert in the January 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*. Unless otherwise stated, all comment in this article refers to seasonally adjusted data.

In commenting on the quarterly and annual national accounts estimates given in this article, usually only qualitative guidance is given on the relative reliability of different series*. Special attention needs to be drawn, however, to the higher margins of error which should be attached to the series estimated at constant prices during periods when the rate of change in prices is relatively high. This point was referred to in an article† describing the special problems of estimation which arose in 1972, when mention was made of the significantly higher rates of inflation occuring during the years 1970 to 1972 compared with earlier periods. During 1974 the rates of change in prices reached an even higher level and the estimates at constant prices should therefore be regarded as subject to greater margins of error than in earlier years.

Gross domestic product (Table 4)

The output measure of gross domestic product is estimated to have fallen by 1½ per cent in the fourth quarter, after making approximate adjustments to an output basis for those industries within manufacturing which use delivery

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* An assessment of the reliability of the different series in the national accounts, together with details of sources, methods and definitions used in making the estimates is given in *National Accounts Statistics: Sources and Methods* (HMSO 1968). Subsequent changes are described in the notes to the 1974 National Income Blue book.

† 'Measurement of GDP in 1972', *Economic Trends* No 234, April 1973.

Gross domestic product at factor cost[1]

Seasonally adjusted

Index numbers, average 1972=100

		At current prices		At 1970 prices			
		Based on expenditure data	Based on income data	Based on expenditure data	Based on income data[2]	Based on output data	Average estimate
1972		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1973		114·8	114·7	105·3	105·3	105·1	105·2
1974		131·7	130·8	106·0	105·2	104·2	105·1
1972	*1*	95·4	93·7	98·4	96·7	97·0	97·4
	2	98·2	98·7	99·9	100·4	100·0	100·1
	3	100·7	101·4	99·7	100·4	100·7	100·3
	4	105·7	106·2	102·0	102·5	102·3	102·3
1973	*1*	113·2	111·0	107·1	105·0	105·2	105·8
	2	111·8	112·8	104·3	105·3	104·5	104·7
	3	116·3	115·9	105·4	105·0	105·6	105·3
	4	117·8	119·2	104·6	105·9	105·1	105·2
1974	*1*	118·4	115·6	102·6	100·2	102·1	101·6
	2	125·4	125·3	105·8	105·8	104·7	105·4
	3	139·1	138·3	108·1	107·6	105·8	107·2
	4	143·9	143·8	107·3	107·2	104·1	106·2
1972	1st half	96·8	96·2	99·1	98·5	98·5	98·7
	2nd half	103·2	103·8	100·9	101·5	101·5	101·3
1973	1st half	112·5	111·9	105·7	105·5	104·9	105·2
	2nd half	117·1	117·5	105·0	105·4	105·3	105·3
1974	1st half	121·9	120·5	104·2	103·0	103·4	103·5
	2nd half	141·5	141·1	107·7	107·4	104·9	106·7

[1] These estimates are given to one decimal place but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[2] Income data deflated by the price index implied by estimates based on expenditure data.

indicators to represent output. These adjustments are now made to the whole series for output-based GDP shown in the Appendix table, and it is this series which is considered to provide the best indication of short-term movements in GDP. The expenditure measure fell in the fourth quarter by a rather smaller amount than the output measure, but the income measure was little changed.

Over a longer period between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, the average of the three measures of gross domestic product is considered to give the best indication of movement, and this rose by 1 to 1½ per cent. The income and expenditure measures each rose over this period by around 2 per cent, but there was a fall in the output measure of just under ½ per cent.

At current prices, gross domestic product (measured by the average of income and expenditure data) is estimated to have risen by just over 3½ per cent in the fourth quarter and by over 20 per cent between the second halves of 1973 and 1974. The corresponding rises in the index of total home costs (derived from the expenditure measure at current and constant prices) were 4 to 4½ per cent and over 17½ per cent.

Estimates of gross domestic product at current and constant prices are given as index numbers in the table above.

Expenditure (Table 1)

There was a fall of ½ to 1 per cent in the expenditure-based estimate of gross domestic product in the fourth quarter, a rather smaller fall than that given by the output-based estimate. Over a longer period, between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 the expenditure estimate rose by 2½ per cent; this was a rather greater rise than the increase of 1 to 1½ per cent given by the average measure of gross domestic product.

Consumers' expenditure rose by 1½ per cent in the fourth quarter, continuing the recovery from the lower levels in the first half of the year. Compared with the second half of 1973, the previous peak in the series, the second half of 1974 was higher by just under 1 per cent. Over this longer period there were rises in expenditure on wines and spirits, housing, fuel and light, and services, partly offset by falls in beer and tobacco, and all categories of durable goods, with a particularly sharp drop in expenditure on cars and motorcycles.

Exports of goods and services fell in volume terms by 5 per cent in the fourth quarter, and there was a smaller fall in volume of 2 to 2½ per cent in imports over this period. Between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, there was a rise of 4½ per cent in the volume of exports, but a fall of 1½ to 2 per cent in imports.

The volume of expenditure on fixed investment rose 2½ per cent in the fourth quarter, but over a longer period between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, there was a fall of 4 per cent. Over the latter period manufacturing investment rose by 8 per cent and there was a sharper rise in investment in mining and quarrying, but these were more than offset by falls in most other industries. Expenditure on dwellings fell particularly sharply, by nearly 12 per cent.

There was an increase in the level of stocks of £105 million at 1970 prices in the fourth quarter, a smaller rise than in the previous two quarters, when levels were being rebuilt following the run down during the period of short-time working in the first quarter. Manufacturers' stocks were increased by £100 million in the fourth quarter, when an increase in stocks of finished goods was partially offset by reductions in stocks of work in progress.

Factor incomes (Table 2)

Total domestic income rose by 4 per cent at current prices in the fourth quarter on provisional estimates, a smaller rise than in the previous two quarters but about the average over 1973 and the first half of 1974. Income from employment, the major component, rose in the fourth quarter by 6½ per cent, well above the rate of increase for domestic incomes in total. Over a longer period between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, income from employment rose by over 24 per cent, while total domestic income grew more slowly over 19 per cent, because of the smaller rise in trading surpluses and income from self employment.

The provisional estimates of gross trading profits of companies, before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation, indicate a fall between the first and second halves of 1974 of around 4 per cent. However, stock appreciation was exceptionally large in the first half of the year with the sharp increase in oil and other commodity prices and, although still above 1973 levels, was rather smaller in the second half of 1974. Company gross trading profits, after deduction of stock appreciation, thus moved very differently during 1974, falling sharply in the first half of the year, but recovering in the second half, so that in the second half of 1974 profits after deduction of stock appreciation were around 7 per cent higher than in the same period a year earlier. Between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, the gross trading surplus of public corporations rose by 18 per cent. Provisional estimates of income of rent and self-employment indicate a slowing down in the growth of this component in 1974, partly due to the reduction in economic activity in this period. Between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, preliminary estimates of rent and self-employment income indicate a rise of 11 per cent.

Output (Table 3)

The output measure of gross domestic product fell by 1½ per cent in the fourth quarter of 1974, more than offsetting the rise between the second and third quarters. These and other movements of GDP are now shown after adjustment for the use of delivery indicators to represent output in some manufacturing industries, although the indices of manufacturing and total industrial production within the aggregate are still shown in the table without these adjustments. If adjustments were made to the published figures for the index of production, it would have fallen by 4 per cent between the third and fourth quarters, reflecting falls widely spread within the manufacturing industries and in construction. These falls were probably associated in part with a change in holiday patterns over the Christmas period, not taken into account by the seasonal adjustments. Outside the index of production industries there were small falls in the fourth quarter in output, in transport and communications and the distributive trades, but little change elsewhere. Over a longer period, taken between the third quarter of 1973 and the fourth quarter of 1974, in order to avoid the effects of the power crisis on output in December 1973, gross domestic product fell by just over 1 per cent at an annual rate. Nearly the whole of this fall was within manufacturing which fell over the longer period by 3½ per cent at an annual rate, after adjusting for delivery indicators. Outside manufacturing there was little change over this period in output in mining and quarrying, where coal output had almost returned in the fourth quarter of 1974 to the level in the third quarter of 1973, immediately before the miners' dispute, but there was a sharp fall in construction output. The service industries showed on average little change in output over this longer period.

National disposable income revalued at 1970 prices

In an article published in the January 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*‡ estimates were given of an index of real national disposable income, showing how changes in the terms of trade during 1973 and the first half of 1974 led to very different movements in domestic output and real national income. An estimate can now be made for the second half and year 1974 on the same basis as the figures given in Table B of that article, which covered the period up to the first half of 1974. As the following table shows, the recovery in gross domestic product at constant market prices between the first and second halves of 1974 was accompanied by a slightly greater rise in real national disposable income estimated at 3½ per cent. This largely reflected an improvement in the terms of trade over this period, export prices rising by 10 per cent compared with an increase of 8½ per cent in import prices. However, the massive deterioration in the terms of trade during the first half of 1974 meant that, despite the rise in output between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, real national disposable income fell by 2½ per cent over the same period (that is, although the volume of goods and services produced was about 1 per cent greater in the second half of 1974 than during the corresponding period a year earlier, after taking account of changes in net property income from abroad, net current transfers abroad and in the terms on which overseas earnings could be exchanged for imports, the volume of goods and services which the nation could purchase with its disposable income fell by 2½ per cent). Over the same period there was an increase in the balance of payments current account deficit of some £1,150 million at current prices, reflecting the difference between falling real national disposable income on the one hand, and rising total domestic expenditure at constant prices on the other.

	1970 = 100	
	Index of gross domestic product at 1970 market prices	Index of national disposable income revalued at 1970 prices
1972	105·5	104·9
1973	111·0	108·6
1974	110·7	104·2
1973 1st half	111·0	108·8
2nd half	111·0	108·5
1974 1st half	109·2	102·4
2nd half	112·3	106·0

Personal income, expenditure and saving (Tables 5 and 12)

Personal income in total rose by 5½ per cent at current prices in the fourth quarter, a smaller rise than wages and salaries, which rose by 6½ to 7 per cent. Other personal income increased by just over 1½ per cent in the fourth quarter, and this reflected a fall in dividend payments, included within this component. Current grants by public authorities increased by 7 per cent in the fourth quarter, associated in part with rising unemployment and with the uprating of benefits in July. Over a longer period, between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, total personal income rose by nearly 23 per cent, about one per cent lower than the rise in wages and salaries. Employers' contributions increased by over 32 per cent over this period, reflecting both the increased national insurance contribution rates in the third quarter of 1974, and the estimated increases in payments to private superannuation schemes, to offset the effects of inflation. Current grants by public authorities increased between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 by 29 per cent, but other personal income rose over this period by 14 per cent, reflecting rent and dividend restraint and the reduced rate of increase in self-employment incomes over this period.

Payments of taxes on income increased by a further 11 per cent in the fourth quarter, a slightly smaller rise than those in the preceding two quarters. National insurance contributions rose by nearly 10 per cent in the fourth quarter, and total personal disposable income, taken after deducting taxes and national insurance contributions, rose by 4 to 4½ per cent. Between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 payments of taxes rose by over 47 per cent, and national insurance contributions rose by 34 per cent. The increase in both of these payments was greater than the increase in personal income before tax, so that the rise in personal disposable income was rather less, at 18 per cent. Consumers' expenditure at current prices rose over this longer period by over 17 per cent, a little less than the increase in disposable income, so there was a rise of about one half per cent in the savings ratio. In the latest period, between the third and fourth quarters of 1974, consumers' expenditure rose by just over 5 per cent, a little above the rise in disposable income, so that there was a small reduction in the savings ratio to 12·4 per cent, from the exceptionally high level in the third quarter. After allowing for the rise in consumer prices, real personal disposable income rose by ½ per cent in the fourth quarter. Over a longer period between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, the rise was rather more at 1½ per cent.

The volume of consumers' expenditure rose by 1½ per cent in the fourth quarter, following a similar rise in the previous quarter, indicating a continuing recovery in spending possibly associated with the rapid rise in wages and salaries and state benefits in the second half of the year, and the reduction in the rate of VAT announced in July. There was a sharp rise in expenditure on other alcoholic drink in the fourth quarter, possibly in anticipation of budget measures, and some recovery in spending on durables other than cars and motorcycles. Over a longer period between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, consumers' expenditure in total rose by just under 1 per cent in volume. Expenditure on food rose by nearly 2 per cent over this annual period, but there was a small fall in spending on alcoholic drink, and a larger fall of nearly 4 per cent in spending on tobacco, a possible response to the increase in excise duties in the March Budget. Expenditure on fuel and light increased by nearly 6 per cent between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, and most of this rise was in expenditure on gas, which increased by 15 per cent. There were moderate rises over this period in expenditure on housing, clothing and footwear, and services, but a fall of 10 per cent in durable goods spread over each of the major categories. There was a particularly sharp fall of over 16 per cent in the volume of expenditure on cars and motorcycles.

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‡ J. Hibbert, 'Measuring changes in the nation's real income' (pages xxviii to xxxv.)

Company sector (Table 6)

Total company income is provisionally estimated to have fallen by about 1 per cent between the first and second halves of 1974, and within the total, gross trading profits before deducting stock appreciation fell by over 3 per cent. Between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 total company income rose by 15 per cent, and gross trading profits before deduction of stock appreciation rose by about 8 per cent. Stock appreciation was rather higher in the second half of 1974 than in the same period in 1973, having fallen back from the high levels in the first half of 1974, during the period of the rapid increase in oil prices. After deducting stock appreciation company gross trading profits rose between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 by around 8 per cent. Over this period rent and non-trading income rose by nearly 18 per cent, a more moderate rate of increase than in earlier periods, associated with the levelling off in interest rates. Income from abroad rose by 25 per cent between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, but virtually the whole of this rise came from the increase in taxes paid abroad mainly to the oil producing states, included in this total.

The timing of dividend payments in recent quarters continues to be affected by the changeover in April 1973 to the new system of corporation tax, and if approximate adjustments are made for this distortion, there was a rise between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 of around 10 per cent. Other interest payments rose by 22 per cent over this period, but profits due abroad fell by 20 per cent. Payments of UK taxes increased by 19 per cent over the same period, where this rise reflected the payment of the ACT additional charge imposed by the 1974 Finance Act. If company saving were adjusted for dividend deferments, it would have fallen by about 11 per cent between the first and second halves of 1974, but if stock appreciation were also deducted, there would have been a substantial rise in saving over this period. However, if a longer period of comparison is taken, between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, company saving after adjustment for deferments and for stock appreciation would have remained virtually unchanged.

Public corporations (Table 7)

The gross trading surplus of public corporations was little changed in the fourth quarter, but over a longer period between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 there was a rise of 18 per cent, both before and after deduction of stock appreciation. This longer term comparison is affected by the increase in coverage of the public corporations' sector in the later period. The gross trading surplus also includes subsidies, and these were much higher in 1974 than in 1973; if subsidies were excluded and adjustments were made for stock appreciation and the change in coverage, there would have been a substantial fall in the gross trading surplus between the two half-years.

Over the same period, between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, rent and non-trading income rose by 5 per cent, a more moderate rise than during 1973 despite the change in coverage mentioned above, reflecting a levelling off in interest rates. However, payments of interest rose between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 by 30 per cent, under the influence of increased borrowing by public corporations, including borrowing abroad.

Central government (Table 8)

Central government receipts increased by 9 per cent in the fourth quarter, a slightly larger rise than that recorded in the previous quarter. Receipts of taxes on income increased by 7 per cent, reflecting fiscal drag and the rapid growth in employment income, and these were also factors in the larger rise of nearly 11 per cent in national insurance contributions in the fourth quarter, although this rise also reflected the increases in contribution rates taking effect from July. Between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 total receipts rose by 31 per cent, and taxes on income and national insurance contributions each rose considerably more rapidly than receipts in total. Taxes on expenditure, however, grew more slowly over this period, by 13½ per cent, influenced both by a reduction in the rate of VAT announced in July, and the slow growth in consumers' expenditure.

Current expenditure grew by 6 per cent in the fourth quarter, and compared with the second half of 1973, was 35 per cent up in the same period in 1974. Over this annual period, current expenditure on goods and services rose by 36 per cent, with a rise of about 40 per cent in expenditure on health, taken after rough adjustment is made to the latter for the increase in coverage from the second quarter of 1974. This large rise was associated in part with thresholds, which affected all central government employees, and with the pay awards to nurses and hospital anciliary workers, both of whom received substantial back pay in the later period. Between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 subsidies payments more than doubled, with the increases in subsidies to public corporations for price restraint, in housing subsidies, and the introduction of subsidies on certain basic foodstuffs. Over this annual period current expenditure grew a little faster than receipts, and current saving fell substantially.

Local authorities (Table 9)

Many of the estimates throughout 1974 in the local authority account are still affected adversely by the reorganisation of local government, which has also resulted in changes to the sector boundaries from the second quarter of 1974. These changes were discussed in some detail in the national income article in the October 1974 issue of *Economic Trends*.

Total receipts of local authorites rose by 6 per cent in the fourth quarter, and most of this rise came from an increase in current grants from central government. Between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 receipts increased by around 25 per cent in total, after rough allowance has been made for the changes in sector boundaries; the increase in rates receipts over this period, also adjusted, was also 25 per cent. Total expenditure after adjustment grew rather faster, by about 30 per cent over this period, and within the total, current expenditure on education grew by 27 per cent, and on other services by around 30 per cent, after adjusting the latter increase for the change in coverage. The increases in expenditure on goods and services were affected by threshold payments, and by the pay settlements in education (including in the fourth quarter the first payments of the Houghton award) and to manual workers. Subsidy payments increased by a third between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, where the sharp rise in the fourth quarter of 1974 largely reflected increased payments to the London Transport Executive. The faster growth of total expenditure than receipts between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 resulted in a sharp reduction over that period in the local authorities surplus on current account.

International transactions (Table 10)

The deficit on current account in the fourth quarter was £1,075 million, a little higher than in earlier quarters, and the deficit on goods alone was £1,455 million, also higher than in the third quarter, despite an improvement in the terms of trade. The surplus on invisibles (services, property income and transfers) fell back to £380 million from the high third quarter level, but was still well above the levels in the first half of the year. The volume of exports of goods and services fell by 5 to 5½ per cent in the fourth quarter, with a larger fall of over 7 per cent over this period in exports of goods alone, but there was a smaller fall of 2 to 2½ per cent in the volume of imports. In value terms, exports fell by 1½ per cent in the fourth quarter, but imports rose by 2 to 2½ per cent, and comparing these movements with the corresponding volume changes implies a small improvement in the terms of trade over this recent period. Between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 however, the terms of trade deteriorated sharply mainly due to the rise in oil prices; over this period the volume of exports rose by 4½ per cent, but there was a fall of 1½ to 2 per cent in imports.

Summary capital account (Table 11)

Following the introduction of seasonally adjusted estimates of sector saving and capital formation in the previous article in this series, the combined capital account table has been further modified in order to show summary capital accounts individually for each of four major sectors. The balances of these capital accounts, the sector net acquisitions of financial assets, are now also shown.

Total domestic current saving fell by around 4 per cent in the fourth quarter, and virtually the whole of this fall was accounted for by the sharp drop in public authorities' current saving. Between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 domestic current saving increased by 4½ per cent in total, made up of a large increase of 23 per cent in personal sector current saving partly offset by a sharp fall of around two-thirds in public authorities' current saving. Company current saving rose by 4 per cent over this period, but if stock appreciation is deducted, it would have remained virtually unchanged. Gross domestic capital formation at current prices, which includes capital formation in both fixed assets and stocks, was little changed in the fourth quarter, where a rise in fixed investment was balanced by a reduction in stockbuilding, but over a longer period, between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, total gross domestic capital formation increased by nearly 19 per cent. There was a fall of 14 per cent over this period in capital formation by the personal sector, associated mainly with the sharp drop in new private dwelling construction, but there were rises in capital formation in each of the other domestic sectors.

The balances of the sector capital accounts, the net acquisitions of financial assets (NAFA) moved exceptionally sharply between the second halves on 1973 and 1974. Personal sector NAFA rose substantially by over two-thirds to £2,460 million, reflecting both the increased current saving, and diminished expenditure on capital formation. The other three sectors, companies, public corporations, and public authorities, each increased their negative balances on capital account (NAFAs) in the second half of 1973 by roughly a factor of two, by the second half of 1974. The large negative overall NAFA was balanced by a sharp increase of over two and half times, in net investment and capital transfers from abroad, equivalent, with a change in sign, to the current balance on the balance of payments.

Gross domestic fixed capital formation (Tables 13 and 14)

The volume of fixed investment rose by 2½ per cent in the fourth quarter, a rather larger rise than in the previous quarter, although over a longer period between the second halves of 1973 and 1974, there was a fall in the volume of fixed investment of over 4 per cent. Over this longer period, investment by the private sector fell by over 6 per cent and there was a sharper fall of 9 per cent in public authorities' investment. This last fall reflected the first effects of the cuts in public expenditure announced in 1973 which particularly affect the capital account. In contrast to the movement shown by public authorities, there was an increase of 14 per cent between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 in fixed investment by public corporations. A small part of this rise is accounted for by the transfer of the trust ports, regional water authorities and sewage disposal to the public corporations' sector in April 1974, but the rise may also indicate an upturn in expenditure in line with the public corporations' investment programmes.

There were small rises in investment in plant and in vehicles in the fourth quarter of 1974, but a continuing fall in investment in buildings and works. Between the second halves of 1973 and 1974 investment in plant rose by 4 per cent, but there was a fall of 10 per cent in investment in vehicles, ships and aircraft, and a similar fall in construction in total. Over half of the latter fall occurred in private dwelling investment, which dropped over this annual period by 23 per cent. The estimates for private dwellings now exclude changes in the stock of unsold dwellings, and this revision has accentuated the fall in the series during 1974, as the stock of unsold dwellings has increased. Changes in the stock of unsold dwellings are now included as part of the physical increase in stocks and work in progress (Table 15). Fixed investment by manufacturing industry rose by 2½ per cent in the fourth quarter, and by 7 per cent between the second halves of 1973 and 1974. There was a similar rise over this period in investment by gas, electricity and water, and a larger rise in mining and quarrying, reflecting the growth in North Sea activity, but widely spread falls averaging 10 per cent in fixed investment by the service industries.

Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress (Table 15)

The value of physical increase in stocks is provisionally estimated to have increased by £105 million at 1970 prices in the fourth quarter, a smaller rise than in the previous two quarters when stocks had been rebuilt following the run down at the beginning of the year during the period of short-time working. Manufacturers' stocks increased by £100 million in the fourth quarter, although within the total there was a fall of £20 million in stocks and work in progress, and a rise of £120 million in the stocks of finished goods. The fall in manufacturing output in the fourth quarter, together with the rise in stock level, resulted in a rise in the stocks/output ratio to 101·7, the highest point since the first quarter of 1972. Wholesalers' stocks rose by £10 million in the fourth quarter, where this total was made up of a larger rise in stocks by dealers in industrial materials and machinery, partly offset by stocks by general wholesalers. Retailers' stocks fell in the fourth quarter, by £35 million at 1970 prices, although other industries' stocks (which now include estimates for the changes in stocks of unsold private dwellings) rose by £35 million.

Notes on revisions

Since the last quarterly article, which appeared in the January issue of *Economic Trends*, a number of revisions have been made to the estimates for 1973 and earlier years. All of these revisions were incorporated in the White Paper. The table below shows for the years 1969 to 1973 the revisions which have been made since the January article to the main components of the current and constant price estimates of expenditure gross domestic product and the estimates of factor incomes. Some of these revisions will have carried through to 1974, and other later information will also have led to changes to certain series in that year.

	£ million				
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Expenditure					
At current prices					
Consumers' expenditure	− 14	− 22	− 22	− 44	− 70
Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services	—	—	—	—	—
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+117	+141	+178	+157	+212
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	+ 4	+ 1	− 9	− 19	+ 30
Exports of goods and services	+ 9	+ 14	+ 1	− 4	+ 27
Imports of goods and services[1]	− 2	+ 1	− 1	− 14	− 43
Adjustment to factor cost[1]	—	—	—	—	− 71
Gross domestic product at factor cost[1]	+118	+133	+149	+104	+313
Revalued at 1970 prices					
Consumers' expenditure	− 13	− 22	− 35	− 47	− 29
Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services	—	—	—	—	—
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	+123	+141	+207	+238	+179
Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	+ 4	+ 1	− 8	− 15	+ 22
Exports of goods and services	+ 8	+ 14	+ 10	+ 5	+ 16
Imports of goods and services[1]	− 3	+ 1	− 16	− 30	− 14
Adjustment to factor cost[1]	—	—	—	− 5	− 36
Gross domestic product at factor cost[1]	+125	+133	+190	+216	+238
Factor incomes					
Income from employment	—	—	—	− 46	+ 54
Gross trading profits of companies	—	+220	+302	+284	+273
Gross trading surplus of public corporations	—	—	—	—	—
Gross profits of other public enterprises	—	—	—	—	—
Income from rent and self-employment	+ 93	+114	+139	+265	+398
Total domestic income	+ 93	+334	+441	+503	+725

[1] Estimates of imports of goods and services and the adjustment to factor cost are deducted in arriving at gross domestic product at factor cost. The effect of revisions to these estimates on the total therefore involves reversing the sign.

Notes: Revisions to the construction output series have lead to changes in estimates for expenditure on new private dwellings, which are based on output data, and are included in gross domestic fixed capital formation. The new construction output series has also been used to update input-output accounts for the construction industry, providing estimates for factor incomes generated, including self-employment income.

Other revisions to components of expenditure, and to factor incomes are due essentially to the incorporation of later information. Most notably, gross trading profits of companies have been revised upwards from 1970 onwards.

Central Statistical Office

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* The tables show annual figures from 1969 and quarterly figures from 1972.

APPENDIX

Expenditure on the gross domestic product

TABLE 1

£ million

	Gross domestic product at factor cost[1]	Final expenditure on goods and services at market prices									
		Total		Consumers' expenditure	Public authorities' current expenditure	Gross domestic fixed capital formation	Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress	Exports of goods and services	Imports of goods and services	Taxes on expenditure	Subsidies
		Unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted								
At current prices											
1969	39,298	55,910		28,951	8,088	8,566	440	9,865	9,678	7,789	855
1970	43,123	61,529		31,365	9,095	9,378	439	11,252	10 873	8,433	900
1971	48,538	68,274		34,859	10,353	10,357	102	12,603	11,863	8,809	936
1972	54,451	75,999		39,428	11,776	11,585	− 42	13,252	13,424	9,279	1,155
1973	62,501	89,283		44,785	13,270	14,083	604[2]	16,541	18,303	9,949[2]	1,470
1974	71,706	106,523		51,282	16,440	16,280	781	21,740	26,399	11,339	2,921
1972 *1*	12,482	17,492	18,076	8,855	2,876	2,804	−148	3,105	3,196	2,159	345
2	13,399	18,731	18,686	9,697	2,830	2,754	73	3,377	3,262	2,334	264
3	13,640	18,929	18,977	10,054	2,961	2,865	18	3,031	3,262	2,310	283
4	14,930	20,847	20,260	10,822	3,109	3,162	15	3,739	3,704	2,476	263
1973 *1*	14,756	20,958	21,676	10,380	3,230	3,446	198	3,704	4,118	2,378	294
2	15,149	21,453	21,490	10,888	3,190	3,244	65[2]	4,066	4,310	2,339[2]	345
3	15,852	22,682	22,719	11,379	3,358	3,533	182	4,230	4,677	2,524	371
4	16,744	24,190	23,398	12,138	3,492	3,860	159	4,541	5,198	2,708	460
1974 *1*	15,396	23,265	24,158	11,237	3,743	3,999	−473	4,759	6,055	2,485	671
2	16,951	25,985	26,005	12,429	3,777	3,742	497	5,540	6,732	2,861	559
3	18,865	27,656	27,719	13,177	4,244	4,023	566	5,646	6,749	2,885	843
4	20,494	29,617	28,641	14,439	4,676	4,516	191	5,975	6,863	3,108	848
Revalued at 1970 prices										Adjustment to factor cost[3]	
1969	42,365	59,971		30,636	8,960	9,192	449	10,734	10,354	7,252	
1970	43,123	61,529		31,365	9,095	9,378	439	11,252	10,873	7,533	
1971	43,967	63,211		32,206	9,366	9,526	76	12,037	11,379	7,865	
1972	44,956	65,949		34,132	9,745	9,781	− 54	12,345	12,479	8,514	
1973	47,355	70,228		35,730	10,109	10,183	696	13,510	13,890	8,983	
1974	47,631	70,543		35,708	10,306	9,921	337	14,271	14,015	8,897	
Unadjusted											
1972 *1*	10,585	15,614		7,877	2,453	2,449	−131	2,966	3,062	1,967	
2	11,280	16,509		8,492	2,387	2,368	47	3,215	3,094	2,135	
3	11,171	16,288		8,660	2,429	2,399	12	2,788	3,008	2,109	
4	11,920	17,538		9,103	2,476	2,565	18	3,376	3,315	2,303	
1973 *1*	11,474	17,083		8,551	2,517	2,615	178	3,222	3,477	2,132	
2	11,735	17,353		8,772	2,499	2,392	266	3,424	3,413	2,205	
3	11,886	17,573		9,002	2,524	2,523	125	3,399	3,452	2,235	
4	12,260	18,219		9,405	2,569	2,653	127	3,465	3,548	2,411	
1974 *1*	10,995	16,586		8,333	2,580	2,621	−352	3,404	3,474	2,117	
2	11,927	17,622		8,779	2,530	2,341	281	3,691	3,573	2,122	
3	12,127	17,866		9,011	2,570	2,388	283	3,614	3,525	2,214	
4	12,582	18,469		9,585	2,626	2,571	125	3,562	3,443	2,444	
Seasonally adjusted											
1972 *1*	11,057	16,180		8,324	2,421	2,431	− 34	3,038	3,043	2,080	
2	11,227	16,435		8,477	2,408	2,438	− 31	3,143	3,058	2,150	
3	11,209	16,314		8,605	2,444	2,433	− 7	2,839	2,995	2,110	
4	11,463	17,020		8,726	2,472	2,479	18	3,325	3,383	2,174	
1973 *1*	12,033	17,713		9,045	2,486	2,591	277	3,314	3,416	2,264	
2	11,720	17,336		8,789	2,512	2,468	188	3,379	3,385	2,231	
3	11,841	17,575		8,941	2,539	2,558	100	3,437	3,501	2,233	
4	11,761	17,604		8,955	2,572	2,566	131	3,380	3,588	2,255	
1974 *1*	11,526	17,298		8,855	2,550	2,590	−235	3,538	3,526	2,246	
2	11,894	17,580		8,791	2,549	2,415	208	3,617	3,524	2,162	
3	12,153	17,883		8,964	2,585	2,427	257	3,650	3,521	2,209	
4	12,058	17,782		9,098	2,622	2,489	107	3,466	3,444	2,280	

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[1] Equals total final expenditure on goods and services at market prices *less* imports of goods and services *less* taxes on expenditure *plus* subsidies. Estimates of the gross domestic product at constant factor cost based on statistics of output and income are given in Tables 3 and 4.

[2] The current price estimates for the second quarter of 1973 include a fall in the book value of stocks of £280 million reflecting tax rebated on the introduction of VAT; the rebate is also included as a deduction from taxes on expenditure and the estimate of gross domestic product at factor cost is thus not affected.

[3] This represents taxes on expenditure *less* subsidies valued at constant rates.

Factor incomes in the gross national product

TABLE 2

£ million

				Factor incomes							
	Gross national product	Net property income from abroad	Gross domestic product at factor cost	Total domestic income[1]	Income from employment[2]	Gross trading profits of companies[1]	Gross trading surplus of public corporations[1]	Gross profits of other public enterprises[1]	Income from rent and self-employment[1]	*less* Stock appreciation	Residual error
1969	39,797	499	39,298	40,158	27,082	5,159	1,451	153	6,313	735	−125
1970	43,648	525	43,123	44,400	30,254	5,447	1,447	151	7,101	1,152	−125
1971	49,063	525	48,538	49,311	33,484	6,077	1,520	175	8,055	1,093	320
1972	54,964	513	54,451	55,672	37,440	6,947	1,680	154	9,451	1,359	138
1973	63,593	1,092	62,501	65,423	42,944	8,749	2,034	160	11,536	3,107	185
1974	72,953	1,247	71,706	76,831	51,360	9,865	2,384	138	13,084	5,812	687
Unadjusted											
1972 *1*	12,633	151	12,482	12,833	8,767	1,466	370	51	2,179	251	−100
2	13,533	134	13,399	13,700	9,234	1,745	390	41	2,290	288	− 13
3	13,781	141	13,640	13,918	9,422	1,712	385	25	2,374	372	94
4	15,017	87	14,930	15,221	10,017	2,024	535	37	2,608	448	157
1973 *1*	14,923	167	14,756	15,343	10,064	2,067	534	35	2,643	464	−123
2	15,363	214	15,149	16,075	10,609	2,173	466	39	2,788	723	−203
3	16,174	322	15,852	16,394	10,833	2,134	419	43	2,965	903	361
4	17,133	389	16,744	17,611	11,438	2,375	615	43	3,140	1,017	150
1974 *1*	15,732	336	15,396	17,483	11,318	2,449	559	57	3,100	2,034	− 53
2	17,271	320	16,951	18,654	12,305	2,524	600	28	3,197	1,596	−107
3	19,187	322	18,865	19,573	13,284	2,422	528	27	3,312	1,061	353
4	20,763	269	20,494	21,121	14,453	2,470	697	26	3,475	1,121	494
Seasonally adjusted											
1972 *1*	13,115	135	12,980	12,976	8,872	1,538	316	51	2,199	251	255
2	13,496	123	13,373	13,690	9,224	1,710	423	41	2,292	288	− 29
3	13,831	118	13,713	14,137	9,477	1,781	471	25	2,383	372	− 52
4	14,522	137	14,385	14,869	9,867	1,918	470	37	2,577	448	− 36
1973 *1*	15,585	169	15,416	15,540	10,194	2,163	481	35	2,667	464	340
2	15,428	212	15,216	16,045	10,594	2,125	495	39	2,792	723	−106
3	16,119	284	15,835	16,635	10,893	2,215	506	43	2,978	903	103
4	16,461	427	16,034	17,203	11,263	2,246	552	43	3,099	1,017	−152
1974 *1*	16,425	311	16,114	17,735	11,468	2,558	525	57	3,127	2,034	413
2	17,355	286	17,069	18,607	12,295	2,466	615	28	3,203	1,596	58
3	19,262	325	18,937	19,845	13,364	2,508	618	27	3,328	1,061	153
4	19,911	325	19,586	20,644	14,233	2,333	626	26	3,426	1,121	63

[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
[2] Wages and salaries, Forces' pay and employers' contributions.

Index numbers of output at constant factor cost

TABLE 3

1970=100

	Gross domestic product[1,2]	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industrial production Total[3]	Mining and quarrying[3]	Manufacturing[3]	Construction	Gas, electricity and water[3]	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Other services
1970 weights	*1,000*	*30*	*439*	*16*	*327*	*64*	*32*	*84*	*104*	*343*
1969	98·4	95	99·7	104·9	99·4	102·0	96·2	96	98	98
1970	100·0	100	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100	100	100
1971	101·4	106	100·4	99·7	99·6	102·9	103·9	101	101	103
1972	104·5	108	102·4	84·0	102·0	104·5	111·2	106	106	107
1973	109·8	111	109·9	93·6	110·5	107·3	117·8	110	113	109
1974	108·8	116	106·4	83·8	107·9	98·8	117·5	111	111	110
Seasonally adjusted										
1972 *1*	101·3	109	97·3	45·5	97·7	105·5	103·4	103	103	106
2	104·5	108	102·8	96·1	101·6	106·0	112·3	106	105	106
3	105·2	108	103·6	95·5	102·9	104·0	114·8	106	107	107
4	106·8	108	105·8	98·9	106·0	102·6	114·2	108	110	108
1973 *1*	110·0	110	109·9	99·6	109·9	110·3	114·6	108	114	109
2	109·2	110	109·6	96·2	110·0	106·1	118·7	110	110	109
3	110·3	112	110·7	94·7	111·5	107·5	117·4	110	113	109
4	109·8	113	109·5	84·1	110·5	105·5	120·6	111	113	110
1974 *1*	106·7	115	103·5	58·0	105·7	101·7	107·6	108	111	110
2	109·4	116	107·8	90·5	109·3	99·5	118·0	111	109	110
3	110·5	116	108·6	93·0	110·2	98·3	121·2	112	113	110
4	108·8	116	105·4	93·7	106·2	95·7	123·2	112	112	111

[1] Alternative estimates of the gross domestic product are given in Table 4.

[2] As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.

[3] Monthly figures and figures for individual manufacturing industries are given in Table 50 of the *Monthly Digest of Statistics.*

Gross domestic product at factor cost[1]

TABLE 4

1970=100

	At current prices Based on expenditure data	Based on income data	At 1970 prices Based on expenditure data	Based on income data[2]	Based on output data[3]	Average estimate
1969	91·1	91·2	98·2	98·3	98·4	98·3
1970	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1971	112·6	111·5	102·0	101·0	101·4	101·4
1972	126·3	125·6	104·3	103·7	104·5	104·1
1973	144·9	144·1	109·8	109·2	109·8	109·6
1974	166·3	164·2	110·5	109·1	108·8	109·5
Seasonally adjusted						
1972 *1*	120·4	117·7	102·6	100·3	101·3	101·4
2	124·0	124·0	104·1	104·1	104·5	104·2
3	127·3	127·3	104·0	104·1	105·2	104·4
4	133·4	133·4	106·3	106·3	106·8	106·5
1973 *1*	143·0	139·4	111·6	108·9	110·0	110·1
2	141·1	141·7	108·7	109·2	109·2	109·0
3	146·9	145·5	109·8	108·8	110·3	109·7
4	148·7	149·7	109·1	109·8	109·8	109·6
1974 *1*	149·5	145·2	106·9	103·9	106·7	105·8
2	158·3	157·3	110·3	109·7	109·4	109·8
3	175·7	173·7	112·7	111·5	110·5	111·6
4	181·7	180·6	111·8	111·2	108·8	110·6

[1] These estimates are given to one decimal place but this does not imply that they can be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

[2] Income data deflated by the price index implied by estimates based on expenditure data.

[3] See footnote [2] to Table 3.

Personal income, expenditure and saving

TABLE 5

£ million

	Personal income before tax													
	Total[1]	Wages and salaries	Forces' pay	Employers' contributions[2]	Current grants from public authorities[3]	Other personal income[4]	Transfers abroad (net) and taxes paid abroad	UK taxes on income (payments)[5]	National insurance, etc. contributions	Total personal disposable income[6,7]	Consumers' expenditure	Balance: personal saving[7,8]		Personal disposable income at 1970 prices[9]
1969	39,054	24,110	539	2,433	3,937	8,035	71	5,139	2,244	31,600	28,951	2,649	*8·4*	33,439
1970	43,154	26,830	658	2,766	4,336	8,564	57	5,850	2,654	34,593	31,365	3,228	*9·3*	34,595
1971	47,750	29,675	758	3,051	4,784	9,482	35	6,424	2,835	38,456	34,859	3,597	*9·4*	35,529
1972	53,948	33,040	862	3,538	5,847	10,661	79	6,642	3,333	43,894	39,428	4,466	*10·2*	37,998
1973	62,370	37,795	928	4,221	6,455	12,971	124	7,807	3,926	50,513	44,785	5,728	*11·3*	40,300
1974	73,979	44,865	1,078	5,417	7,880	14,739	124	10,526	4,984	58,345	51,282	7,063	*12·1*	40,626
Unadjusted														
1972 *1*	12,734	7,730	199	838	1,399	2,568	15	1,871	794	10,054	8,855	1,199	*11·9*	8,941
2	13,380	8,160	207	867	1,433	2,713	18	1,612	824	10,926	9,697	1,229	*11·1*	9,566
3	13,486	8,300	231	891	1,400	2,664	22	1,608	835	11,021	10,054	967	*8·8*	9,490
4	14,348	8,850	225	942	1,615	2,716	24	1,551	880	11,893	10,822	1,071	*9·0*	10,001
1973 *1*	14,724	8,850	222	992	1,592	3,068	32	1,987	944	11,761	10,380	1,381	*11·7*	9,687
2	15,406	9,380	215	1,014	1,568	3,229	45	1,966	944	12,451	10,888	1,563	*12·6*	10,029
3	15,774	9,510	257	1,066	1,533	3,408	21	1,952	992	12,809	11,379	1,430	*11·2*	10,132
4	16,466	10,055	234	1,149	1,762	3,266	26	1,902	1,046	13,492	12,138	1,354	*10·0*	10,452
1974 *1*	16,707	9,860	234	1,224	1,798	3,591	28	2,296	1,117	13,266	11,237	2,029	*15·3*	9,830
2	17,638	10,815	230	1,260	1,812	3,521	24	2,506	1,124	13,984	12,424	1,555	*11·1*	9,869
3	19,202	11,555	320	1,409	2,005	3,913	29	2,766	1,308	15,099	13,177	1,922	*12·7*	10,317
4	20,432	12,635	294	1,524	2,265	3,714	43	2,958	1,435	15,996	14,439	1,557	*9·7*	10,610
Seasonally adjusted														
1972 *1*	12,758	7,835	199	838	1,347	2,539	15	1,739	794	10,210	9,341	869	*8·5*	9,099
2	13,377	8,150	207	867	1,433	2,720	18	1,587	824	10,948	9,681	1,267	*11·6*	9,588
3	13,565	8,355	231	891	1,464	2,624	22	1,623	835	11,085	10,011	1,074	*9·7*	9,529
4	14,248	8,700	225	942	1,603	2,778	24	1,693	880	11,651	10,395	1,256	*10·8*	9,782
1973 *1*	14,754	8,980	222	992	1,538	3,022	32	1,843	944	11,935	10,979	956	*8·0*	9,836
2	15,402	9,365	215	1,014	1,573	3,235	45	1,946	944	12,467	10,906	1,561	*12·5*	10,051
3	15,880	9,570	257	1,066	1,613	3,374	21	1,964	992	12,903	11,309	1,594	*12·4*	10,205
4	16,334	9.880	234	1,149	1,731	3,340	26	2,054	1,046	13,208	11,591	1,617	*12·2*	10,208
1974 *1*	16,734	10,010	234	1,224	1,750	3,516	28	2,147	1,117	13,442	11,950	1,492	*11·1*	9,964
2	17,679	10,805	230	1,260	1,816	3,568	24	2,468	1,124	14,063	12,443	1,620	*11·5*	9,938
3	19,246	11,635	320	1,409	2,084	3,798	29	2,804	1,308	15,105	13,109	1,996	*13·2*	10,332
4	20,320	12,415	294	1,524	2,230	3,857	43	3,107	1,435	15,735	13,780	1,955	*12·4*	10,392

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[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

[2] Employers' contributions to national insurance, etc. and pension funds.

[3] National insurance benefits, family allowances, assistance grants, war pensions and service grants, etc.

[4] Income from rent and self-employment, before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation, dividend and net interest receipts, and transfers to charities from companies. From the second quarter of 1973 includes tax credits on dividends.

[5] From the second quarter of 1973 includes imputed tax payments set against tax credits on dividends *less* payments of these tax credits by the Inland Revenue.

[6] Equals total personal income before tax *less* payments of taxes on income, national insurance, etc. contributions, and net transfers abroad.

[7] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to tax reserves.

[8] Personal saving as a percentage of personal disposable income is shown in italics.

[9] Personal disposable income revalued by the implied consumers' expenditure deflator (1970=100).

Appropriation account of companies

TABLE 6

£ million

		Income					Allocation of income					
		Income arising in the United Kingdom					Dividends and interest, etc.					
		Gross trading profits										
	Total	After deducting stock appreciation	Stock appreciation	Total[1]	Rent and non-trading income	Income from abroad	Payments of dividends on ordinary shares[2]	Other	Profits due abroad	Taxes paid abroad	United Kingdom taxes on income (payments)[3]	Balance: undistributed income[4]
1969	9,114	4,558	601	5,159	1,903	2,052	1,601	1,741	290	838	1,177	3,467
1970	9,836	4,539	908	5,447	2,134	2,255	1,453	1,890	359	996	1,567	3,571
1971	11,119	5,215	862	6,077	2,454	2,588	1,621	2,024	453	1,282	1,554	4,185
1972	12,841	5,837	1,110	6,947	2,934	2,960	1,613	2,280	600	1,527	1,479	5,342
1973	17,425	6,237	2,512	8,749	4,194	4,482	1,695	3,333	711	2,166	1,716	7,804
1974	21,669	5,038	4,827	9,865	5,288	6,516	1,538	4,357	633	3,823	2,311	9,007
Unadjusted												
1972 *1*	2,833	1,269	197	1,466	666	701	361	497	133	360	1,279	203
2	3,144	1,506	239	1,745	687	712	599	546	159	351	110	1,379
3	3,201	1,398	314	1,712	770	719	368	574	132	377	115	1,635
4	3,663	1,664	360	2,024	811	828	285	663	176	439	—25	2,125
1973 *1*	3,928	1,688	379	2,067	925	936	476	704	191	462	1,290	805
2	4,111	1,617	556	2,173	955	983	600	774	198	458	39	2,042
3	4,309	1,379	755	2,134	1,083	1,092	333	848	139	520	234	2,235
4	5,077	1,553	822	2,375	1,231	1,471	286	1,007	183	726	153	2,722
1974 *1*	5,367	695	1,754	2,449	1,277	1,641	368	1,019	202	926	1,584	1,268
2	5,501	1,213	1,311	2,524	1,283	1,694	450	1,069	154	1,023	116	2,689
3	5,294	1,578	844	2,422	1,337	1,535	380	1,108	108	907	485	2,306
4	5,507	1,552	918	2,470	1,391	1,646	340	1,161	169	967	126	2,744
Seasonally adjusted												
1972 *1*	2,906	1,341	197	1,538	667	701	438	507	139	356	374	1,092
2	3,107	1,471	239	1,710	704	693	477	537	148	351	440	1,154
3	3,291	1,467	314	1.781	766	744	403	588	156	389	308	1,447
4	3,537	1,558	360	1,918	797	822	295	648	157	431	357	1,649
1973 *1*	4,028	1,784	379	2,163	927	938	534	712	185	458	338	1,801
2	4,083	1,569	556	2,125	982	976	513	774	185	461	360	1,790
3	4,409	1,460	755	2,215	1,075	1,119	356	862	173	538	461	2,019
4	4,905	1,424	822	2,246	1,210	1,449	292	985	168	709	557	2,194
1974 *1*	5,457	804	1,754	2,558	1,278	1,621	414	1,025	207	914	525	2,372
2	5,456	1,155	1,311	2,466	1,318	1,672	366	1,076	152	1,031	575	2,256
3	5,426	1,664	844	2,508	1,326	1,592	414	1,122	121	936	660	2,173
4	5,330	1,415	918	2,333	1,366	1,631	344	1,134	153	942	551	2,206

[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

[2] With the introduction of the imputation system of corporation tax from 6 April 1973 payments of dividends, previously shown gross of income tax, appear as actual payments, while the advance corporation tax in respect of those dividends is included in United Kingdom taxes on income.

[3] Payments of corporation tax (including advance corporation tax) *less* increases in balance of deductions of income tax from interest payments and from wages and salaries under PAYE, over payments to the Inland Revenue. Up to 5 April 1973 the balance of deductions of income tax from dividends over payments to the Inland Revenue is also deducted. In the fourth quarter of 1974 the amount of advance corporation tax included was £181 million, as well as £92 million of ACT addition.

[4] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

Appropriation account of public corporations[1]

TABLE 7

	£ million						
	Income				**Allocation of income**		
	Total	Gross trading surplus[2]	Rent and non-trading income	Income from abroad	Interest payments	United Kingdom taxes on income (payments)[3]	Balance: undistributed income[4]
1969	1,610	1,451	144	15	722	8	880
1970	1,625	1,447	164	14	779	10	836
1971	1,706	1,520	172	14	864	8	834
1972	1,913	1,680	216	17	925	7	981
1973	2,387	2,034	333	20	1,126	9	1,252
1974	2,787	2,384	383	20	1,488	10	1,289
Unadjusted							
1972 *1*	420	370	46	4	265	7	148
2	446	390	52	4	187	—	259
3	447	385	58	4	283	—	164
4	600	535	60	5	190	—	410
1973 *1*	610	534	71	5	339	9	262
2	543	466	72	5	191	—	352
3	514	419	90	5	360	—	154
4	720	615	100	5	236	—	484
1974 *1*	661	559	97	5	446	10	205
2	692	600	87	5	252	—	440
3	630	528	97	5	459	—	171
4	804	697	102	5	331	—	473
Seasonally adjusted							
1972 *1*	366	316	46	4	223	2	141
2	479	423	52	4	230	1	248
3	533	471	58	4	233	2	298
4	535	470	60	5	239	2	294
1973 *1*	557	481	71	5	257	2	298
2	572	495	72	5	268	2	302
3	601	506	90	5	287	2	312
4	657	552	100	5	314	3	340
1974 *1*	627	525	97	5	340	2	285
2	707	615	87	5	364	3	340
3	720	618	97	5	380	2	338
4	733	626	102	5	404	3	326

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[1] Including, from the second quarter of 1974, regional water authorities and trust ports.
[2] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.
[3] Payments to Inland Revenue *less* amounts deducted from dividends and interest paid.
[4] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation and additions to reserves.

Current account of central government including National Insurance Funds

Receipts

TABLE 8

£ million

					Taxes on expenditure				
	Total	Gross trading surplus[1]	Rent, dividends and interest	Taxes on income[2]	Selective employment tax	Other taxes	National insurance contributions	National health contributions	Redundancy Fund contributions
1969	15,825	40	1,089	6,330	766	5,356	2,005	186	53
1970	17,971	35	1,240	7,433	850	5,759	2,394	208	52
1971	19,022	42	1,431	7,992	666	6,056	2,547	236	52
1972	19,979	9	1,600	8,135	449	6,453	3,048	233	52
1973	22,147	6	1,740	9,143	132	7,200[3]	3,636	237	53
1974	27,648	37	2,144	12,135	—	8,348	4,692	239	53
Unadjusted									
1972 *1*	6,051	14	428	3,206	108	1,501	724	57	13
2	4,662	5	369	1,735	113	1,616	752	59	13
3	4,633	−11	426	1,682	114	1,587	764	58	13
4	4,633	1	377	1,512	114	1,749	808	59	13
1973 *1*	6,516	− 3	487	3,328	114	1,646	872	59	13
2	4,874	1	376	1,878	18	1,657[3]	872	59	13
3	5,332	5	479	1,999	—	1,857	920	59	13
4	5,425	3	398	1,938	—	2,040	972	60	14
1974 *1*	7,367	16	640	3,780	—	1,814	1,045	59	13
2	6,044	8	400	2,422	—	2,090	1,053	58	13
3	7,026	7	570	3,029	—	2,112	1,232	62	14
4	7,211	6	534	2,904	—	2,332	1,362	60	13
Seasonally adjusted									
1972 *1*	5,022	14	386	2,117	108	1,603	724	57	13
2	4,995	5	394	2,029	113	1,630	752	59	13
3	4,866	−11	403	1,935	114	1,590	764	58	13
4	5,096	1	417	2,054	114	1,630	808	59	13
1973 *1*	5,421	− 3	421	2,185	114	1,760	872	59	13
2	5,236	1	430	2,178	18	1,665[3]	872	59	13
3	5,577	5	428	2,284	—	1,868	920	59	13
4	5,913	3	461	2,496	—	1,907	972	60	14
1974 *1*	6,087	16	514	2,502	—	1,938	1,045	59	13
2	6,650	8	522	2,870	—	2,126	1,053	58	13
3	7,224	7	532	3,267	—	2,110	1,232	62	14
4	7,687	6	576	3,496	—	2,174	1,362	60	13

[1] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

[2] Tax receipts *less* tax credits.

[3] See footnote [2] to Table 1.

Current account of central government including National Insurance Funds

Expenditure

TABLE 8 *(continued)*

£ million

	Total	Total current expenditure	Current expenditure on goods and services				Subsidies	National insurance benefits	Other current grants to personal sector	Debt interest	Current grants to local authorities	Current grants paid abroad	Balance : current surplus[2]
			Total	Military defence	National health service[1]	Other							
1969	15,825	12,943	4,854	2,255	1,493	1,106	744	2,429	1,360	1,280	2,099	177	2,882
1970	17,971	14,287	5,409	2,420	1,725	1,264	784	2,715	1,459	1,298	2,450	172	3,684
1971	19,022	16,037	6,142	2,712	1,949	1,481	841	2,926	1,686	1,384	2,858	200	2,985
1972	19,979	18,689	6,894	3,015	2,240	1,639	1,095	3,483	2,114	1,599	3,302	202	1,290
1973	22,147	21,265	7,653	3,316	2,497	1,840	1,365	3,927	2,073	1,801	4,099	347	882
1974	27,648	27,216	9,799	3,929	3,422	2,448	2,763	4,927	2,467	2,113	4,831	316	432
Unadjusted													
1972 *1*	6,051	4,726	1,726	730	559	437	323	886	449	440	838	64	1,325
2	4,662	4,490	1,633	725	533	375	251	826	537	347	845	51	172
3	4,633	4,585	1,726	764	557	405	274	826	520	413	780	46	48
4	4,633	4,888	1,809	796	591	422	247	945	608	399	839	41	−255
1973 *1*	6,516	5,224	1,894	794	606	494	279	944	516	469	1,024	98	1,292
2	4,874	5,105	1,815	803	595	417	322	923	514	352	1,066	113	−231
3	5,332	5,271	1,937	847	641	449	335	919	504	533	972	71	61
4	5,425	5,665	2,007	872	655	480	429	1,141	539	447	1,037	65	−240
1974 *1*	7,367	6,369	2,206	925	710	571	641	1,094	563	583	1,177	105	998
2	6,044	6,100	2,228	910	768	550	542	1,065	613	396	1,181	75	− 56
3	7,026	7,157	2,585	1,049	897	639	811	1,283	605	635	1,181	57	−131
4	7,211	7,590	2,780	1,045	1,047	688	769	1,485	686	499	1,292	79	−379
Seasonally adjusted													
1972 *1*	5,022	4,569	1,673	729	540	404	324	854	448	373	849	48	453
2	4,995	4,634	1,678	737	547	394	253	846	534	435	834	54	361
3	4,866	4,622	1,734	763	558	413	278	869	534	366	789	52	244
4	5,096	4,864	1,809	786	595	428	240	914	598	425	830	48	232
1973 *1*	5,421	5,080	1,830	793	584	453	279	912	516	426	1,034	83	341
2	5,236	5,220	1,867	816	611	440	325	949	510	397	1,057	115	16
3	5,577	5,336	1,947	846	642	459	340	974	521	503	973	78	241
4	5,913	5,629	2,009	861	660	488	421	1,092	526	475	1,035	71	284
1974 *1*	6,087	6,173	2,126	925	682	519	642	1,069	564	496	1,186	90	− 86
2	6,650	6,289	2,292	925	787	580	546	1,090	607	509	1,169	76	361
3	7,224	7,165	2,596	1,047	898	651	825	1,335	625	536	1,186	62	59
4	7,687	7,589	2,785	1,032	1,055	698	750	1,433	671	572	1,290	88	98

[1] Including, from the second quarter of 1974, health services transferred from local authorities.

[2] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

Current account of local authorities[1]

TABLE 9

£ million

		Receipts						Expenditure							
		Total	Gross trading surplus[2]	Rent, dividends and interest	Rates		Current grants from central government	Total current expenditure	Current expenditure on goods and services		Subsidies	Current grants to personal sector	Debt interest	Taxes on income (payments)[3]	Balance: current surplus[2]
					Cash receipts	Accruals adjustment			Education	Other					
1969		4,871	113	992	1,662	5	2,099	4,423	1,562	1,672	111	148	930	—	448
1970		5,505	116	1,115	1,842	− 18	2,450	5,032	1,777	1,909	116	162	1,068	—	473
1971		6,265	133	1,187	2,120	− 33	2,858	5,582	2,032	2,179	95	172	1,104	—	683
1972		7,123	145	1,299	2,442	− 65	3,302	6,356	2,400	2,482	60	250	1,164	—	767
1973		8,406	154	1,536	2,502	115	4,099	7,580	2,764	2,853	105	455	1,403	—	826
1974		9,712	101	1,789	2,983	8	4,831	9,145	3,363	3,278	158	486	1,860	—	567
Unadjusted															
1972	*1*	1,731	37	306	409	141	838	1,612	562	588	22	64	329	47	119
	2	1,807	36	321	741	−136	845	1,533	597	600	13	70	241	12	274
	3	1,755	36	330	479	130	780	1,560	603	632	9	54	305	−43	195
	4	1,830	36	342	813	−200	839	1,651	638	662	16	62	289	−16	179
1973	*1*	2,030	38	350	412	206	1,024	1,910	654	682	15	132	387	40	120
	2	2,142	38	374	673	− 9	1,066	1,815	681	694	23	131	272	14	327
	3	2,075	38	398	579	88	972	1,909	697	724	36	110	395	−53	166
	4	2,159	40	414	838	−170	1,037	1,946	732	753	31	82	349	− 1	213
1974	*1*[4]	2,309	41	420	580	91	1,177	2,283	742	795	30	141	532	43	26
	2[4]	2,393	20	421	712	59	1,181	2,044	799	750	17	134	331	13	349
	3	2,430	20	456	817	− 44	1,181	2,262	861	798	32	117	493	−39	168
	4	2,580	20	492	874	− 98	1,292	2,556	961	935	79	94	504	−17	24
Seasonally adjusted															
1972	*1*	1,742	37	306	550		849	1,482	556	589	17	45	275	—	260
	2	1,796	36	321	605		834	1,555	595	603	13	53	291	—	241
	3	1,764	36	330	609		789	1,606	612	629	15	61	289	—	158
	4	1,821	36	342	613		830	1,713	637	661	15	91	309	—	108
1973	*1*	2,040	38	350	618		1,034	1,783	649	683	19	110	322	—	257
	2	2,133	38	374	664		1,057	1,847	677	697	23	114	336	—	286
	3	2,076	38	398	667		973	1,932	707	720	28	118	359	—	144
	4	2,157	40	414	668		1,035	2,018	731	753	35	113	386	—	139
1974	*1*[4]	2,318	41	420	671		1,186	2,133	737	796	44	117	439	—	185
	2[4]	2,381	20	421	771		1,169	2,119	794	753	29	119	424	—	262
	3	2,435	20	456	773		1,186	2,260	873	794	30	124	439	—	175
	4	2,578	20	492	776		1,290	2,633	959	935	55	126	558	—	− 55

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[1] Figures from the second quarter of 1974 onwards exclude water and sewerage in England and Wales and trust ports (transferred to the public corporations' sector) and health (transferred to the central government sector).

[2] Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

[3] Payments to Inland Revenue *less* amounts deducted from interest paid.

[4] Most of the figures for these two quarters are very much less reliable than usual because of low response to the quarterly enquiries.

International transactions

Exports and imports of goods and services revalued at 1970 prices

TABLE 10

	£ million							
	Exports				Imports			
	Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted		Unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted	
	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	Goods	Services
1969	7,648	3,086	7,648	3,086	7,484	2,870	7,484	2,870
1970	7,908	3,344	7,908	3,344	7,919	2,954	7,919	2,954
1971	8,426	3,611	8,426	3,611	8,249	3,130	8,249	3,130
1972	8,433	3,912	8,433	3,912	9,210	3,269	9,210	3,269
1973	9,429	4,081	9,429	4,081	10,403	3,487	10,403	3,487
1974	10,091	4,180	10,091	4,180	10,533	3,482	10,533	3,482
1972 *1*	2,060	906	2,067	971	2,290	772	2,213	830
2	2,238	977	2,153	990	2,310	784	2,257	801
3	1,729	1,059	1,865	974	2,094	914	2,191	804
4	2,406	970	2,348	977	2,516	799	2,549	834
1973 *1*	2,290	932	2,327	987	2,663	814	2,550	866
2	2,408	1,016	2,344	1,035	2,558	855	2,516	869
3	2,263	1,136	2,392	1,045	2,477	975	2,619	882
4	2,468	997	2,366	1,014	2,705	843	2,718	870
1974 *1*	2,438	966	2,506	1,032	2,663	811	2,658	868
2	2,628	1,063	2,559	1,058	2,701	872	2,645	879
3	2,477	1,137	2,606	1,044	2,562	963	2,639	882
4	2,548	1,014	2,420	1,046	2,607	836	2,591	853

International transactions

United Kingdom credits

TABLE 10 *(continued)*

	£ million					
		Exports and property income from abroad				
	Total credits	Exports of goods[1]	Exports of services	Property income from abroad	United Kingdom taxes paid by non-residents	Current transfers to personal sector
1969	12,416	7,075	2,790	2,198	172	181
1970	14,154	7,908	3,344	2,433	277	192
1971	15,887	8,801	3,802	2,799	270	215
1972	16,977	9,147	4,105	3,238	256	231
1973	21,965	11,511	5,030	4,782	347	295
1974	29,348	15,589	6,151	6,883	370	355
Unadjusted						
1972 *1*	3,989	2,172	933	770	57	57
2	4,284	2,387	990	783	67	57
3	3,936	1,907	1,124	790	57	58
4	4,768	2,681	1,058	895	75	59
1973 *1*	4,862	2,638	1,066	999	95	64
2	5,285	2,867	1,199	1,052	96	71
3	5,545	2,811	1,419	1,171	67	77
4	6,273	3,195	1,346	1,560	89	83
1974 *1*	6,668	3,397	1,362	1,726	98	85
2	7,501	4,003	1,537	1,779	97	85
3	7,429	3,946	1,700	1,625	68	90
4	7,750	4,243	1,552	1,753	107	95
Seasonally adjusted						
1972 *1*	4,071	2,179	1,004	771	60	57
2	4,180	2,295	1,003	763	62	57
3	4,027	2,057	1,028	817	67	58
4	4,699	2,616	1,070	887	67	59
1973 *1*	4,981	2,685	1,137	1,003	92	64
2	5,212	2,788	1,219	1,044	90	71
3	5,656	2,990	1,305	1,200	84	77
4	6,116	3,048	1,369	1,535	81	83
1974 *1*	6,843	3,500	1,451	1,707	100	85
2	7,376	3,900	1,537	1,757	97	85
3	7,566	4,160	1,557	1,683	76	90
4	7,563	4,029	1,606	1,736	97	95

[1] On a balance of payments basis.

International transactions

United Kingdom debits

TABLE 10 *(continued)*

£ million

			Imports and property income paid abroad				Current transfers		
	Total	Total debits	Imports of goods[1]	Imports of services	Property income paid abroad	Foreign taxes paid by United Kingdom residents	From personal sector	From central government[2]	Balance: net investment and capital transfers abroad[3]
1969	12,416	11,956	7,222	2,456	1,011	860	230	177	460
1970	14,154	13,456	7,919	2,954	1,166	1,019	226	172	698
1971	15,887	14,835	8,527	3,336	1,240	1,304	228	200	1,052
1972	16,977	16,895	9,830	3,594	1,432	1,549	288	202	82
1973	21,965	23,082	13,812	4,491	1,847	2,190	395	347	−1,117
1974	29,348	33,176	20,848	5,551	2,159	3,847	455	316	−3,828
Unadjusted									
1972 *1*	3,989	4,002	2,383	813	310	366	66	64	− 13
2	4,284	4,099	2,418	844	360	356	70	51	185
3	3,936	4,088	2,238	1,024	323	383	74	46	− 152
4	4,768	4,706	2,791	913	439	444	78	41	62
1973 *1*	4,862	5,233	3,163	955	459	468	90	98	− 371
2	5,285	5,467	3,244	1,066	470	464	110	113	− 182
3	5,545	5,756	3,387	1,290	390	526	92	71	− 211
4	6,273	6,626	4,018	1,180	528	732	103	65	− 353
1974 *1*	6,668	7,755	4,804	1,251	556	932	107	105	−1,087
2	7,501	8,466	5,351	1,381	527	1,029	103	75	− 965
3	7,429	8,290	5,210	1,539	458	913	113	57	− 861
4	7,750	8,665	5,483	1,380	618	973	132	79	− 915
Seasonally adjusted									
1972 *1*	4,071	3,986	2,302	874	334	362	66	48	85
2	4,180	4,057	2,362	869	346	356	70	54	123
3	4,027	4,136	2,341	903	371	395	74	52	− 109
4	4,699	4,716	2,825	948	381	436	78	48	− 17
1973 *1*	4,981	5,165	3,039	1,027	462	464	90	83	− 184
2	5,212	5,422	3,189	1,086	455	467	110	115	− 210
3	5,656	5,887	3,560	1,157	456	544	92	78	− 231
4	6,116	6,608	4,024	1,221	474	715	103	71	− 492
1974 *1*	6,843	7,814	4,779	1,342	576	920	107	90	− 971
2	7,376	8,361	5,216	1,398	531	1,037	103	76	− 985
3	7,566	8,363	5,370	1,384	492	942	113	62	− 797
4	7,563	8,638	5,483	1,427	560	948	132	88	−1,075

[1] On balance of payments basis.

[2] From the beginning of 1973 net of receipts from the EEC.

[3] Equal to the current balance in the balance of payments accounts.

Summary capital account

Receipts

TABLE 11

£ million

		Saving[1]					Capital transfers (net)				
	Total	Total	Personal sector	Com-panies	Public corpor-ations	Public authori-ities	Personal sector	Com-panies	Public corpor-ations[2]	Public authori-ities[2]	Residual error
1969	10,201	10,326	2,649	3,467	880	3,330	−397	531	70	−204	−125
1970	11,667	11,792	3,228	3,571	836	4,157	−358	419	76	−137	−125
1971	12,604	12,284	3,597	4,185	834	3,668	−324	506	84	−266	320
1972	12,984	12,846	4,466	5,342	981	2,057	−371	329	122	−80	138
1973	16,618	16,492	5,728	7,804	1,252	1,708	−320	296	152	−187	185
1974	18,970	18,358	7,063	9,007	1,289	999	−270	267	176	−248	687
Unadjusted											
1972 *1*	2,894	2,994	1,199	203	148	1,444	−108	73	23	12	−100
2	3,300	3,313	1,229	1,379	259	446	−102	91	15	−4	−13
3	3,103	3,009	967	1,635	164	243	−81	82	46	−47	94
4	3,687	3,530	1,071	2,125	410	−76	−80	83	38	−41	157
1973 *1*	3,699	3,860	1,381	805	262	1,412	−95	59	55	−57	−123
2	3,831	4,053	1,563	2,042	352	96	−74	73	29	−47	−203
3	4,406	4,046	1,430	2,235	154	227	−79	99	32	−53	361
4	4,682	4,533	1,354	2,722	484	−27	−72	65	36	−30	150
1974 *1*	4,473	4,526	2,029	1,268	205	1,024	−93	48	52	−7	−53
2	4,841	4,977	1,555	2,689	440	293	−74	71	30	−56	−107
3	4,749	4,436	1,922	2,306	171	37	−65	75	34	−84	353
4	4,907	4,419	1,557	2,744	473	−355	−38	73	60	−101	494
Seasonally adjusted											
1972 *1*	3,070	2,815	869	1,092	141	713	−103	104	23	−24	255
2	3,242	3,271	1,267	1,154	248	602	−96	85	15	−4	−29
3	3,169	3,221	1,074	1,447	298	402	−88	67	46	−25	−52
4	3,503	3,539	1,256	1,649	294	340	−84	73	38	−27	−36
1973 *1*	3,955	3,653	956	1,801	298	598	−93	82	55	−82	340
2	3,830	3,955	1,561	1,790	302	302	−69	67	29	−46	−106
3	4,412	4,310	1,594	2,019	312	385	−84	84	32	−33	103
4	4,421	4,574	1,617	2,194	340	423	−74	63	36	−26	−152
1974 *1*	4,661	4,248	1,492	2,372	285	99	−93	78	52	−37	413
2	4,868	4,839	1,620	2,256	340	623	−68	68	30	−59	58
3	4,854	4,741	1,996	2,173	338	234	−70	58	34	−62	153
4	4,587	4,530	1,955	2,206	326	43	−39	63	60	−90	63

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[1] Before providing for depreciation, stock appreciation, and additions to reserves.

[2] Excluding financial transactions on the writing-off of debt.

Summary capital account

Payments

TABLE 11 *(continued)*

£ million

		Gross capital formation[1]					Balance: net investment and capital transfers abroad[2]	Net acquisition of financial assets[3]			
	Total	Total	Personal sector	Companies	Public corporations	Public authorities		Personal sector	Companies	Public corporations	Public authorities
1969	10,201	9,741	1,397	4,608	1,451	2,285	460	855	−610	−501	841
1970	11,667	10,969	1,491	5,271	1,737	2,470	698	1,379	−1,281	−825	1,550
1971	12,604	11,552	2,147	4,782	2,011	2,612	1,052	1,126	−91	−1,093	790
1972	12,984	12,902	2,800	5,340	1,856	2,906	82	1,295	331	−753	−929
1973	16,618	17,794	3,225	8,816	2,181	3,572	−1,176	2,183	−716	−777	−2,051
1974	18,970	22,873	2,919	12,610	3,052	4,292	−3,903	3,874	−3,336	−1,587	−3,541
Unadjusted											
1972 *1*	2,894	2,907	588	1,115	428	776	−13	503	−839	−257	680
2	3,300	3,115	759	1,218	494	644	185	368	252	−220	−202
3	3,103	3,255	703	1,364	469	719	−152	183	353	−259	−523
4	3,687	3,625	750	1,643	465	767	62	241	565	−17	−884
1973 *1*	3,699	4,108	787	1,843	586	892	−409	499	−979	−269	463
2	3,831	4,032	805	1,931	518	778	−201	684	184	−137	−729
3	4,406	4,618	850	2,306	544	918	−212	501	28	−358	−744
4	4,682	5,036	783	2,736	533	984	−354	499	51	−13	−1,041
1974 *1*	4,473	5,560	693	2,991	572	1,304	−1,087	1,243	−1,675	−315	−287
2	4,841	5,835	842	3,369	768	856	−994	639	−609	−298	−619
3	4,749	5,650	735	3,135	735	1,045	−901	1,122	−754	−530	−1,092
4	4,907	5,828	649	3,115	977	1,087	−921	870	−298	−444	−1,543
Seasonally adjusted											
1972 *1*	3,070	2,985	647	1,193	405	740	85	119	3	−241	−51
2	3,242	3,119	710	1,197	517	695	123	461	42	−254	−97
3	3,169	3,278	669	1,428	458	723	−109	317	86	−114	−346
4	3,503	3,520	774	1,522	476	748	−17	398	200	−144	−435
1973 *1*	3,955	4,177	851	1,921	556	849	−222	12	−38	−203	−333
2	3,830	4,059	758	1,919	545	837	−229	734	−62	−214	−581
3	4,412	4,644	817	2,371	532	924	−232	693	−268	−188	−572
4	4,421	4,914	799	2,605	548	962	−493	744	−348	−172	−565
1974 *1*	4.661	5,632	749	3,113	527	1,243	−971	650	−663	−190	−1,181
2	4,868	5,882	786	3,360	805	931	−1,014	766	−1,036	−435	−367
3	4,854	5,691	715	3,200	724	1,052	−837	1,211	−969	−352	−880
4	4,587	5,668	669	2,937	996	1,066	−1,081	1,247	−668	−610	−1,113

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[1] Gross fixed capital formation *plus* the increase in book value of stocks and work in progress.

[2] Equals, apart from the change in sign, the net acquisition of financial assets by the overseas sector.

[3] This balance is equal to saving *plus* capital transfers *less* gross capital formation.

Consumers' expenditure

TABLE 12

£ million

	Total	Food (household expenditure)	Alcoholic drink		Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing		Durable goods				Other goods	Other services
			Beer	Wines, spirits, etc.				Footwear	Other	Total	Cars and motor cycles	Furniture and floor coverings	Radio and electrical goods, etc.		
At current prices															
1969	28,951	5,970	1,201	828	1,694	3,757	1,429	410	2,037	2,034	800	641	593	4,384	5,207
1970	31,365	6,365	1,355	956	1,720	4,140	1,495	449	2,217	2,322	969	683	670	4,732	5,614
1971	34,859	6,964	1,526	1,089	1,691	4,660	1,618	483	2,390	2,927	1,368	769	790	5,265	6,246
1972	39,428	7,423	1,671	1,300	1,808	5,401	1,798	547	2,732	3,585	1,716	894	975	6,006	7,157
1973	44,785	8,446	1,840	1,696	1,945	6,192	1,891	622	3,152	3,992	1,866	1,013	1,113	6,833	8,176
1974	51,282	9,836	2,148	1,995	2,237	6,885	2,256	720	3,701	3,929	1,685	1,066	1,178	8,328	9,247
1972 *1*	8,855	1,803	349	209	413	1,237	527	106	540	815	403	195	217	1,307	1,549
2	9,697	1,810	421	284	469	1,360	435	131	639	914	500	205	209	1,449	1,785
3	10,054	1,855	455	306	467	1,349	350	135	660	913	446	223	244	1,547	2,017
4	10,822	1,955	446	501	459	1,455	486	175	893	943	367	271	305	1,703	1,806
1973 *1*	10,380	1,991	377	264	435	1,537	582	134	668	1,086	556	263	267	1,527	1,779
2	10,888	2,054	463	376	507	1,527	445	149	731	964	515	217	232	1,641	2,031
3	11,379	2,110	524	401	505	1,563	340	150	733	992	478	243	271	1,747	2,314
4	12,138	2,291	476	655	498	1,565	524	189	1,020	950	317	290	343	1,918	2,052
1974 *1*	11,237	2,254	443	347	468	1,634	622	140	725	904	391	243	270	1,732	1,968
2	12,429	2,377	540	419	575	1,747	504	174	853	987	518	232	237	1,989	2,264
3	13,177	2,497	583	436	596	1,755	440	184	901	986	433	264	289	2,157	2,642
4	14,439	2,708	582	793	598	1,749	690	222	1,222	1,052	343	327	382	2,450	2,373
Revalued at 1970 prices															
1969	30,636	6,264	1,309	849	1,723	4,068	1,484	432	2,145	2,168	855	692	621	4,647	5,547
1970	31,365	6,365	1,355	956	1,720	4,140	1,495	449	2,217	2,322	969	683	670	4,732	5,614
1971	32,206	6,362	1,419	1,053	1,658	4,230	1,484	455	2,237	2,714	1,263	705	746	4,892	5,702
1972	34,132	6,320	1,473	1,215	1,748	4,353	1,537	472	2,401	3,215	1,523	776	916	5,325	6,073
1973	35,730	6,391	1,586	1,499	1,859	4,388	1,568	488	2,535	3,422	1,559	785	1,078	5,733	6,261
1974	35,708	6,421	1,582	1,608	1,833	4,500	1,609	493	2,510	2,986	1,247	681	1,058	5,784	6,382
Unadjusted															
1972 *1*	7,877	1,575	317	201	402	1,072	463	95	488	746	368	174	204	1,176	1,342
2	8,492	1,574	374	268	455	1,115	371	115	568	823	445	180	198	1,297	1,532
3	8,660	1,558	398	284	451	1,094	297	115	580	813	390	194	229	1,364	1,706
4	9,103	1,613	384	462	440	1,072	406	147	765	833	320	228	285	1,488	1,493
1973 *1*	8,551	1,582	326	240	416	1,134	488	110	565	946	474	218	254	1,315	1,429
2	8,772	1,587	399	334	485	1,081	373	119	600	835	433	173	229	1,387	1,572
3	9.002	1,581	450	352	483	1,103	286	116	586	844	397	182	265	1,461	1,740
4	9,405	1,641	411	573	475	1,070	421	143	784	797	255	212	330	1,570	1,520
1974 *1*	8,333	1,543	359	296	440	1,096	485	101	530	737	311	169	257	1,321	1,425
2	8,779	1,598	399	334	470	1,145	376	120	591	762	393	151	218	1,404	1,580
3	9,011	1,623	417	349	463	1,138	301	125	605	734	310	165	259	1,465	1,791
4	9,585	1,657	407	629	460	1,121	447	147	784	753	233	196	324	1,594	1,586
Seasonally adjusted															
1972 *1*	8,324	1,595	366	294	437	1,078	358	119	581	722	328	185	209	1,282	1,492
2	8,477	1,580	370	301	437	1,087	389	115	578	793	377	192	224	1,316	1,511
3	8,605	1,577	359	304	434	1,093	403	119	621	829	395	197	237	1,344	1,522
4	8,726	1,568	378	316	440	1,095	387	119	621	871	423	202	246	1,383	1,548
1973 *1*	9,045	1,602	378	350	452	1,137	383	135	666	923	435	229	259	1,433	1,586
2	8,789	1,592	395	377	465	1,060	393	117	611	819	374	185	260	1,410	1,550
3	8,941	1,598	407	378	465	1,101	388	120	625	867	408	185	274	1,441	1,551
4	8,955	1,599	406	394	477	1,090	404	116	633	813	342	186	285	1,449	1,574
1974 *1*	8,855	1,562	414	431	478	1,100	381	126	628	727	284	180	263	1,441	1,567
2	8,791	1,603	393	378	449	1,121	390	119	602	746	337	161	248	1,426	1,564
3	8,964	1,642	375	375	445	1,136	408	128	646	749	315	167	267	1.446	1,614
4	9,098	1,614	400	424	461	1,143	430	120	634	764	311	173	280	1,471	1,637

Gross domestic fixed capital formation

Analysis by sector and by type of asset

TABLE 13

£ million

	Total	Private sector[1]	Public sector[1]		Vehicles, ships and aircraft	Plant and machinery	Dwellings		Other new buildings and works[2]
			Public authorities	Public corporations			Private	Public	
At current prices									
1969	8,566	4,841	2,243	1,482	854	3,185	828	838	2,861
1970	9,378	5,278	2,427	1,673	970	3,605	841	801	3,161
1971	10,357	5,939	2,561	1,857	1,095	3,834	1,100	798	3,530
1972	11,585	6,930	2,879	1,776	1,334	4,007	1,431	831	3,982
1973	14,083	8,526	3,528	2,029	1,561	4,849	1,922	998	4,753
1974	16,280	9,344	4,258	2,678	1,656	5,883	1,829	1,403	5,509
1972 *1*	2,804	1,525	758	521	317	1,016	310	207	954
2	2,754	1,711	641	402	336	933	345	199	941
3	2,865	1,728	716	421	296	978	376	206	1,009
4	3,162	1,966	764	432	385	1,080	400	219	1,078
1973 *1*	3,446	1,994	885	567	371	1,230	431	239	1,175
2	3,244	2,045	766	433	363	1,075	493	221	1,092
3	3,533	2,142	902	489	353	1,210	506	266	1,198
4	3,860	2,345	975	540	474	1,334	492	272	1,288
1974 *1*	3,999	2,095	1,293[3]	611	377	1,393	441	363[3]	1,425
2	3,742	2,317	850[3]	575	402	1,318	487	306[3]	1,229
3	4,023	2,358	1,044	621	388	1,449	456	351	1,379
4	4,516	2,574	1,071	871	489	1,723	445	383	1,476
Revalued at 1970 prices									
1969	9,192	5,190	2,393	1,609	909	3,453	894	892	3,044
1970	9,378	5,278	2,427	1,673	970	3,605	841	801	3,161
1971	9,526	5,451	2,384	1,691	1,003	3,495	1,007	745	3,276
1972	9,781	5,827	2,446	1,508	1,141	3,433	1,147	714	3,346
1973	10,183	6,212	2,436	1,535	1,222	3,844	1,185	699	3,233
1974	9,921	5,885	2,385	1,651	1,125	4,023	942	786	3,045
Unadjusted									
1972 *1*	2,449	1,335	663	451	279	889	267	183	831
2	2,368	1,463	558	347	292	805	285	175	811
3	2,399	1,441	603	355	250	835	299	176	839
4	2,565	1,588	622	355	320	904	296	180	865
1973 *1*	2,615	1,517	655	443	298	1,000	288	177	852
2	2,392	1,512	543	337	289	865	311	161	766
3	2,523	1,540	616	367	277	955	304	184	803
4	2,653	1,643	622	388	358	1,024	282	177	812
1974 *1*	2,621	1,424	781[3]	416	276	1,032	239	221[3]	853
2	2,341	1,491	483[3]	367	283	933	254	176[3]	695
3	2,388	1,453	565	370	257	967	231	192	741
4	2,571	1,517	556	498	309	1,091	218	197	756
Seasonally adjusted									
1972 *1*	2,431	1,395	629	407	286	853	278	184	830
2	2,438	1,457	605	376	274	859	279	181	845
3	2,433	1,454	608	371	271	857	292	172	841
4	2,479	1,521	604	354	310	864	298	177	830
1973 *1*	2,591	1,571	620	400	310	959	300	179	843
2	2,468	1,512	590	366	271	924	304	166	803
3	2,558	1,557	619	382	297	977	297	181	806
4	2,566	1,572	607	387	344	984	284	173	781
1974 *1*	2,590	1,472	744[3]	374	284	995	249	223[3]	839
2	2,415	1,492	526[3]	397	265	990	248	182[3]	730
3	2,427	1,476	569	382	278	988	226	188	747
4	2,489	1,445	546	498	298	1,050	219	193	729

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[1] Including purchases *less* sales of land and existing buildings.

[2] Including transfer costs of land and buildings.

[3] See footnote [2] to Table 11.

Gross domestic fixed capital formation

Analysis by industry group

TABLE 14

£ million

	Total	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing[1]	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades[1]	Other industries[2]	Dwellings	Public services	Transfer costs of land and buildings
At current prices										
1969	8,566	121	1,868	797	999	429	1,196	1,666	1,249	241
1970	9,378	130	2,130	783	1,182	475	1,315	1,642	1,447	274
1971	10,357	166	2,191	789	1,329	534	1,490	1,898	1,637	323
1972	11,585	211	2,123	722	1,524	653	1,722	2,262	1,915	453
1973	14,083	373	2,510	769	1,834	768	2,077	2,920	2,267	565
1974	16,280	703	3,294	949	1,928	803	2,355	3,232	2,523	493
1972 *1*	2,804	48	533	203	364	146	407	517	491	95
2	2,754	48	494	162	384	152	425	544	433	112
3	2,865	53	523	175	349	158	421	582	482	122
4	3,162	62	573	182	427	197	469	619	509	124
1973 *1*	3,446	74	585	228	459	182	524	670	590	134
2	3,244	86	549	178	403	186	492	714	495	141
3	3,533	99	645	180	424	188	505	772	572	148
4	3,860	114	731	183	548	212	556	764	610	142
1974 *1*	3,999	131	729	265	444	184	586	804	736	120
2	3,742	154	738	190	457	185	587	793	528	110
3	4,023	192	844	225	414	197	577	807	643	124
4	4,516	226	983	269	613	237	605	828	616	139
Revalued at 1970 prices										
1969	9,192	130	2,029	870	1,073	455	1,268	1,786	1,326	255
1970	9,378	130	2,130	783	1,182	475	1,315	1,642	1,447	274
1971	9,526	149	1,997	719	1,220	495	1,385	1,752	1,526	283
1972	9,781	172	1,806	614	1,299	573	1,492	1,861	1,648	316
1973	10,183	284	1,924	582	1,395	620	1,578	1,884	1,623	293
1974	9,921	466	2,126	584	1,249	557	1,499	1,728	1,479	233
Unadjusted										
1972 *1*	2,449	41	465	177	318	131	361	450	434	72
2	2,368	40	426	139	333	135	372	460	380	83
3	2,399	42	441	149	295	139	364	475	412	82
4	2,565	49	474	149	353	168	395	476	422	79
1973 *1*	2,615	57	465	179	361	150	413	465	447	78
2	2,392	67	433	137	314	151	379	472	365	74
3	2,523	75	491	136	321	153	381	488	405	73
4	2,653	85	535	130	399	166	405	459	406	68
1974 *1*	2,621	95	516	177	307	141	399	460	469	57
2	2,341	106	499	121	306	132	381	430	315	51
3	2,388	125	531	134	261	132	360	423	363	59
4	2,571	140	580	152	375	152	359	415	332	66
Seasonally adjusted										
1972 *1*	2,431	38	478	151	326	133	357	462	407	79
2	2,438	42	447	156	321	140	375	460	416	81
3	2,433	43	439	157	315	143	377	464	416	79
4	2,479	49	442	150	337	157	383	475	409	77
1973 *1*	2,591	54	474	153	370	151	408	479	417	85
2	2,468	69	460	155	302	156	382	470	402	72
3	2,558	76	487	142	343	157	395	478	410	70
4	2,566	85	503	132	380	156	393	457	394	66
1974 *1*	2,590	92	527	153	313	141	394	472	436	62
2	2,415	108	529	136	294	137	384	430	347	50
3	2,427	127	528	140	282	135	375	414	370	56
4	2,489	139	542	155	360	144	346	412	326	65

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[1] Further details are given in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics.*

[2] Covers agriculture, forestry, fishing, construction and other service industries.

Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress

TABLE 15

£ million

	At current prices					Revalued at 1970 prices									
						Unadjusted					Seasonally adjusted				
			Distributive trades					Distributive trades					Distributive trades		
	Total	Manufacturing[1]	Retail	Wholesale	Other industries	Total	Manufacturing	Retail	Wholesale	Other industries	Total	Manufacturing[1]	Retail	Wholesale	Other industries
Book value of stocks and work in progress at end-December 1973	23,667	13,544	2,349	2,517	5,257	17,732	10,057	1,935	1,767	3,973	17,732	10,057	1,935	1,767	3,973
1969	440	293	31	36	80	449	310	33	42	64	449	310	33	42	64
1970	439	323	-23	68	71	439	323	-23	68	71	439	323	-23	68	71
1971	102	-142	-5	54	195	76	-126	-4	52	154	76	-126	-4	52	154
1972	-42	-227	4	58	123	-54	-205	3	48	100	-54	-205	3	48	100
1973	604[2]	441	98	28	37	696	374	242	32	48	696	374	242	32	48
1974	781	806	-168	107	36	337	433	-124	34	-6	337	433	-124	34	-6
1972 *1*	-148	-90	-9	-15	-34	-131	-86	-8	-11	-26	-34	-62	-16	17	27
2	73	-88	48	-10	123	47	-79	42	-8	92	-31	-107	38	1	37
3	18	-105	-35	68	90	12	-90	-31	55	78	-7	-42	-13	6	42
4	15	56	—	15	-56	18	50	—	12	-44	18	6	-6	24	-6
1973 *1*	198	133	47	-29	47	178	126	39	-18	31	277	146	32	11	88
2	65[2]	71	7	-32	19	266	83	167	-18	34	188	61	163	-9	-27
3	182	33	5	75	69	125	21	4	57	43	100	68	22	6	4
4	159	204	39	14	-98	127	144	32	11	-60	131	99	25	24	-17
1974 *1*	-473	-146	-82	-54	-191	-352	-147	-65	-22	-118	-235	-101	-73	8	-69
2	497	246	20	100	131	281	161	15	33	72	208	137	11	42	18
3	566	513	-66	59	60	283	263	-47	25	42	257	299	-28	-26	12
4	191	193	-40	2	36	125	156	-27	-2	-2	107	98	-34	10	33

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[1] Further details are given in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics.*

[2] The second quarter of 1973 includes a fall in the book value of stocks of £280 million reflecting tax rebated on the introduction of VAT. The rebate has been allocated at current prices as follows:—

	£ million
Manufacturers	34
Wholesalers	36
Retailers	181
Other industries	29

This allocation is to some extent arbitrary, and therefore should be regarded as approximate.

United Kingdom overseas trade; unit value and volume index numbers and the terms of trade 1970-75

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I—Introduction

From January 1975, the Department of Trade have published index numbers of the unit value, volume, and terms of trade at the same time as the figures of the current value of overseas trade, in the monthly press notice on the current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments. This press notice appears within a fortnight of the end of the month to which the figures relate; no other major trading country makes this range of information available so quickly each month.

The indices used are based on the year 1970. They were first introduced on 11 October 1973[2], replacing those based on 1961. These index numbers are prepared by the Economics and Statistics Division 5 of the Department of Industry in conjunction with HM Customs and Excise Statistical Office and Computer Operations Division. The rebased indices have been used for the revaluation at constant prices of exports and imports of goods (on a balance of payments basis), published in the last two issues of the National Income and Expenditure Blue Book, which introduced 1970 (in accordance with United Nations recommendations) as the base year for estimates of expenditure and output at constant prices. Present plans are that the indices will next be rebased on 1975.

This article first describes and discusses the methods of construction of the 1970-based index numbers and some of the difficulties involved; recent computerisation of the indices and future developments are outlined. The article then compares the results on the 1961 and 1970 bases.

II—Compilation of the index numbers

Form of the index numbers

The method of construction of the rebased index numbers is, except in one significant detail described later, much the same as that used for the previous series based on 1961 and before that, 1954[3]. The measurement of the changes in price and volume of imports and exports can be attempted by various forms of index numbers and the system adopted here is to calculate these changes independently by the use of base-weighted (Laspeyres) index numbers. (An alternative approach is to construct interdependent indices, that is, using a current-weighted price index derived from the volume and value indices; however this leads to considerable difficulties in interpretation particularly in month-to-month movements in the price index where the weighting pattern is changing monthly.) Denoting unit values by (p), quantities by (q), with suffixes (n) and (o) indicating the current and base year (1970) the formulae are:

$$P_n = \frac{\Sigma p_n q_o}{\Sigma p_o q_o} \text{('price' or unit value index)}$$

$$Q_n = \frac{\Sigma p_o q_n}{\Sigma p_o q_o} \text{(volume index)}$$

Details of the calculations are explained later in the article but, simply expressed, the effect is that the unit value indices measure changes in 'price', based essentially on a fixed selection of trade headings (although in practice it is not specific prices which are recorded but the average price of all the varying transactions taking place each month in the selected headings, reflecting different kinds of goods covered by each heading and also the different markets or sources of supply). Correspondingly, the volume indices measure for the same selection of trade headings what the change in the volume of trade would be, assuming no changes in the prices charged from those in the base year. Because the indices are base-weighted, they do not take account of the changes in the pattern of trade since the base year, and consequently the product of their changes does not precisely account for the change in the value of trade. In practice, though, since the composition of trade changes little between consecutive months, the product of the changes in the indices will often approximate to the change in the value of trade between one month and the next.

Construction of the index numbers: overseas trade statistics basis

The index numbers are calculated on both the overseas trade statistics basis and on the balance of payments basis. The first represents the figures recorded in the United Kingdom merchandise trade statistics compiled by HM Customs and Excise and published by the Department of Trade in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom* (OTS). To bring the figures to a balance of payments basis the OTS figures are adjusted:

(*a*) to bring both import and export valuation to a consistent basis;

(*b*) to include appropriate goods not covered by the OTS (for example, ships delivered abroad to United Kingdom owners); and

(*c*) to exclude goods which do not change ownership (for example, goods for process or repair).

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[1] Mr. Schiller is now with HM Customs and Excise.

[2] See *Trade and Industry* of that date for a preliminary account of the rebasing.

[3] See article 'United Kingdom overseas trade: unit value and volume index numbers,' *Economic Trends*, No. 119, September 1963.

The following paragraphs describe the construction of the indices in detail and, fundamentally, relate to the OTS figures; the balance of payments series are described later.

The basic data used in the construction of the indices are the value and quantity figures recorded against the individual trade descriptions or headings of the *Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification*. The quotient of the value and quantity figures (either weight or other measure) is used as the 'price' or, more properly, unit value for each commodity involved in the calculations. However, only a fixed selection of the trade headings is used. This reflects the fact that not all the headings in the Overseas Trade Classification are closely homogeneous in their commodity content. Lack of homogeneity in commodity content within a heading means that the derived unit value time series will incorporate fluctuations which are not true price movements. This difficulty similarly affects the volume index since heterogeneity of commodity content means that the statistics of quantities for some headings are not comparable over time. These limitations should always be borne in mind when considering the analytical use of the indices.

In maintaining the series a complication in recent years has been the many changes taking place each year in the headings in the *Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification* following from the moves to bring our Tariff in line with the Common External Tariff of the European Economic Community and our trade headings in line with the *Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade Between Member states* (NIMEXE). These changes make it increasingly difficult to relate current headings to those of 1970.

Selection of headings, and their coverage

The selection of headings relating to 1970 was made after a detailed assessment of the likelihood of adequate homogeneity in the headings.

Headings relating to most foodstuffs and basic materials are generally more homogeneous in commodity content than those relating to manufactured and semi-finished goods. The difficulties arising from the heterogeneity of the data are more acute in the export, than in the import indices. This is illustrated in Table 1 which shows the coverage of trade accounted for by the selected headings. It may be noted that the headings used in the 1961-based index for imports of manufactures, particularly finished manufactures, had become increasingly unrepresentative of this rapidly growing area of trade by 1970; in general the 1970-based series have a much improved coverage.

However, there continues to be a number of commodity sectors where satisfactory indices are particularly difficult to obtain. There are several reasons for this, for example, the coverage of the headings selected for chemicals remains relatively low, mainly because in 1970 there was no quantity information for a large number of headings in this field, (although weight had been collected for all goods from January 1974). Further, weight (sometimes number) remains the only usable quantity indicator for some manufactures, for example, machinery, and indices derived from this crude data are likely to under-estimate the rise in volume, and over-estimate the increase in price since the crude quantity measures take no account of quality changes. In the absence of actual import and export price information in such cases little can be done about this; but where possible units of quantity are used which take some account of the performance of the machinery, for example horse-power, and for items such as cars and engines where a detailed breakdown into size groups is now available this too is utilised in the calculations.

Even after considerable care has been taken in the choice of headings directly included in the index calculations, implausible unit values still occur, because, for example, of a sudden change in commodity composition in particular trade headings, a change in the source of imports, or different pricing policies being applied by exporters to different customers or shipments. If there is no supporting information on relevant prices, for example, from the wholesale prices indices, commodity market prices, or other price series, to substantiate an exceptional unit value movement, such an erratic movement is 'smoothed'. If the unit values for the subsequent month or months continue at the extreme value then those figures are allowed to stand. This procedure has, therefore, graduated abrupt movements in the series. The occurrence of smoothing varies from month to month and between sectors but in terms of total trade it is small. Since ordinarily, prices are not volatile such erratic movements are better considered part of the volume change and the approach used in the 1961-based series is continued, *viz*, a complementary adjustment is made to q_n that is,

$$\text{adjusted } q_n = \frac{\text{current value}}{\text{smoothed } p_n}$$

The commodities used in the rebased index calculations, and more particularly the import indices, include some in which there is no trade, or only a small value of trade, in some months of the year. Again, as in the case of the 1961-based series, in the interests of a comprehensive coverage it is considered preferable to include such commodities in the indices. Their inclusion does result in practical difficulties in the unit value index calculations where there is either no unit value or where only small quantities are traded, since an unrepresentative unit value is obtained for some months of the year. To deal with this difficulty the unit value of the latest month in which trade of reasonable proportions occurred replaces the nil or atypical value, unless alternative information is available.

The treatment of the commodity headings not selected is based on the assumption that, in general, movements in the prices of similar products are likely to be reasonably well correlated. Therefore any change in the unit value index of the selected headings in say, each Division (or Group or Section) of the trade classification, is applied to the value of the remainder of the Division (or Group or Section) in the base year. In the case of the volume index the current value of the non-selected headings in each Division (or Group or Section) is now deflated by the Paasche (current-weighted) unit value index (hereinafter called the 'average value' index)[4] derived from the headings selected for that Division (or Group or Section). This is the major difference in methodology between the 1961 and 1970-based indices. In the 1961-based series the values of the non-selected headings in the Division (or group of Divisions or Section) were deflated by the Laspeyres (base-weighted) unit value index for that particular Division (or group of Divisions or Section); the effect of this was to derive a current-weighted volume index for the non-selected headings, unlike the base-weighted index for the selected headings. In contrast, in the 1970-based series the volume index numbers are effectively base-weighted throughout. (In carrying out this stage of the calculations, in the 1970-based series the attribution of price changes for selected headings to non-selected headings was generally at a more disaggregated level than in the 1961 series).

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[4] This index is defined as $\frac{\Sigma p_n q_n}{\Sigma p_o q_n}$

In a few instances, where the general approach outlined above is considered inappropriate, the 1970-based series includes additional special methods. For example, the *Standard International Trade Classification (Revised)* (SITC(R)) Group 667 (precious stones consisting mainly of diamonds) has not been considered a residual of Division 66; instead published price information is used.

Monthly, quarterly and annual indices

The indices are calculated monthly and are based on the individual month's trade. Quarterly indices are calculated as the simple average of the three months. Annual indices are calculated initially from cumulative figures published in the December *Overseas Trade Statistics*, where the year's data include corrections made to the figures of the earlier months of the year. The sum of the twelve months' quantities and values under a trade heading will not therefore necessarily equal the annual figures. Consequently the monthly volume indices are unlikely to average out to the annual index, except the seasonally adjusted series, where the average of the monthly indices is constrained to the annual index. With the subsequent issue of the *Annual Statement of Trade* further revisions can take place to the basic data and indices may be recalculated. Although this inconsistency between the monthly and annual basic data is part of the cause of differences between the average monthly and the annual unit value indices, even if the data were consistent the average monthly and annual indices would not necessarily be equal; for the simple average of the monthly figures implies an equal weighting through the year, whereas the annual figures involve varying importance according to the trade in each month.

Index numbers and terms of trade on a balance of payments basis

In addition to the indices on an overseas trade statistics basis, for which some commodity disaggregation is possible, calculations are also made on a balance of payments basis for use in interpreting the aggregate current account visible trade figures.

The adjustments mentioned earlier to bring the OTS figures to a balance of payments basis are described fully in the United Kingdom Balance of Payments Pink Book; the main features are summarised here for convenience. The adjustments relate to either the coverage of the statistics or the valuation of the items. The *Overseas Trade Statistics* include, with a few exceptions, all goods entering or leaving the country whether or not their ownership changes, and coverage adjustments are necessary to remove items where there is no change of ownership (for example, goods imported or exported for processing and repair) and to bring in items which are not included in the *Overseas Trade Statistics* (for example, ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners). The main valuation adjustment is made to imports, which are valued c.i.f. in the *Overseas Trade Statistics*, that is, their value includes the freight and insurance costs incurred in bringing them to this country. For balance of payments purposes these costs are deducted from the value of imports since freight and insurance payments to foreign companies are included in invisible items in the balance of payments and those to United Kingdom companies are regarded as domestic transactions. Other adjustments include the addition of an allowance for the net under-recording of exports.

In the construction of the index numbers on a balance of payments basis the weights for commodity groups allow for the effects of balance of payments adjustments in the base year, 1970. For example, the freight element in the c.i.f. value of fuels was larger than in the c.i.f. value of other imports so that on a balance of payments basis the weight for fuels in the unit value and volume indices for imports is lower than on a trade statistics basis. Changes in valuation and coverage adjustment since 1970 have been included in the calculation of the unit value and volume index numbers respectively.

A number of balance of payments adjustments, particularly those for new ships delivered abroad, returned goods, and goods for process and repair, are volatile. Movements from month to month can be large relative to the change in total trade. In addition, the weights of some commodity groups in the indices on a balance of payments basis are significantly different from those on an overseas trade statistics basis, because, for example, of the differing rates of freight charges between different groups of imports. These factors sometimes cause significant differences between indices on the two bases.

The terms of trade are defined in accordance with standard international practice as the ratio, expressed in index form, of the unit value index for exports to that for imports, both indices being on a balance of payments basis.

Seasonal adjustment

The overseas trade figures are seasonally adjusted using the multiplicative version of the X-11 variant of the US Bureau of the Census Method II as described in an article in *Trade and Industry* on 17 February 1971. The volume indices are adjusted using the seasonal factors derived from the application of the X-11 program to the value series and contain no significant residual seasonality. In contrast with the independent adjustment of the value and volume data used prior to 1975, this new procedure aids interpretation of movements in the two series by removing differences in the seasonal factors.

The unit value series are not seasonally adjusted despite apparent seasonal changes in the unit values for some few commodities, mainly fruit and vegetables and clothing and footwear. In these cases it is the practice to moderate the seasonal movements (as part of the smoothing process) but to allow the bulk of the change to stand even though this may create minor problems of interpretation for some indices. The quasi-seasonal movements which cause difficulty in the seasonal adjustment of the unit value indices, may result from changes in the pattern of trade without there being any corresponding change in prices. For example, the relatively low unit values for imports of ladies' footwear in the early months of the year might reflect the importation of sandals and other light summer styles, and the higher unit values, which occur in later months of the year probably reflect importation of heavier or winter style shoes and boots.

Computerisation and future developments

Much of the extraction of basic data and calculation, which previously had taken place manually, has now been mechanised. Data extraction and initial calculation of indices to the SITC(R) Division level is now undertaken by HM Customs and Excise on a computer at the same time as the preparation of the value figures on an overseas trade statistics basis (which form the starting point of the monthly figures of trade on a balance of payments basis). The smoothing process is undertaken manually and consequential recalculation in detail and aggregation are carried out on a programmable desk calculator in the Department of Industry. Balance of payments and seasonal adjustments are also made manually.

The introduction of computer processing means also that it may now be possible to consider construction of indices for different geographical or economic areas. The use of detailed commodity/country data in the construction of the indices might reduce some of the difficulties over the heterogeneity of commodity content in the trade headings, but against this it is also likely that the comparatively low amount of trade in some of the cells might lead to unrepresentative results.

Finally, computerisation will aid research into the results which might emerge from the use of alternative forms of index numbers.

III—Comparison of results of the 1961 and 1970-based indices

The following paragraphs and the associated tables (given in the Appendix) compare and comment on the different movements in the 1961 and 1970-based indices. An important aim in rebasing the indices has been to ensure that the headings selected for direct inclusion in the index calculations reflect 1970 patterns of UK trade since there was a significant difference in the pattern of UK trade in 1970 compared with that in 1961. As described earlier, the indices are base-weighted and the weights quantities (q_o) and unit values (p_o), of the 1970-based indices are different from those used in the 1961-based indices. Differences in the unit values (p_n) and quantities (q_n) resulting from different selections of items directly included in the calculation of the 1961 and 1970-based indices, together with the different weighting patterns, therefore contribute to different movements between the indices. Other factors, listed later, relating to a higher degree of disaggregation, different methods of deflation, and exceptional price indicators also contribute to the differences.

The commodity weighting patterns (in value terms) of the 1961 and 1970-based series.

An alternative form for the indices is as follows:

$$P_n = \frac{\Sigma p_o \, q_o \dfrac{(p_n)}{(p_o)}}{\Sigma p_o \, q_o}$$

$$Q_n = \frac{\Sigma p_o \, q_o \dfrac{(q_n)}{(q_o)}}{\Sigma p_o \, q_o}$$

In this formulation the unit value and volume indices are weighted means of price and quantity relatives respectively where the weights are the values ($p_o q_o$) of trade in the base years. (Clearly, the sets of price relatives and quantity relatives and their weights will differ in the 1961 and 1970-based series because of the different selections of items and changed values in trade.) For the purpose of the following discussion, we shall adopt the convention of defining the weights in terms of value of trade in the base years. Table 2 shows in percentage terms the distribution of the broad commodity groups in total trade in 1961 and 1970; these are, therefore, the respective weighting patterns. Between 1961 and 1970 there has been a slight shift in the export weighting away from non-manufactures to manufactured goods. Within the manufactured goods sector there has been a slight shift away from textiles and transport equipment towards chemical and other manufactures. Over the same period the change is very marked in the import weighting pattern. Non-manufactures, comprising 65 per cent of value in 1961, comprised only 48 per cent in 1970, while manufactures increased in importance from 34 per cent in 1961 to 51 per cent in 1970.

The period 1963 to 1970

Table 3 compares, for the main commodity groupings of UK imports and exports, the unit value and volume changes over the period 1963 to 1970, as given by the old and new index series. It was not possible to attempt a full rebasing for years before 1970 because of the major changes in the headings in the integrated UK Trade Classification which was introduced in January 1970. Any attempt to fully construct indices for former years based on 1970 would have required a comprehensive analysis of the substantial differences between the pre- and post-1970 systems of classification, and a complete recalculation of the indices at their maximum level of disaggregation. This would have been an excessively costly exercise; instead, the 1961-based indices for some 30 to 35 categories were linked to 1970 and weighted together using their 1970 weights. The result is that, within the selected import and export categories, the weights are those of 1961, and differences for 1963 to 1970 between the two series are, therefore, wholly accounted for by the different patterns of trade in 1961 and 1970.

The period 1970 to 1973

Table 4 compares unit value and volume changes over the period 1970 to 1973, as given by the 1961-based and 1970-based series. The 1970-based series, from 1970 onwards have been obtained using the methods described in this article. Differences between the bases of the old and new series include as follows:

(*a*) changed price and quantity relatives;

(*b*) the shift in the 'between commodity' weighting patterns;

(*c*) the degree of disaggregation for which attribution of the changes for selected headings is made to non-selected headings;

(*d*) in the derivation of the volume indices in the 1970-based series, use of current weighted unit value indices (instead of base-weighted unit value indices) to deflate the value of non-selected headings; and

(*e*) the use of exceptional methods.
These include the treatment of one Division as the 'rest' of another, for example, in the 1961-based series, imports in Division 69 (manufactures of metal not elsewhere specified) were assumed to be a residual of Divisions 67 (Iron and steel) and 68 (Non-ferrous metals) combined.

Table 5 shows total import and export indices for the year 1973 using different constructions. Comparing the import unit value series, the main factor contributing to the difference between the 1961 and 1970-based series is the 'between commodity' weighting pattern. For exports, however, this change in the weighting pattern has a much smaller effect, the main effect being a combination of the changes in the price relatives and the special methods. For both imports and exports, the net effect is that the 1970-based indices are lower than the 1961-based indices.

Comparing the 1961 and 1970-based volume series for differences caused other than by the methods of deflation of the non-selected headings, the import indices are noticeably reduced (particularly within manufactures) by the change to the quantity relatives used in the 1970-based series. This is, however, more than compensated for by the changed 'between commodity' weighting patterns. The export series are little changed between the two bases. Differences caused specifically by deflation of non-selected headings by the current-weighted unit value index, as opposed to the base-weighted unit value index have been examined. The ratio of the volume indices derived under each method is taken as a measure of divergence—see particularly the last column of Table 6—the ratio is expressed as a percentage, and the further from 100 its value, then the greater is the divergence. There are two factors involved in this measure when comparing for 1973 indices based on either 1961 or 1970: (*a*) the value coverage; and (*b*) the ratio of the unit value index to the average value index in 1973.

As shown in Table 6, on the 1961 base the divergence is higher for exports than for imports. This is accounted for by the much lower coverage of exports (42 per cent compared to 56 per cent for imports), since the ratios of indices of unit value to average value are approximately equal. On the 1970 base, although coverage is higher for imports than for exports (implying that the import volume index should diverge less than the export index), this is being offset by the higher ratio between the import unit value and average value indices, so that the divergence is little different between imports and exports. Apart from differences between exports and imports, when comparing volume indices for both bases, it is to be expected that there would be less divergence in the 1970-based series. The 1961 and 1970-based indices for 1973 thus reflect the two interdependent factors—firstly, coverage which in the case of the earlier based year is much lower, and secondly, divergence between the unit value and average value indices, which is greater in the earlier based series.

Coverage of the headings directly used in the index calculations (percentage of value)

TABLE 1

	SITC(R) Section or Division	Coverage of 1961 headings			Coverage of 1970 headings	
		In 1961 trade[1]	In 1970 trade	In 1973 trade	In 1970 trade	In 1973 trade
Exports						
Non-manufactured goods	0 to 4	80·2	73·5	66·7	86·3	84·3
of which:						
Food, beverages and tobacco	0 and 1	73·9	67·7	57·1	86·3	83·0
Basic materials	2 and 4	81·9	74·4	72·8	79·3	78·9
Fuels	3	89·5	86·6	82·3	95·3	93·9
Manufactured goods	5 to 8	51·5	44·0	39·9	62·8	58·7
of which:						
Chemicals	5	39·5	29·0	29·3	47·5	45·2
Textiles	65	69·5	60·3	62·1	80·2	80·1
Metals	67 to 69	75·7	71·6	70·4	79·5	78·5
Machinery and transport equipment	7	50·2	43·3	39·9	68·1	66·8
of which:						
Machinery	71 and 72	51·4	44·1	42·8	64·0	64·3
Transport equipment	73	48·0	41·6	33·9	76·5	72·0
Other	Rest of 6 *plus* 8	33·5	30·2	24·0	42·1	34·6
Total	0 to 9	54·1	46·2	42·5	63·7	60·6
Imports						
Food, beverages and tobacco	0 and 1	88·9	86·3	82·2	92·4	88·1
Fuels	3	99·1	98·5	97·3	98·9	98·9
Industrial materials	2,4,5, and 6	74·2	60·6	53·7	73·9	68·6
of which:						
Basic materials	2 and 4	84·1	73·5	71·9	85·5	85·8
Chemicals	5	46·3	32·4	32·0	55·6	48·5
Other semi-manufactures	6	67·6	59·5	48·9	70·8	63·8
Finished manufactures	7 and 8	33·3	28·8	27·4	50·2	51·2
Manufactured goods	5 to 8	52·8	42·4	36·0	59·7	55·7
Total	0 to 9	76·0	62·4	55·8	74·3	70·0

[1] Percentages in this column are not comparable with those in Table 1 of the September 1963 *Economic Trends* article, mainly because diamonds and re-exports were excluded from the UK overseas trade statistics in 1961. The 1961 base was amended and the indices recalculated in 1965 when diamonds were introduced into the overseas trade statistics, and in 1970, when re-exports were no longer separately distinguished in the overseas trade statistics.

Overseas trade commodity patterns (percentage of total)

TABLE 2

	SITC(R) Section or Division	1961	1970
Exports			
Non-manufactured goods	0 to 4	14·5	12·3
of which:			
Food, beverages and tobacco	0 and 1	6·1	6·4
Basic materials	2 and 4	5·3	3·4
Fuels	3	3·2	2·6
Manufactured goods	5 to 8	82·4	84·4
of which:			
Chemicals	5	8·4	9·7
Textiles	65	6·3	4·9
Metals	67 to 69	12·1	11·9
Machinery and transport equipment	7	41·7	41·0
of which:			
Machinery	71 and 72	27·1	27·6
Transport equipment	73	14·6	13·4
Other	Rest of 6 *plus* 8	13·9	16·9
Miscellaneous goods	9	3·1	3·2
Total	0 to 9	100·0	100·0
Imports			
Food, beverages and tobacco	0 and 1	32·7	22·7
Fuels	3	10·6	10·5
Industrial materials	2,4,5 and 6	43·6	42·7
of which:			
Basic materials	2 and 4	22·2	15·1
Chemicals	5	3·7	6·0
Other semi-manufactures	6	17·7	21·7
Finished manufactures	7 and 8	12·2	22·9
of which:			
Machinery and transport equipment	7	8·1	16·6
of which:			
Machinery	71 and 72	6·9	13·3
Transport equipment	73	1·2	3·3
Other	8	4·2	6·4
Manufactured goods	5 to 8	33·7	50·6
Miscellaneous goods	9	0·8	1·2
Total	0 to 9	100·0	100·0

Unit value and volume indices for 1963, expressed on 1970=100, calculated on the 1961 and 1970-based indices

(overseas trade statistics basis)

TABLE 3

	SITC(R) Section or Division	Unit value		Volume	
		1961-based	1970-based	1961-based	1970-based
Exports					
Non-manufactured goods	0 to 4	89	91	74	76
of which:					
Food, beverages and tobacco	0 and 1	88	87	61	62
Basic materials	2 and 4	89	96	91	91
Fuels	3	89	94	84	91
Manufactured goods	5 to 8	74	75	69	69
of which:					
Chemicals	5	79	79	58	58
Textiles	65	81	81	76	76
Metals	67 to 69	66	66	76	76
Machinery and transport equipment	7	75	75	72	72
of which:					
Machinery	71 and 72	73	73	72	72
Transport equipment	73	79	79	73	73
Other	Rest of 6 *plus* 8	75	75	60	60
Total	0 to 9	76·2	76·8	69·4	69·7
Imports					
Food, beverages and tobacco	0 and 1	84	84	98	99
Fuels	3	99	99	59	59
Industrial materials	2,4,5 and 6	72	73	70	71
of which:					
Basic materials	2 and 4	81	78	92	90
Chemicals	5	87	87	41	41
Other semi-manufactures	6	61	66	64	66
Finished manufactures	7 and 8	75	75	41	41
Manufactured goods	5 to 8	68	73	58	52
Total	0 to 9	78·3	78·9	68·5	69·3

Unit value and volume indices for 1973, expressed on 1970=100, calculated on the 1961 and 1970-based indices

(overseas trade statistics basis)

TABLE 4

	SITC(R) Section or Division	Unit value		Volume	
		1961-based	1970-based	1961-based	1970-based
Exports					
Non-manufactured goods	0 to 4	144	139	127	124
of which:					
Food, beverages and tobacco	0 and 1	130	126	138	135
Basic materials	2 and 4	150	143	126	114
Fuels	3	160	166	104	107
Manufactured goods	5 to 8	126	124	125	128
of which:					
Chemicals	5	120	114	136	143
Textiles	65	131	123	129	127
Metals	67 to 69	119	115	111	123
Machinery and transport equipment	7	130	128	114	117
of which:					
Machinery	71 and 72	130	128	116	119
Transport equipment	73	129	129	110	114
Other	Rest of 6 *plus* 8	123	125	151	148
Total	0 to 9	128·4	125·5	124·1	126·6
Imports					
Food, beverages and tobacco	0 and 1	154	150	100	102
Fuels	3	163	164	111	112
Industrial materials	2,4,5 and 6	135	131	127	125
of which:					
Basic materials	2 and 4	149	141	102	104
Chemicals	5	132	125	131	140
Other semi-manufactures	6	122	126	147	136
Finished manufactures	7 and 8	131	128	171	186
Manufactured goods	5 to 8	126	127	155	159
Total	0 to 9	142·7	138·1	128·7	132·7

Trade indices for 1973, on 1970=100, using different constructions (overseas trade statistics basis)

TABLE 5

	1961 price and quantity relatives	1970 price and quantity relatives							
	1961 level of disaggregation	1961 level of disaggregation				1970 level of disaggregation			
	1961 weights	1961 weights		1970 weights		1961 weights		1970 weights	
	1961 methods	1961 methods	1970 methods	1961 methods	1970 methods	1961 methods	1970 methods	1961 methods	1970 methods
Exports									
UVI	128·4	123·6	125·8	123·7	124·7	126·3	126·9	124·8	125·5
AVI	121·6	121·7	122·4	120·0	121·8	122·6	123·2	120·4	122·2
VOL(1)	124·1	126·5	125·6	127·3	125·8	125·3	124·3	126·6	125·2
VOL(2)	127·0	126·9	126·3	128·7	126·9	126·0	125·4	128·3	126·6
Imports									
UVI	142·7	142·5	143·4	137·0	138·2	142·6	143·4	137·0	138·1
AVI	134·3	140·3	142·6	131·1	132·9	140·8	143·0	130·6	132·4
VOL(1)	128·7	123·9	122·3	132·1	130·5	123·7	121·8	132·2	130·8
VOL(2)	130·7	125·1	123·1	133·8	132·0	124·6	122·6	134·3	132·7

Notes:

UVI = Unit value index.
AVI = Average value index (i.e. index of current values, divided by volume index).
VOL(1) = Volume index with non-selected headings deflated by appropriate UVI.
VOL(2) = Volume index with non-selected headings deflated by appropriate AVI.
Methods: The 1961 and 1970 methods are described in full in the article under Section III—The period 1970-1973.

Comparison of 1961-based and 1970-based total trade indices for 1973 on alternative methods

TABLE 6

	Value coverage (percentage)	UVI	AVI	100·0 UVI	VOL(1)	VOL(2)	100·0 VOL(1)
				AVI			VOL(2)
1970=100							
Exports	*60·6*	125·5	122·2	102·7	125·2	126·6	98·9
Imports	*70·0*	138·1	132·4	104·3	130·8	132·7	98·6
1961=100							
Exports	*42·5*	175·0	155·0	112·9	191·7	203·2	94·3
Imports	*55·8*	187·9	167·1	112·4	201·1	208·7	96·4

Notes:

UVI = Unit value index.
AVI = Average value index (defined in Table 5).
VOL(1) = Volume index with non-selected headings deflated by appropriate UVI.
VOL(2) = Volume index with non-selected headings deflated by appropriate AVI.
Value coverage is the percentage of trade accounted for by the selected headings in 1973 (see also Table 1).

Summary input-output tables for 1971

Part I: Introduction

This article presents summary input-output tables for the United Kingdom for 1971, distinguishing 34 industry and commodity groups. Further tables, distinguishing 59 groups, will be published in July this year as a Business Monitor.

This is the latest in a sequence of input-output studies undertaken by the Central Statistical Office. Input-output tables based on detailed censuses of production have been published for 1954[1], 1963[2] and 1968[3]. Tables for 1970[4] were published last year based on updating the 1968 absorption matrix using the RAS method. Similar techniques have been used in the preparation of the tables for 1971 and these are described below. The tables for 1970 and 1971 therefore complement and update the publication *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1968*[3] which appeared at the end of 1973. Detailed descriptions of the construction of the basic tables for 1968 and the derivation and meaning of the other tables are given in that volume.

Each set of input-output tables is constrained to the national accounting aggregates in a specific National Income and Expenditure Blue Book. For the 1971 tables the relevant Blue Book is that containing figures for 1963-1973[5].

For United Kingdom input-output studies three basic tables are constructed:

(i) An analysis of commodities made by industries—the make matrix.

(ii) An analysis of domestically produced commodities purchased by industries and by final demand—the absorption matrix.

(iii) An analysis of imported commodities purchased by industries and by final demand—the imports matrix.

These tables are manipulated to provide a range of derived tables which reveal many aspects of the structure of the economy. For this article the three basic tables of the system are summarised in Table 1 and some derived tables are set out as Tables 2 to 7 (Appendix I).

The major difference between the updated tables summarised here and the last set of firmly based input-output tables (for 1968) is that the latter are based upon the results of the Census of Production for 1968 which provided data on industry outputs and industry inputs analysed by commodity. These formed a firm base for the detailed analyses of commodity outputs and commodity inputs (items (i) and (ii) above) and also provided some basis for the analysis of the purchases of final demand by commodity.

No such data on industry inputs were available from the annual Census of Production for 1971. Hence the industry input structures for 1971 (Table B, the absorption matrix) were estimated by updating the 1968 input-output structure to 1971 using row and column balancing techniques. At the same time the analyses of commodities made by industries and of commodities imported are also based upon the pattern of sales and purchases observed for 1968. Consequently the 1971 tables are not as accurate and firmly based as those for 1968, but they still provide the best guide available to the structure of the United Kingdom economy for a recent year.

Part II: The construction of the 1971 input-output tables

The make matrix

Figures of total output, net output, wages and salaries, and stocks were available from the 1971 Census of Production. This source covered mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and the gas, electricity and water industries as defined by the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

Output figures for industries not covered by the census were provided by government departments (for agriculture, fishing, and construction); or taken from the reports of nationalised industries (for rail transport, communication, and parts of road and other transport); or estimated using data from the Census of Distribution for 1971 together with price and quantity indicators (the distribution industry); or by the use of price and quantity indicators together with information from *ad hoc* enquiries (miscellaneous services, parts of other transport and road transport).

This information on industry outputs was used in conjunction with the detailed analysis of commodity outputs produced by domestic industries given as Table A in the 1968 input-output study after the latter had been revalued at 1971 prices. The 1971 industry outputs were allocated *pro rata* according to the revalued 1968 commodity outputs to give a set of commodity output totals for 1971 at 1971 prices. Starting with 1972 it will be possible to make use of the quarterly sales inquiries conducted by the Business Statistics Office, but in 1971 these were at an early stage of development, covering relatively few industries, and the results have not been used directly in the preparation of the make matrix for 1971.

A summary of the industry and commodity outputs thus derived is given in the first two columns of Table 1. In using the 1968 Table A expressed at 1971 prices in conjunction with the 1971 output figures, adjustments have to be made because of the lack of information on the margins earned from merchanted goods (that is, goods sold without further manufacture). These margins are treated as part of industry output but they were not available from the 1971 Census of Production. Comparisons of the margins shown in the Censuses of Production for 1963 and 1968 show no consistent pattern either between industries or for the same industries between the two years. However, taking manufacturing as a whole the margin was 15 per cent in both 1963 and 1968. With the lack of any further information a margin of 15 per cent was applied to the sales of merchanted goods in each manufacturing industry, except for tobacco where a zero margin appeared more appropriate.

Further adjustments were made because since 1970 a number of establishments previously included in the coke-ovens industry have not been able to report separate figures and their activities have been included with iron and steel. Therefore the output of the coke-ovens industry as recorded in the annual Censuses of Production for 1970 and 1971 is substantially less than that recorded in the 1968 input-output tables, and the output of the iron and steel industry includes a much larger amount of coke as a non-principal product. The inputs of the two industries have been adjusted accordingly. The same problem occurs, but to a much lesser degree, in the mining and quarrying industry where certain establishments mining iron ore could no longer be separately identified and had to be transferred from the mining and quarrying industry to the iron and steel industry.

The absorption matrix

The absorption matrix provides a detailed analysis of the purchases of commodities by industries and by final demand as well as of the payments for primary inputs made by industries.

The first step in constructing this matrix was the calculation of commodity analyses of the various categories of final demand. These were estimated largely on the basis of the detailed commodity studies made for the 1968 input-output tables, updated where fresh information was available on the purchases of particular commodities by the final demand headings. Thus, for example, in the case of gross domestic fixed capital formation the analysis of commodities established for 1968 was improved by using information available in the reports of the nationalised industries. In addition, use was made of the detailed data underlying the national accounts estimates of consumers' expenditure in 1971. The analysis of central government expenditure is based upon a sample survey of commodities purchased for the financial year 1971/1972. To this was added a less firmly based analysis of commodity purchases by local authorities. The figures for exports are from a detailed analysis of the headings in the 1971 annual statement of overseas trade allocated item by item to specific producing industries. The method of calculating the commodity analysis of the stocks figures is described at length in the 1968 input-output volume. The other items calculated directly for 1971 were the purchases of primary inputs by industries.

The analysis of imports by purchasing sector was based upon the allocations to purchasing industries and the final demand accounts established for 1968. The classification of imported goods to producing industries has been revised and is now consistent with the analysis published in the February 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*[6]. The detailed figures for income from employment and profits made by industry are derived largely from information given in the Blue Book 1963–1973 coupled with an analysis of the net output recorded in the census of production. The procedure is explained in detail in the 1968 input-output study. Finally, the analysis of payments of taxes by industry is also based largely upon the pattern of entries observed for 1968 except in the case of hydrocarbon oils duty, these figures being derived from an estimate of the purchases of mineral oil by industry.

Table 1 sets out in summary form the analysis of final demand by commodity and also specifies the amounts of commodity output from domestic production available for intermediate demand. In addition, similar figures are presented for the supply of imported commodities.

The figures of industry and commodity outputs from the 1971 make matrix, and those for the commodity analysis of final demand and the primary inputs purchased by industries, made it possible to derive one row of figures for total intermediate purchases of domestically produced goods and services by industries, and one column for the total domestic commodity supply of goods and services to intermediate demand. These are the row and column totals of the commodity industry transactions part of the 1971 absorption matrix.

Given these row and column totals and the original base year matrix of flows it would have been possible to adjust the latter by applying a series of *pro rata* adjustments to all the rows and columns until the elements of the matrix summed to the required row and column totals. This is generally known as the 'RAS' method since the algebraic statement of the technique in input/output terms was originally expressed as:

$$A_1 = \hat{r} A_o \hat{s}$$

that is, given a base year matrix, A_o, there are two diagonalised vectors of multipliers, r and s, which when applied to the rows and columns of the matrix will produce a new matrix, A_1, with the specified row and column totals. This is a very simplified description of the method and a fuller exposition can be found in the United Nations' manual on input-output[7]. An extensive discussion of the properties of the RAS system is given in *Biproportional Matrices and Input-Output Change*[8].

However, for certain cells in the matrix it was possible to obtain firm data on the flows involved, thus making it unnecessary to estimate these cells via the RAS method. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was able to supply information for the complete rows and columns relating to agriculture and fishing. Similarly, data from the *Digest of United Kingdom Energy Statistics*[9] forms the basis of a complete row for mineral oil refining as well as for some of the inputs for gas, electricity and coal mining. In the full tables to be published in July the petroleum and natural gas industry will be shown separately for the first time. Information provided by the Department of Energy has made possible the construction of a row and column for this new industry which in the present tables is combined with the industry other mining and quarrying.

Once these cells had been fixed they were removed from the table (and from the row and column totals) and the RAS method was used to estimate the remainder of the inter-industry transactions.

The imports matrix

As for 1970 it was not possible to produce an imports matrix for 1971 wholly consistent with that for 1968 due to the changed treatment of re-exports in the trade accounts. Full analyses of re-exports of imported commodities are not available for years after 1969 and therefore many items which are imported for eventual re-export are included in the main body of the table and inevitably are considered to be purchased by industries for further processing. These small items cannot be removed from the figures without extensive guesswork but they should not distort substantially the pattern of imports purchased by industries or therefore the pattern of domestic purchases. In a few cases where re-exports are known to be large, such purchases were treated notionally as purchases by the miscellaneous services industry (examples are furs, blended tea, and coffee imported for re-export, etc.). These purchases were added to the output of the miscellaneous services industry and, to balance the account, were shown as an export of the industry in the absorption matrix.

The reclassification of imports to producing industries mentioned above means that from 1970 the allocation of imports by commodity is slightly different from that used in 1968. These changes are, however, of marginal significance in the overall balance between imported and domestic supplies of any given commodity and thus have little impact on the pattern of purchases of commodities by industry.

Part III: Description of the tables

Table 1 presents outline industry and commodity accounts for the 34 industries and commodities distinguished in this presentation of the 1971 input-output results. All of the remaining tables have been calculated from these basic accounts, and the 1968 study[3] gives a full account of how these 'derived' tables are prepared.

Table 2 is the symmetrical industry x industry table, net of duplication, which shows the absorption of the output of industries by other industries. The transactions within each industry have been deleted from the row and column totals. This follows the normal UK practice and some of the implications of this are discussed in Appendix II.

Table 3 presents the inverse of Table 2. It shows the direct and indirect demands for inputs from other industries per £1,000 of gross output of each industry at 1971 prices. Thus column 16 of Table 3 shows that to produce £1,000 of output for final sale the motor vehicle industry required £150·1 of output from the iron and steel industry, £111·2 from other metal goods, £87·2 from miscellaneous services, etc. From such data it is possible to estimate (given certain assumptions) the ultimate effect of price and quantity movements on particular industries.

Tables 4 and 5 present 34 industry analyses of the primary input content of industrial output and of the industrial composition of final demand. The first of these, Table 4, shows the extent to which each industry's output breaks down, when both direct and indirect effects are taken into account, into income from employment, profits, purchases of imports, net taxes paid and sales by final demand. Table 5 shows how final expenditure generates value added in the range of supplying industries, when both direct and indirect effects are taken into account, the extent to which it draws in imports (both directly and indirectly), incurs net taxes on expenditure and contributes to the sales by final demand account. The final three columns of this table show the industries' contributions to total final output in each of the years 1968, 1970 and 1971.

The analysis in Table 6 shows the direct and indirect net output content of exports. Thus, for example, although the electricity industry has virtually no direct exports the output of the industry is embodied in many different products which are exported and in 1971 this led to 12·3 per cent of the industry's net output being exported indirectly.

Finally, Table 7 gives the composition of total final output in terms of primary inputs. The table shows, for example, that in 1971 domestic labour costs accounted for 37 per cent of consumers' expenditure but over 80 per cent of public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services.

Three particular aspects of the data should be kept in mind when comparing the figures for each of the three years shown in the tables. First, the figures for all the years shown here are the result of consolidating data from tables at a higher degree of disaggregation. Appendix II discusses some of the problems which can be encountered when computing sets of input-output tables at different levels of aggregation.

Secondly, Appendix II also explains the method of calculating the figures for total manufacturing shown in Table 6. In tables published previously the proportions of output exported by manufacturing industry as a whole in 1968 and 1970 were calculated as straightforward weighted averages of the proportions for the individual industries. Because components supplied by industry A to industry B (both within manufacturing) for incorporation in direct exports by the latter are indirect exports by industry A but direct exports when manufacturing industry is considered as a whole, this procedure had the effect of under-estimating direct exports and over-estimating indirect exports within a correct total. In Table 6 of this article the allocation between direct and indirect exports by total manufacturing is made by treating manufacturing as a single industry. This brings out more clearly the extent to which manufacturing net output is embodied in the exports of other industries.

Thirdly, the basic tables for 1968 and 1970 were constrained to the national accounting aggregates in the 1972 and 1973 Blue Books respectively. Subsequent revisions to these aggregates have not been incorporated in the figures for these years shown in Tables 4 to 7.

References

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Central Statistical Office

APPENDIX I

Industry and commodity balances for 1971[1]

TABLE 1

£ million

		Domestic output		Analysis of demand							
					Final demand						
					Current expenditure		Gross domestic capital formation				
		Commodity	Industry	Total intermediate output	Consumers'	Public authorities'	Fixed	Stocks	Exports of goods and services	Total final output	Total output
1	Agriculture	3,004·4	3,017·4	1,875·3	977·0	19·9	15·2	21·4	95·6	1,129·1	3,004·4
2	Forestry and fishing	166·0	164·8	43·0	66·0	2·6	—	44·0	10·4	123·0	166·0
3	Coal mining	795·0	811·2	570·6	147·1	30·5	—	33·9	12·9	224·4	795·0
4	Other mining and quarrying	421·5	425·2	360·6	4·0	11·7	1·4	2·2	41·6	60·9	421·5
5	Food	5,293·8	5,582·7	1,386·4	3,521·0	89·5	1·0	– 10·4	306·3	3,907·4	5,293·8
6	Drink and tobacco	1,361·2	1,478·0	120·2	954·5	0·5	1·0	3·1	281·9	1,241·0	1,361·2
7	Mineral oil refining	1,369·8	1,347·9	893·7	142·7	39·2	—	45·7	248·5	476·1	1,369·8
8	Coke ovens	209·0	148·2	128·6	46·2	20·8	—	5·4	8·0	80·4	209·0
9	Chemicals, etc.	3,736·4	3,858·4	2,066·5	418·0	219·3	43·8	10·6	978·2	1,669·9	3,736·4
10	Iron and steel	2,457·7	2,585·4	2,115·0	—	4·6	3·0	– 40·8	375·9	342·7	2,457·7
11	Non-ferrous metals	1,198·1	1,218·1	944·7	—	4·3	—	22·9	226·2	253·4	1,198·1
12	Mechanical engineering	4,836·5	4,889·5	1,661·0	20·1	162·6	1,529·5	– 7·6	1,470·9	3,175·5	4,836·5
13	Instrument engineering	619·8	648·5	107·3	27·2	102·7	158·7	2·8	221·1	512·5	619·8
14	Electrical engineering	3,339·7	3,593·4	1,414·8	262·0	278·5	741·6	– 3·6	646·4	1,924·9	3,339·7
15	Shipbuilding, etc.	731·5	706·6	223·3	—	201·5	159·5	22·4	124·8	508·2	731·5
16	Motor vehicles, etc.	3,234·2	3,417·5	968·1	401·3	58·8	722·6	– 32·0	1,115·4	2,266·1	3,234·2
17	Aerospace equipment	906·2	914·1	258·4	—	387·6	32·6	– 18·3	245·9	647·8	906·2
18	Other vehicles	241·6	243·4	140·8	16·9	4·2	14·7	5·1	59·9	100·8	241·6
19	Other metal goods	2,648·4	2,624·3	2,002·3	229·6	13·9	57·7	—	344·9	646·1	2,648·4
20	Textiles	2,876·7	2,912·8	1,533·4	724·5	23·9	—	– 14·6	609·5	1,343·3	2,876·7
21	Leather, etc.	219·5	224·6	89·6	49·0	—	—	3·7	77·2	129·9	219·5
22	Clothing and footwear	1,306·9	1,316·7	213·7	841·8	36·3	—	8·5	206·6	1,093·2	1,306·9
23	Bricks, etc.	1,440·9	1,480·5	1,154·1	90·3	29·6	—	4·5	162·4	286·8	1,440·9
24	Timber and furniture	1,324·1	1,379·1	831·5	332·8	36·2	92·9	– 5·1	35·8	492·6	1,324·1
25	Paper and printing	3,003·0	3,052·4	2,187·6	439·2	140·2	—	– 7·2	243·2	815·4	3,003·0
26	Other manufacturing	1,523·1	1,560·0	916·4	278·6	38·9	—	12·6	276·6	606·7	1,523·1
27	Construction	7,447·7	7,187·0	1,458·0	829·0	303·6	4,788·8	12·6	55·7	5,989·7	7,447·7
28	Gas	728·0	755·6	254·0	439·0	20·9	10·7	—	3·4	474·0	728·0
29	Electricity	1,839·9	1,952·9	946·7	747·0	114·9	26·3	—	5·0	893·2	1,839·9
30	Water	214·3	254·7	102·3	96·0	13·2	2·3	—	0·5	112·0	214·3
31	Transport	6,260·7	5,646·5	2,965·6	1,305·2	96·0	18·5	– 0·7	1,876·1	3,295·1	6,260·7
32	Communication	1,675·8	1,675·8	900·0	398·0	96·8	230·7	—	50·3	775·8	1,675·8
33	Distributive trades	8,139·5	7,524·4	1,795·1	5,468·0	177·0	142·9	—	556·5	6,344·4	8,139·5
34	Miscellaneous services	12,071·7	12,045·0	4,479·0	4,035·8	1,484·0	644·4	—	1,428·5	7,592·7	12,071·7
35	Public administration, domestic services, ownership of dwellings	9,506·0	9,506·0	—	3,434·0	6,072·0	—	—	—	9,506·0	9,506·0
	Imports of goods and services	—	—	7,952·2	2,579·6	331·0	1,011·3	– 10·1	—	3,911·8	11,864·0
	Sales by final demand[2]	—	—	427·5	664·3	−755·3	−515·1	—	178·6	−427·5	—
	Taxes on expenditure *less* subsidies	—	—	2,229·3	4,895·3	441·1	243·0	—	64·3	5,643·7	7,873·0
	Income from employment	—	—	33,484·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,484·0
	Gross profits and other trading ing income[3]	—	—	14,948·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,948·0
	Total	96,148·6	96,148·6	96,148·6	34,881·0	10,353·0	10,179·0	111·0	12,645·0	68,169·0	164,317·6

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[1] In these tables the symbol — equals nil or less than half the final digit shown.

[2] The sales by final buyers consist of scrap materials and fees and charges for government services. These inputs are not the output of any industry in 1971 and are therefore treated as primary inputs.

[3] Before providing for depreciation, but after deducting stock appreciation.

Industry and commodity balances for 1971[1]

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

£ million

Analysis of imports

		Total intermediate supply	Final demand					Returned goods and goods for processing and repair	Total supply
			Current expenditure		Gross domestic capital formation		Total		
			Consumers'	Public authorities'	Fixed	Stocks			
1	Agriculture	688·9	226·5	12·6	—	− 0·7	238·4	0·3	927·6
2	Forestry and fishing	17·3	7·1	—	—	—	7·1	—	24·4
3	Coal mining	35·3	3·9	—	—	—	3·9	—	39·2
4	Other mining and quarrying	1,273·0	—	—	—	− 1·0	−1·0	0·1	1,272·1
5	Food	647·5	796·9	48·6	—	− 1·5	844·0	3·0	1,494·5
6	Drink and tobacco	13·4	96·5	—	—	0·1	96·6	0·5	110·5
7	Mineral oil refining	209·0	40·5	8·9	—	—	49·4	0·2	258·6
8	Coke ovens	0·4	5·8	—	—	0·1	5·9	—	6·3
9	Chemicals, etc.	540·4	19·6	33·3	—	− 0·1	52·8	28·7	621·9
10	Iron and steel	168·3	—	0·2	—	− 1·7	−1·5	24·9	191·7
11	Non-ferrous metals	468·7	—	0·3	—	0·1	0·4	4·3	473·4
12	Mechanical engineering	165·2	6·4	4·9	396·8	− 0·3	407·8	71·7	644·7
13	Instrument engineering	55·1	36·8	11·0	49·5	—	97·3	34·0	186·4
14	Electrical engineering	188·6	90·0	1·8	153·4	− 0·6	244·6	101·7	534·9
15	Shipbuilding, etc.	15·2	—	—	50·7	− 0·1	50·6	6·7	72·5
16	Motor vehicles, etc.	55·3	137·5	—	59·7	− 0·3	196·9	33·2	285·4
17	Aerospace equipment	46·6	—	23·2	80·5	− 0·3	103·4	80·5	230·5
18	Other vehicles	4·6	9·1	—	1·5	—	10·6	0·2	15·4
19	Other metal goods	534·5	33·3	—	4·1	− 2·6	34·8	14·5	583·8
20	Textiles	347·7	90·6	—	—	− 1·0	89·6	19·1	456·4
21	Leather, etc.	33·9	9·4	—	—	—	9·4	2·6	45·9
22	Clothing and footwear	6·8	211·2	—	—	—	211·2	3·1	221·1
23	Bricks, etc.	54·5	12·6	—	—	− 0·1	12·5	1·3	68·3
24	Timber and furniture	338·8	26·3	—	—	− 0·1	26·2	0·8	365·8
25	Paper and printing	442·8	28·1	—	—	− 0·7	27·4	3·9	474·1
26	Other manufacturing	81·8	56·5	—	—	—	56·5	6·1	144·4
27	Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Gas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Electricity	0·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·4
30	Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Transport	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Communication	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33	Distributive trades	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	Miscellaneous services	12·0	55·2	—	—	—	55·2	3·7	70·9
35	Public administration, domestic services, ownership of dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total imports of goods c.i.f.	6,446·0	1,999·8	144·8	796·2	−10·8	2,930·0	445·1	9,821·1
	Valuation and coverage adjustments	−122·5	−10·7	− 5·0	233·6	—	217·9	−445·1	−349·7
	less Insurance and freight	−747·3	−158·4	− 12·6	− 43·4	1·3	−213·1	—	−960·4
	Total imports of goods f.o.b.	5,576·2	1,830·7	127·2	986·4	− 9·5	2,934·8	—	8,511·0
	Imports of services	2,376·0	748·9	203·8	24·9	− 0·6	977·0	—	3,353·0
	Total imports of goods and services	7,952·2	2,579·6	331·0	1,011·3	−10·1	3,911·8	—	11,864·0

Summary industry x industry flow matrix 1971

TABLE 2

Purchases by / Sales by	£ million																			
	Agriculture	Forestry and fishing	Coal mining	Other mining and quarrying	Food	Drink and tobacco	Mineral oil refining	Coke ovens	Chemicals, etc.	Iron and steel	Non-ferrous metals	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding, etc.	Motor vehicles, etc.	Aerospace equipment	Other vehicles	Other metal goods	Textiles
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1 Agriculture	—	—	—	—	1,126·4	37·6	0·1	—	4·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4·2
2 Forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	21·7	—	—	—	2·4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Coal mining	0·5	—	—	0·9	6·4	2·4	—	78·8	20·3	46·3	0·9	2·4	0·2	1·8	0·2	1·6	0·8	0·6	1·1	8·8
4 Other mining and quarrying	6·9	—	—	—	0·8	—	1·3	—	13·8	28·0	1·7	1·2	—	—	—	—	—	0·5	—	—
5 Food	531·2	0·8	—	0·2	—	21·5	1·2	0·1	71·7	0·5	0·1	0·3	—	2·7	—	0·2	—	—	0·2	4·5
6 Drink and tobacco	0·2	—	—	—	5·4	—	—	—	2·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1
7 Mineral oil refining	39·9	6·6	2·8	16·6	35·1	8·7	—	1·2	125·0	51·3	9·9	22·1	2·3	13·1	2·5	19·1	6·3	1·5	14·2	23·2
8 Coke ovens	0·3	—	0·1	0·1	0·6	0·1	0·1	—	11·5	58·9	0·9	2·2	—	0·4	0·2	0·4	0·1	0·1	0·9	0·6
9 Chemicals, etc.	190·8	0·2	3·6	24·3	90·1	6·6	34·6	1·2	—	33·4	9·1	42·8	4·7	55·0	3·9	34·0	1·8	2·5	35·6	135·6
10 Iron and steel	0·1	—	36·9	8·8	11·1	0·2	—	0·3	9·5	—	4·7	467·6	10·4	103·5	34·5	317·2	16·1	21·6	402·3	0·7
11 Non-ferrous metals	1·0	—	0·1	0·3	25·3	7·1	0·2	—	32·4	38·7	—	133·8	14·5	173·1	8·6	76·6	18·1	4·9	166·5	0·9
12 Mechanical engineering	20·5	0·4	22·7	18·4	34·5	14·1	10·1	1·7	50·0	66·4	14·4	—	7·1	138·1	41·5	75·3	13·7	28·0	49·9	29·5
13 Instrument engineering	0·1	—	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·1	1·1	—	0·5	2·2	0·4	28·9	—	18·4	3·3	8·1	5·4	0·5	1·1	0·5
14 Electrical engineering	0·6	0·1	9·2	0·9	2·9	0·9	2·9	—	3·5	6·0	25·7	109·4	89·0	—	18·5	105·6	69·3	13·4	15·3	0·4
15 Shipbuilding, etc.	—	9·7	—	2·0	—	—	—	—	—	2·1	2·5	0·1	—	0·1	—	0·4	—	—	—	—
16 Motor vehicles, etc.	11·2	0·3	0·9	2·5	6·4	1·8	0·4	—	3·0	13·7	4·3	28·0	0·6	5·9	3·1	—	1·8	0·9	4·8	1·7
17 Aerospace equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·4	1·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 Other vehicles	—	—	—	—	0·1	—	—	—	0·1	2·7	0·9	1·0	—	4·6	0·1	4·1	—	—	0·2	0·3
19 Other metal goods	7·4	0·7	15·1	17·3	99·2	23·6	7·1	0·4	74·0	84·8	31·8	334·8	13·8	234·8	9·8	231·8	10·1	11·0	—	9·2
20 Textiles	6·0	7·4	0·1	0·3	3·1	0·2	—	—	13·8	0·2	0·1	8·0	3·7	6·5	2·4	27·3	1·5	0·6	7·9	—
21 Leather, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·8	—	—	—	0·5	—	—	2·4	—	0·2	0·8	5·8
22 Clothing and footwear	0·6	—	3·4	0·1	1·5	0·4	—	—	3·8	—	0·3	—	—	0·4	—	0·5	—	—	0·1	11·4
23 Bricks, etc.	32·0	—	2·2	2·3	41·8	19·7	0·3	0·3	27·0	45·4	0·7	30·3	5·5	62·2	2·1	30·2	1·2	0·8	10·2	1·2
24 Timber and furniture	21·6	0·2	8·5	1·1	7·2	15·6	0·1	—	8·4	2·6	2·4	17·9	0·6	31·1	7·2	18·1	1·2	2·7	10·5	3·2
25 Paper and printing	9·2	0·1	1·1	4·7	167·4	71·8	0·8	0·1	100·6	7·3	5·9	42·0	9·4	45·1	1.7	16·7	3·6	1·5	32·5	32·5
26 Other manufacturing	10·6	—	3·8	2·3	38·5	10·2	0·8	0·2	64·4	16·1	4·4	42·5	10·2	70·2	2·0	171·8	8·0	3·9	32·3	23·8
27 Construction	50·6	2·6	48·1	11·8	8·9	12·5	0·3	—	9·3	4·2	1·2	112·7	1·2	7·5	3·0	6·5	2·9	0·5	4·9	6·6
28 Gas	0·5	—	0·1	0·1	6·1	0·3	—	5·7	4·9	70·2	6·1	10·8	1·1	5·5	1·2	6·8	1·3	1·2	13·3	1·8
29 Electricity	21·4	0·6	32·8	7·9	29·9	5·9	3·9	1·7	71·8	58·4	17·9	35·4	4·4	24·5	6·2	28·0	8·3	2·8	28·1	35·7
30 Water	8·0	0·2	0·2	0·2	4·8	1·8	0·9	0·3	15·1	2·8	0·7	3·7	2·2	2·8	—	1·4	0·5	—	1·7	3·9
31 Transport	73·3	9·4	16·7	8·2	196·3	33·3	219·8	20·0	138·7	107·2	35·1	55·5	5·2	27·7	3·4	31·0	3·6	2·3	46·4	53·3
32 Communication	8·5	0·6	1·0	1·9	11·3	4·1	0·5	—	13·7	3·9	2·1	30·2	5·3	17·4	1·4	8·2	3·3	0·5	12·5	9·4
33 Distributive trades	39·3	0·6	3·1	7·6	330·8	18·2	1·7	—	44·8	100·6	75·4	139·7	8·0	70·8	8·4	68·6	5·1	5·7	94·5	80·1
34 Miscellaneous services	91·2	15·2	1·0	46·7	384·0	281·1	27·6	2·5	384·0	96·2	27·5	348·4	37·9	186·8	24·1	109·2	20·8	1·0	147·0	178·9
35 Public administration, etc.[1]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36 Imports of goods and services	130·3	1·6	12·1	14·2	914·1	144·9	802·1	2·5	466·3	240·6	361·8	250·1	55·6	298·8	37·3	185·6	57·1	14·8	190·3	341·0
37 Sales by final buyers	1·5	—	2·8	0·8	13·6	3·4	3·3	0·7	10·1	100·3	95·3	12·1	1·5	8·9	1·8	9·0	19·6	0·1	9·8	8·4
38 Total goods and services (1 to 37)	1,315·5	57·3	228·7	202·8	3,625·4	748·2	1,121·2	118·0	1,801·9	1,291·5	745·2	2,313·6	294·9	1,617·7	228·3	1,596·0	281·5	124·1	1,335·0	1,017·2
39 Taxes on expenditure *less* subsidies	−226·8	−4·7	1·5	62·1	88·0	26·8	19·4	3·3	74·4	39·4	12·1	54·8	11·1	41·7	−3·5	48·5	10·0	2·3	35·3	44·3
40 Income from employment	394·0	58·0	484·0	86·0	865·0	253·0	61·7	22·3	746·0	683·6	208·4	1617·0	249·0	1,095·0	303·0	898·1	374·6	96·3	753·0	737·0
41 Gross profit and other trading income	871·0	54·0	97·0	58·0	281·3	366·8	61·4	4·2	449·7	63·5	66·0	444·2	50·6	287·7	26·4	60·2	14·7	3·0	210·8	205·7
42 Total input (38 to 41)	2,353·7	164·6	811·2	408·9	4,859·7	1,394·8	1,263·7	147·8	3,072·0	2,078·0	1,031·7	4,429·6	605·6	3,042·1	554·2	2,602·8	680·8	225·7	2,334·1	2,004·2

[1] Public administration, domestic services, ownership of dwellings.

TABLE 2 *(continued)*

Leather, etc.	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, etc.	Timber and furniture	Paper and printing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas	Electricity	Water	Transport	Communication	Distributive trades	Miscellaneous services	Public administration, etc[1].	Total intermediate output	Final demand				Exports	Total final output	Total output
																Current expenditure		Gross domestic capital formation				
																Consumers	Public authorities	Fixed	Stocks			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	(1-35) 36	37	38	39	40	41	(37-41) 42	(36+42) 43
19·9	—	0·7	0·1	—	0·7	—	—	—	—	6·5	—	—	11·6	—	1,211·9	977·5	19·9	27·0	21·7	95·7	1,141·8	2,353·7
—	—	—	11·6	4·4	—	—	—	1·7	—	0·8	—	—	—	—	42·5	65·5	2·6	—	43·7	10·3	122·1	164·6
0·5	0·5	22·8	0·5	10·2	3·3	1·0	11·2	348·4	0·7	0·5	—	—	0·5	—	574·1	147·9	30·7	11·3	34·1	13·1	237·1	811·2
—	—	58·3	—	3·9	0·8	149·0	79·6	—	—	0·9	—	—	—	—	346·6	3·6	12·2	2·8	2·4	41·3	62·3	408·9
—	—	1·3	0·1	7·4	3·1	2·4	—	—	—	12·2	—	7·0	24·0	—	693·0	3,775·1	90·8	1·0	−10·3	310·0	4,166·7	4,859·7
—	—	—	—	—	0·1	—	—	—	—	3·3	—	—	74·8	—	86·8	1,019·4	0·7	1·0	3·1	283·8	1,308·0	1,394·8
1·6	2·9	46·8	6·7	22·7	10·2	37·8	25·2	97·7	0·5	78·7	1·8	27·1	34·8	—	795·9	139·9	38·6	—	44·8	244·4	467·8	1,263·7
0·1	0·1	3·1	0·2	0·4	0·3	0·5	3·4	0·3	0·1	—	—	0·5	0·9	—	87·4	37·6	13·5	—	3·4	5·9	60·4	147·8
9·2	8·2	39·1	23·0	96·9	201·4	72·9	2·8	9·0	2·7	17·3	—	41·4	116·9	—	1,350·6	445·1	223·4	42·5	12·8	997·6	1,721·4	3,072·0
0·3	1·7	9·2	7·4	2·2	5·5	168·4	17·5	1·4	9·3	9·2	2·2	0·5	0·9	—	1,681·4	25·1	12·4	11·5	−39·3	386·9	396·6	2,078·0
0·2	0·4	3·9	3·9	12·1	7·2	36·4	1·6	0·7	1·3	0·1	—	0·4	0·9	—	770·9	3·7	4·4	0·7	22·6	229·4	260·8	1,031·7
1·3	5·9	24·1	7·4	29·5	17·1	447·6	5·0	11·9	6·0	10·5	2·3	20·1	24·6	—	1,249·6	27·0	168·6	1,522·5	−7·0	1,468·9	3,180·0	4,429·6
—	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·3	2·6	1·2	1·1	0·1	0·8	1·4	1·2	8·8	—	89·8	27·8	101·0	163·6	2·5	221·0	515·8	605·6
—	0·8	3·7	2·6	1·2	3·2	86·6	0·7	78·6	0·3	43·2	86·8	71·6	111·3	—	964·4	271·8	291·6	813·8	−2·3	702·8	2,077·7	3,042·1
—	—	—	—	—	—	1·5	—	—	—	44·0	—	—	1·9	—	64·4	0·1	193·9	154·0	21·6	120·2	489·8	554·2
0·2	0·3	2·8	1·5	1·3	1·6	15·3	0·7	0·7	0·5	35·4	1·4	7·0	66·8	—	226·9	409·5	67·3	764·1	−32·8	1,167·8	2,375·9	2,602·8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24·8	—	—	—	—	26·2	0·1	392·4	32·5	−18·6	248·2	654·6	680·8
—	—	—	—	0·1	0·1	0·4	—	—	—	103·9	—	0·1	2·5	—	121·4	17·1	4·3	17·0	4·8	61·0	104·3	225·7
4·6	21·4	46·0	38·5	15·2	62·6	109·3	12·8	6·1	1·3	11·3	23·4	36·5	52·5	—	1,658·3	228·1	15·9	81·4	−0·3	350·8	675·8	2,334·1
1·8	276·9	3·9	32·6	19·3	48·9	4·1	—	0·9	0·8	2·3	—	91·2	69·4	—	641·0	738·5	23·9	0·1	−14·9	615·5	1,363·2	2,004·2
—	54·0	—	0·4	1·1	1·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·9	—	73·8	51·8	0·1	—	3·7	78·4	134·1	207·9
0·3	—	0·4	—	0·2	0·3	—	0·6	—	0·4	10·2	3·5	28·4	16·3	—	83·1	851·1	36·4	0·1	8·5	206·2	1,102·2	1,185·3
—	0·1	—	15·9	0·7	6·7	689·9	1·0	6·1	5·3	9·5	2·3	—	24·5	—	1,077·4	91·7	29·7	3·7	4·6	163·4	293·0	1,370·4
0·5	2·9	8·1	—	7·6	8·7	371·3	0·2	0·2	—	2·5	0·8	23·6	56·5	—	642·8	351·8	37·3	90·4	−5·3	37·3	511·5	1,154·3
2·3	19·0	34·1	13·1	—	47·1	28·1	2·8	7·1	0·9	18·3	13·6	277·2	663·9	—	1,681·7	452·3	142·0	—	−7·3	246·4	833·4	2,515·1
3·2	27·5	11·0	24·3	12·6	—	64·0	0·6	1·0	3·2	53·8	1·5	51·2	96·0	—	866·1	285·8	39·2	−0·1	12·9	282·8	620·7	1,486·8
0·3	2·3	3·9	2·5	6·6	2·7	—	94·2	3·4	4·4	4·5	6·2	39·8	38·2	—	504·1	834·8	305·7	4,506·8	12·7	58·1	5,718·2	6,222·3
0·1	1·2	10·2	0·6	2·4	2·0	3·3	—	4·7	0·1	0·4	0·7	25·4	43·1	—	231·0	441·4	20·2	45·5	—	3·4	510·6	741·6
1·6	5·7	41·9	9·0	24·5	21·4	17·6	5·5	—	10·8	41·3	8·7	185·4	86·2	—	888·1	786·1	114·4	128·0	−0·2	—	1,028·2	1,913·3
0·2	0·3	0·8	0·1	1·9	1·7	—	0·2	1·0	—	2·3	0·4	19·7	12·5	—	92·2	95·6	13·1	43·5	—	0·5	152·8	245·0
4·8	12·4	169·9	37·6	88·0	43·9	105·1	8·5	48·3	0·3	—	73·7	671·1	81·8	—	2,431·7	902·4	81·7	59·0	−0·9	1,863·8	2,906·0	5,337·7
0·8	6·2	5·4	6·0	29·3	9·0	23·1	4·3	7·5	1·4	21·2	—	152·6	437·0	—	839·7	398·0	96·8	230·7	—	50·3	775·8	1,615·5
17·6	27·9	15·1	35·3	108·8	25·6	58·8	7·0	8·7	1·4	23·7	63·6	—	—	—	1,496·3	5,289·6	149·9	89·2	0·1	474·4	6,003·3	7,499·6
8·9	61·5	111·7	91·1	222·5	122·2	232·3	89·1	97·3	3·4	121·8	26·6	271·6	—	—	3,871·6	4,114·9	1,489·5	596·2	0·2	1,362·4	7,563·2	11,434·8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,434·0	6,072·0	—	—	—	9,506·0	9,506·0
54·2	122·0	75·3	281·5	386·7	169·4	142·9	14·7	47·1	1.1	1,488·6	52·2	35·1	560·3	—	7,952·2	2,579·6	331·0	1,011·3	−10·1	—	3,911·8	11,864·0
0·7	3·6	3·7	3·2	7·9	3·7	20·3	2·0	5·6	0·5	14·2	23·1	19·9	16·1	—	427·5	664·3	−755·3	−515·1	—	178·6	−427·5	—
135·1	665·9	757·5	657·1	1,127·8	831·8	2,892·3	392·2	796·5	56·8	2,218·0	396·5	2,105·7	2,742·3	—	35,839·5	29,985·7	9,911·9	9,936·0	111·0	12,580·7	62,525·3	98,364·8
4·5	26·3	42·4	35·3	47·5	27·8	285·0	10·1	66·4	16·9	129·7	30·0	502·9	664·5	—	2,229·3	4,895·3	441·1	243·0	—	64·3	5,643·7	7,873·0
55·0	427·0	442·0	365·0	959·0	466·0	1,983·0	208·0	400·0	77·0	2,204·0	819·0	3,197·0	5,085·0	6,812·0	33,484·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,484·0
13·3	66·1	128·5	96·9	380·8	161·2	1,062·0	131·3	650·4	94·3	786·0	370·0	1,694·0	2,943·0	2,694·0	14,948·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,948·0
207·9	1,185·3	1,370·4	1,154·3	2,515·1	1,486·8	6,222·3	741·6	1,913·3	245·0	5,337·7	1,615·5	7,499·6	11,434·8	9,506·0	86,500·8	34,881·0	10,353·0	10,179·0	111·0	12,645·0	68,169·0	154,669·8

Total requirements per £1,000 of final industrial output in terms of gross output 1971[1]

TABLE 3

	Agriculture 1	Forestry and fishing 2	Coal mining 3	Other mining and quarrying 4	Food 5	Drink and tobacco 6	Mineral oil refining 7	Coke ovens 8	Chemicals, etc. 9	Iron and steel 10	Non-ferrous metals 11	Mechanical engineering 12	Instrument engineering 13	Electrical engineering 14
1 Agriculture	1,056·3	1·8	0·3	1·1	245·4	33·0	0·9	0·8	7·8	0·6	0·4	0·6	0·6	0·8
2 Forestry and fishing	1·4	1,000·1	0·2	0·2	4·9	0·4	0·1	0·2	1·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2
3 Coal mining	5·9	2·4	1,011·1	10·2	6·1	5·0	1.8	542·9	15·5	46·7	6·7	10·0	5·2	7·3
4 Other mining and quarrying	5·5	0·9	3·2	1,002·7	2·6	1·7	1·5	6·5	6·0	19·4	3·1	4·5	1·9	3·0
5 Food	241·3	6·1	0·6	3·1	1,057·3	24·2	2·4	2·1	26·2	1·6	0·9	1·3	1·2	2·3
6 Drink and tobacco	1·1	0·8	0·2	1·1	2·1	1,001·5	0·4	0·4	1·9	0·6	0·4	0·8	0·6	0·7
7 Mineral oil refining	28·3	44·4	10·2	49·4	18·8	11·9	1,004·9	19·1	47·2	34·5	14·4	14·0	9·7	12·3
8 Coke ovens	0·9	0·4	1·9	1·9	0·8	0·5	0·3	1,001·5	4·3	29·3	1·5	4·4	1·2	2·2
9 Chemicals, etc.	97·8	9·7	10·8	69·4	48·4	17·5	30·1	17·2	1,012·7	26·2	14·5	21·3	19·6	30·4
10 Iron and steel	8·9	8·6	58·3	40·8	11·6	8·1	4·3	38·5	13·9	1,020·1	16·4	127·4	34·1	58·5
11 Non-ferrous metals	5·8	3·1	6·3	9·2	10·0	8·9	2·2	5·2	15·2	25·8	1,006·0	42·5	37·8	67·8
12 Mechanical engineering	18·1	11·7	37·8	54·8	15·5	15·7	10·7	35·0	22·5	41·4	19·5	1,013·3	24·0	54·4
13 Instrument engineering	0·4	0·7	0·9	1·1	0·4	0·5	1·1	0·8	0·6	1·7	0·9	7·2	1,001·3	6·8
14 Electrical engineering	5·5	6.2	16·9	9·9	6·3	6·2	5·6	12·6	7·4	10·9	29·7	32·7	152·5	1,008·6
15 Shipbuilding, etc.	0·7	59·6	0·4	5·4	1·0	0·4	1·5	1·4	0·7	1·9	2·9	0·6	0·4	0·6
16 Motor vehicles, etc.	6·9	3·8	2·5	8·3	4·4	3·5	1·9	3·0	3·0	8·7	5·4	8·9	2·8	4·2
17 Aerospace equipment	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·8	0·8	0·3	0·6	1·3	0·2	0·2	0·2
18 Other vehicles	1·3	1·5	0·8	1·1	1·5	0·9	3·5	3·3	1·5	3·0	2·0	1·3	0·9	2·4
19 Other metal goods	17·6	10·2	29·3	55·6	30·1	24·6	9·4	23·1	33·0	53·7	38·6	91·1	43·0	92·1
20 Textiles	5·9	46·4	2·6	3·9	5·1	3·8	0·9	2·2	3·0	2·9	2·4	4·9	8·9	5·7
21 Leather, etc.	0·2	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·9	0·2
22 Clothing and footwear	1·0	0·7	4·4	0·9	1·2	0·9	0·5	2·8	1·9	0·8	0·8	0·6	0·5	0·7
23 Bricks, etc.	21·6	3·4	12·4	12·6	15·4	17·9	1·6	10·4	11·8	25·8	3·1	15·1	14·7	24·6
24 Timber and furniture	13·2	4·2	15·2	6·8	6·3	14·3	0·8	9·1	5·1	4·3	4·0	8·1	4·4	12·8
25 Paper and printing	24·9	10·1	6·3	26·9	51·5	69·2	5·2	7·9	46·8	15·1	14·0	22·9	27·8	27·8
26 Other manufacturing	12·6	4·0	8·7	12·5	14·8	12·5	4·2	8·8	25·8	13·6	8·4	16·7	24·1	29·2
27 Construction	25·7	17·7	62·0	32·8	10·1	12·2	1·3	39·5	0·7	12·4	4·1	29·3	5·0	6·6
28 Gas	2·0	1·2	2·9	3·3	3·2	2·0	0·5	40·9	3·6	37·1	7·5	8·7	4·5	5·8
29 Electricity	18·5	8·3	45·6	27·8	16·5	10·6	6·4	39·2	30·2	38·1	23·0	18·8	14·8	17·6
30 Water	4·7	1·6	0·7	1·3	2·7	2·0	1·0	2·8	5·5	2·1	1·2	1·6	4·3	1·7
31 Transport	64·1	72·0	34·2	45·8	72·3	40·9	178·7	159·9	67·8	80·1	49·8	37·9	25·5	32·3
32 Communication	10·5	9·3	4·0	13·1	11·5	14·0	3·0	5·0	12·7	8·3	6·7	14·3	15·3	12·5
33 Distributive trades	41·4	10·3	12·7	30·2	84·3	23·3	4·8	10·5	25·3	59·2	79·5	49·7	27·5	41·2
34 Miscellaneous services	89·6	110·0	22·5	147·0	119·9	225·2	34·4	44·5	150·3	79·1	45·7	110·0	92·8	94·7

[1] The entry in row i (a typical row) and column j (a typical column) represents the value of gross output of industry i. required to produce £1,000 of final output by industry j.

TABLE 3 *(continued)*

Shipbuilding, etc. 15	Motor vehicles, etc. 16	Aerospace equipment 17	Other vehicles 18	Other metal goods 19	Textiles 20	Leather, etc. 21	Clothing and footwear 22	Bricks, etc. 23	Timber and furniture 24	Paper and printing 25	Other manufacturing 26	Construction 27	Gas 28	Electricity 29	Water 30	Transport 31	Communication 32	Distributive trades 33	Miscellaneous services 34	
0·4	0·8	0·3	0·6	0·6	4·0	102·0	5·9	1·6	0·8	1·5	2·6	0·7	0·6	0·4	0·3	2·0	0·2	0·7	2·1	1
0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·3	10·2	1·9	0·3	0·7	0·2	1·0	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	2
7·6	12·1	6·6	13·2	13·1	10·2	6·7	5·2	26·8	4·6	7·7	9·2	7·2	23·1	185·3	14·4	2·6	2·2	5·9	2·8	3
2·5	4·4	1·6	6·0	4·9	1·0	1·3	0·9	44·6	1·5	2·3	2·4	30·3	112·4	1·4	2·7	0·7	0·6	0·9	1·0	4
0·9	1.8	0·8	1·3	1·5	5·5	25·2	3·2	3·1	1·6	4·8	6·8	1·8	1·4	0·8	0·8	3·1	0·5	1·9	3·4	5
0·5	0·6	0·4	0·4	0·7	0·9	0·6	0·7	0·9	0·7	0·8	1·0	0·6	1·1	0·5	0·3	0·8	0·2	0·4	6·7	6
10·9	18·6	14·2	16·4	17·0	18·3	15·6	9·9	44·6	11·7	14·0	18·0	17·1	44·9	55·3	8·7	16·9	3·9	8·6	6·2	7
2·9	4·8	1·4	4·4	5·9	0·8	0·9	0·6	3·2	0·8	0·6	1·3	1·9	5·9	0·8	1·9	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	8
15·4	34·2	11·3	24·7	27·2	75·1	61·1	33·7	40·5	30·2	44·1	145·6	26·0	19·9	11·4	17·7	7·6	4·1	11·9	16·5	9
81·0	150·1	37·7	128·8	182·5	6·4	9·6	8·7	21·9	16·2	6·1	17·2	46·5	40·8	16·3	46·3	8·0	8·6	4·6	4·5	10
25·2	45·5	37·3	38·6	78·8	3·5	5·0	4·0	9·0	8·1	7·3	12·0	14·4	8·1	5·4	9·1	2·7	5·4	2·5	2·7	11
83·3	43·8	29·8	137·3	33·2	19·4	11·9	12·6	26·7	11·5	15·4	19·4	81·7	27·1	17·2	30·6	7·4	6·3	6·7	5·8	12
7·0	4·1	8·9	3·8	1·2	0·6	0·5	0·6	0·7	0·5	0·4	0·7	1·3	2·3	1·2	0·8	0·5	1·4	0·4	1·0	13
40·7	48·7	107·7	68·9	14·6	5·1	4·7	4·7	10·0	6·6	5·1	7·8	20·5	8·8	46·6	6·6	12·0	56·4	14·3	13·7	14
1,000·4	0·8	0·3	0·6	0·9	0·4	0·4	0·3	1·5	1·1	0·6	0·5	0·9	1·0	0·5	0·3	8·3	0·5	0·8	0·3	15
7·7	1,002·9	4·2	7·0	5·0	2·3	2·5	1·7	4·7	2·8	1·9	2·9	4·9	3·8	1·8	3·0	7·2	1·8	2·2	6·4	16
0·2	0·3	1,000·1	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·7	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·1	4·7	0·3	0·5	0·1	17
0·8	2·8	0·7	1,001·1	1·4	1·1	1·0	0·7	3·0	1·1	1·0	1·2	1·2	0·9	1·0	0·4	19·7	1·2	2·0	0·6	18
35·1	111·2	31·2	76·0	1,018·5	11·9	29·5	26·0	44·7	40·1	11·8	52·2	38·2	33·4	14·9	14·3	7·4	21·5	9·8	9·9	19
6·6	15·6	4·2	6·2	6·4	1,004·2	12·3	237·2	5·7	31·4	10·0	36·1	4·9	2·8	2·0	5·3	2·0	1·9	14·6	8·0	20
0·1	1·2	0·1	1·2	0·5	3·3	1,000·2	46·4	0·2	0·5	0·6	1·0	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·8	21
0·4	0·9	0·3	0·5	0·7	6·3	2·2	1,001·9	1·1	0·7	0·7	1·1	0·5	1·4	1·1	2·0	2·1	2·5	4·3	1·7	22
9·1	18·9	6·6	11·1	10·9	3·2	6·0	2·3	1,003·8	16·0	2·3	8·2	115·5	19·3	7·3	25·9	3·0	3·8	2·1	3·9	23
15·5	10·5	4·4	15·3	7·0	3·5	5·1	4·6	8·4	1,001·8	4·6	8·2	62·4	10·4	4·1	2·3	1·6	2·0	4·5	6·1	24
12·5	21·8	13·5	18·2	26·3	29·0	24·1	30·7	37·2	22·8	1,011·1	47·8	17·8	18·8	10·6	9·1	7·3	13·9	42·7	62·0	25
9·4	74·0	17·3	25·6	19·9	16·6	20·8	30·1	14·2	25·3	8·8	1,007·5	17·4	7·5	4·9	16·0	12·4	4·3	10·1	11·0	26
9·8	7·6	7·0	9·4	7·3	6·1	6·2	4·9	8·9	4·4	5·0	5·2	1,005·4	133·9	14·4	20·6	1·9	5·0	7·2	5·0	27
6·1	9·9	4·4	11·5	13·6	2·2	2·1	2·5	9·5	2·3	2·1	3·4	4·2	1,003·0	3·7	2·9	0·9	1·4	4·1	4·4	28
18·6	24·1	18·0	23·8	24·6	24·1	15·7	14·3	39·0	14·0	15·0	23·8	13·6	16·8	1,011·0	49·2	10·1	8·9	28·4	10·5	29
0·6	1·6	1·2	0·9	1·6	2·7	2·1	1·3	1·3	0·7	1·4	2·4	0·7	0·9	0·9	1,000·4	0·6	0·6	2·9	1·4	30
23·5	42·9	19·3	36·5	49·4	43·4	46·8	30·9	145·7	48·6	48·9	51·8	48·4	37·4	45·4	15·3	1,007·5	54·2	98·2	16·8	31
7·9	10·6	9·2	8·0	12·3	11·4	10·4	12·3	11·2	11·4	17·7	13·8	9·9	14·7	8·0	8·4	6·0	1,003·1	24·0	40·4	32
28·7	49·4	19·2	47·2	61·3	46·6	94·5	43·0	21·5	38·7	48·7	29·8	23·9	21·0	10·7	13·2	8·2	44·2	1,006·4	7·5	33
71·0	87·2	53·9	48·5	96·0	113·1	72·5	93·3	114·1	101·7	105·8	122·4	79·1	157·3	66·0	32·7	31·5	29·4	52·6	1,017·2	34

Industrial output in terms of primary input[1]

TABLE 4

		Percentage															
		Income from employment			Gross profits and other trading income[2]			Imports of goods and services			Taxes on expenditure *less* subsidies			Sales by final demand			Final output
		1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971	
1	Agriculture	40·6	39·9	40·3	50·7	47·9	49·4	17·2	17·5	17·9	−9·0	−5·6	−7·9	0·4	0·3	0·4	100
2	Forestry and fishing	51·8	48·9	52·9	41·9	45·6	39·7	8·4	7·7	8·7	−2·3	−2·3	−1·5	0·2	0·2	0·2	100
3	Coal mining	77·1	77·0	73·8	15·8	13·7	18·1	5·6	7·0	6·0	1·0	1·7	1·4	0·6	0·7	0·8	100
4	Other mining and quarrying	43·8	49·4	44·5	29·9	27·0	24·9	14·2	14·8	12·6	11·6	8·1	17·3	0·6	0·7	0·7	100
5	Food	42·0	43·2	44·2	25·9	23·5	25·4	30·3	30·3	28·2	1·1	2·5	1·6	0·6	0·5	0·6	100
6	Drink and tobacco	37·4	39·9	40·6	38·7	36·5	38·1	20·2	19·0	17·0	3·2	4·2	3·8	0·5	0·5	0·5	100
7	Mineral oil refining	19·2	18·7	17·3	13·3	12·4	9·9	64·0	65·8	70·1	3·0	2·8	2·4	0·4	0·4	0·4	100
8	Coke ovens	67·4	65·7	66·4	20·7	19·1	17·8	8·8	10·6	10·8	2·3	3·8	3·9	0·7	0·8	1·0	100
9	Chemicals, etc.	43·6	45·1	45·6	27·2	24·1	25·0	24·3	25·8	24·3	4·2	4·5	4·4	0·7	0·6	0·7	100
10	Iron and steel	54·9	56·1	57·0	17·7	15·2	13·5	18·7	20·5	20·0	3·6	3·8	4·1	5·2	4·5	5·4	100
11	Non-ferrous metals	32·4	31·4	35·2	13·8	11·7	13·1	44·2	46·9	39·7	2·3	2·4	2·6	7·3	7·6	9·5	100
12	Mechanical engineering	59·2	62·3	61·6	23·6	17·9	19·7	13·1	15·2	13·9	2·8	3·3	3·4	1·4	1·3	1·5	100
13	Instrument engineering	61·6	63·0	62·6	20·3	15·9	16·8	14·0	16·8	16·3	3·2	3·5	3·5	0·9	0·8	0·9	100
14	Electrical engineering	56·9	58·4	58·7	20·5	17·1	18·5	18·4	20·2	18·3	2·9	3·1	3·2	1·4	1·2	1·4	100
15	Shipbuilding, etc...	68·9	75·7	73·6	18·1	11·5	11·8	11·4	12·4	12·8	0·4	−0·6	0·8	1·2	1·0	1·1	100
16	Motor vehicles, etc.	60·5	63·0	63·7	17·7	13·0	12·9	16·3	18·5	17·6	3·8	4·1	4·1	1·7	1·5	1·7	100
17	Aerospace equipment	71·4	73·4	71·2	11·0	6·5	8·3	13·1	14·2	14·4	1·8	2·5	2·6	2·8	3·4	3·5	100
18	Other vehicles	71·9	71·4	69·7	11·1	9·3	10·6	13·6	15·5	15·6	2·1	2·8	2·9	1·3	1·1	1·2	100
19	Other metal goods	54·7	57·0	57·5	20·1	17·5	18·5	19·8	19·9	18·2	3·3	3·6	3·7	2·2	2·0	2·2	100
20	Textiles	49·9	53·4	53·8	21·6	18·0	18·9	25·0	24·3	22·8	3·0	3·8	3·9	0·5	0·5	0·6	100
21	Leather, etc.	43·6	44·1	45·6	20·2	18·5	18·4	33·1	33·7	32·5	2·6	3·3	3·0	0·5	0·5	0·6	100
22	Clothing and footwear	59·0	61·0	60·2	16·8	14·4	15·3	20·0	19·5	19·8	3·6	4·5	4·2	0·6	0·5	0·6	100
23	Bricks, etc.	56·7	58·5	56·8	22·1	18·7	20·6	15·4	16·7	16·4	5·2	5·6	5·7	0·7	0·6	0·7	100
24	Timber and furniture	46·3	49·3	48·7	15·9	14·3	16·2	33·1	31·1	29·9	4·3	4·8	4·6	0·6	0·5	0·6	100
25	Paper and printing	51·7	53·8	53·2	23·7	20·1	22·6	21·0	22·3	20·3	3·1	3·4	3·4	0·5	0·5	0·5	100
26	Other manufacturing	52·6	54·1	53·8	23·9	20·4	21·6	19·4	21·0	20·1	3·5	4·0	3·9	0·6	0·6	0·6	100
	Total manufacturing	51·2	53·0	54·1	21·8	18·5	20·3	22·7	23·6	21·1	3·0	3·5	3·3	1·5	1·4	1·2	100
27	Construction	58·5	57·4	55·6	23·8	23·5	26·0	10·2	10·7	10·6	6·7	7·7	6·9	0·8	0·7	0·9	100
28	Gas	54·8	57·3	53·8	25·2	24·9	30·1	15·0	11·8	10·0	4·3	5·3	5·4	0·7	0·7	0·8	100
29	Electricity	43·5	45·6	43·8	46·0	39·8	41·4	5·5	7·8	9·6	4·5	6·4	4·6	0·5	0·5	0·6	100
30	Water	42·6	44·6	43·4	43·9	43·3	44·0	3·5	4·4	4·0	9·5	7·1	7·9	0·6	0·6	0·6	100
31	Transport	50·3	47·9	48·6	21·3	19·1	17·5	26·8	29·7	30·6	1·2	3·0	2·9	0·4	0·3	0·4	100
32	Communication	63·1	61·0	61·6	25·2	28·0	27·3	6·9	7·1	6·8	3·0	2·6	2·8	1·7	1·3	1·6	100
33	Distributive trades	55·4	56·8	56·7	32·0	28·9	29·0	4·6	5·1	6·1	7·6	8·9	7·8	0·4	0·3	0·4	100
34	Miscellaneous services	63·1	59·7	54·6	24·3	23·2	30·3	5·4	9·4	8·3	6·8	7·4	6·5	0·4	0·3	0·3	100
	Total final output	48·7	49·3	49·1	22·1	20·6	21·9	17·6	17·7	17·4	11·6	12·4	11·5	—	—	—	100

[1] Because of rounding, there may be apparent slight descrepancies between the sums of the constituent items and the totals as shown.

[2] Before providing for depreciation, but after deducting stock appreciation.

Industrial composition of final expenditure in terms of net output[1]

TABLE 5

		Percentage														
		Consumers' expenditure			Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services			Gross domestic fixed capital formation			Exports of goods and services			Total final output		
		1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971
1	Agriculture	3·3	3·1	3·1	0·6	0·5	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2	1·1	1·0	0·9	2·0	1·9	1·9
2	Forestry and fishing	0·2	0·2	0·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2
3	Coal mining	1·3	1·1	0·9	0·9	0·7	0·6	1·0	0·9	0·8	1·0	0·9	0·7	1·1	0·9	0·9
4	Other mining and quarrying	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·2
5	Food	2·8	2·9	2·9	0·5	0·4	0·3	—	0·1	0·1	0·7	0·8	0·8	1·6	1·6	1·7
6	Drink and tobacco	1·2	1·3	1·4	—	0·1	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	1·3	1·1	1·1	0·9	0·9	0·9
7	Mineral oil refining	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·2
8	Coke ovens	0·1	—	—	0·1	—	—	0·1	0·1	—	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1	—	—
9	Chemicals, etc.	1·3	1·3	1·3	1·4	1·3	1·2	1·0	1·0	1·1	4·3	4·2	4·1	1·8	1·8	1·8
10	Iron and steel	0·4	0·5	0·4	0·6	0·5	0·5	2·4	2·6	2·2	2·8	3·0	2·8	1·1	1·3	1·1
11	Non-ferrous metals	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·7	0·7	0·6	1·1	1·2	1·1	0·4	0·4	0·4
12	Mechanical engineering	0·6	0·6	0·5	1·4	1·2	1·2	10·1	9·9	9·3	6·5	6·2	6·4	3·1	3·0	3·1
13	Instrument engineering	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·5	0·5	0·5	1·2	1·0	0·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	0·5	0·4	0·4
14	Electrical engineering	0·8	0·8	0·8	1·9	1·7	1·8	5·0	4·8	4·8	3·3	3·4	3·5	2·0	2·0	2·1
15	Shipbuilding, etc...	—	—	0·1	1·3	1·1	1·1	1·0	1·1	0·9	0·9	0·7	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·5
16	Motor vehicles, etc.	0·6	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·3	0·3	3·1	3·0	2·9	3·7	3·6	3·6	1·4	1·4	1·4
17	Areospace equipment	—	—	—	2·7	2·6	2·2	0·5	0·3	0·2	1·4	1·3	1·2	0·6	0·6	0·6
18	Other vehicles	0·1	0·1	0·1	—	—	—	0·2	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·1	0·1	0·1
19	Other metal goods	0·9	0·9	0·9	0·7	0·6	0·6	2·3	2·5	2·4	2·9	2·9	2·9	1·4	1·4	1·4
20	Textiles	1·8	1·6	1·5	0·4	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·3	3·2	3·1	2·8	1·6	1·5	1·4
21	Leather, etc.	0·1	0·1	0·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·1	0·1	0·1
22	Clothing and footwear	1·1	1·1	1·1	0·2	0·2	0·2	—	—	—	0·7	0·8	0·7	0·7	0·7	0·7
23	Bricks, etc.	0·4	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·4	2·5	2·3	2·4	0·9	1·0	1·0	0·8	0·8	0·9
24	Timber and furniture	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·4	0·3	0·3	1·5	1·5	1·6	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·7	0·7	0·7
25	Paper and printing	2·1	2·1	2·1	1·7	1·6	1·5	1·1	1·1	1·1	2·5	2·7	2·6	1·9	1·9	2·0
26	Other manufacturing	0·8	0·8	0·7	0·5	0·5	0·4	0·9	0·9	0·9	1·8	1·9	1·8	0·9	0·9	0·9
	Total manufacturing	16·1	15·9	15·8	15·5	13·9	13·2	34·0	33·6	32·2	40·5	40·5	39·7	22·4	22·2	22·4
27	Construction	1·5	1·5	1·5	1·9	1·6	1·6	24·1	22·2	22·1	0·6	0·7	0·7	4·8	4·4	4·6
28	Gas	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·2	0·2	0·2	0·4	0·4	0·4	0·3	0·2	0·3	0·4	0·4	0·5
29	Electricity	2·1	1·8	1,9	1·2	1·0	1·0	1·9	1·6	1·5	1·2	1·1	1·0	1·8	1·5	1·6
30	Water	0·3	0·3	0·3	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·1	0·3	0·4	0·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·2	0·3
31	Transport	3·7	3·5	3·6	1·6	1·3	1·3	2·4	2·6	2·5	10·6	10·4	10·6	4·3	4·2	4·5
32	Communication	1·6	1·7	1·8	1·4	1·4	1·3	2·1	2·4	2·6	1·1	1·3	1·3	1·5	1·7	1·8
33	Distributive trades	12·4	11·6	11·2	1·9	1·7	1·6	2·1	2·2	2·5	3·9	4·0	4·5	7·7	7·1	7·3
34	Miscellaneous services	12·1	10·6	12·0	11·3	10·4	11·9	8·8	8·1	9·4	10·0	12·0	13·2	11·0	10·2	12·0
35	Public administration, domestic services, ownership of dwellings	8·5	9·9	9·8	52·9	56·6	58·7	—	—	—	—	—	—	12·3	13·5	13·9
	Imports of goods and services	16·6	17·6	17·8	11·9	9·7	8·9	18·5	21·5	21·7	24·0	20·9	19·9	17·6	17·7	17·4
	Sales by final demand	2·4	2·2	2·3	−7·6	−6·8	−6·9	−3·4	−3·9	−4·1	2·5	2·4	2·6	—	—	—
	Taxes on expenditure *less* subsidies ..	17·4	18·1	17·0	6·3	7·7	6·2	6·9	7·6	7·3	2·7	4·4	4·4	11·8	12·4	11·5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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[1] See footnote [1] to Table 4.

The proportion of net output exported[1]

TABLE 6

		Percentage								
		Direct			Indirect			Total		
		1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971
1	Agriculture	4·4	4·6	4·1	4·4	4·8	5·2	8·8	9·4	9·3
2	Forestry and fishing	4·3	6·8	6·3	2·6	3·2	3·5	6·9	10·0	9·8
3	Coal mining	1·5	2·1	1·6	12·9	16·0	14·2	14·4	18·1	15·8
4	Other mining and quarrying	11·3	12·7	10·1	12·1	12·1	11·8	23·4	24·8	21·9
5	Food	5·3	6·4	6·4	2·0	2·4	2·1	7·3	8·8	8·5
6	Drink and tobacco	25·1	21·2	20·4	0·7	1·5	1·4	25·8	22·7	21·8
7	Mineral oil refining	20·1	20·2	19·3	16·0	17·1	17·5	36·1	37·3	36·8
8	Coke ovens	2·0	4·4	4·0	22·9	23·3	24·8	24·9	27·7	28·8
9	Chemicals, etc.	29·8	31·5	32·5	10·7	11·6	11·1	40·5	43·1	43·6
10	Iron and steel	15·1	15·2	18·6	25·8	26·4	28·0	40·9	41·6	46·6
11	Non-ferrous metals	21·7	25·6	22·2	23·7	24·3	26·1	45·4	49·9	48·3
12	Mechanical engineering	28·6	30·2	33·2	6·1	6·7	6·1	34·7	36·9	39·3
13	Instrument engineering	30·9	36·0	36·5	6·5	5·8	5·0	37·4	41·8	41·5
14	Electrical engineering	19·7	21·4	23·1	7·9	9·1	8·9	27·6	30·5	32·0
15	Shipbuilding, etc.	25·7	23·9	21·7	3·0	3·7	4·4	28·7	27·6	26·1
16	Motor vehicles, etc.	41·1	42·6	44·9	2·1	3·0	2·4	43·2	45·6	47·3
17	Aerospace equipment	34·5	35·8	36·5	1·2	1·4	1·7	35·7	37·2	38·2
18	Other vehicles	26·2	25·6	27·0	19·6	24·1	23·6	45·8	49·7	50·6
19	Other metal goods	14·9	14·1	15·0	19·4	22·1	22·4	34·3	36·2	37·4
20	Textiles	27·8	31·3	30·7	6·2	7·0	6·9	34·0	38·3	37·6
21	Leather, etc.	34·3	38·3	37·7	7·3	8·6	8·0	41·6	46·9	45·7
22	Clothing and footwear	15·6	19·1	17·4	1·1	1·4	1·7	16·7	20·5	19·1
23	Bricks, etc.	10·2	11·9	11·9	8·9	10·4	9·7	19·1	22·3	21·6
24	Timber and furniture	1·9	2·9	3·2	5·8	7·2	7·1	7·7	10·1	10·3
25	Paper and printing	9·9	10·2	9·8	12·0	14·8	14·6	21·9	25·0	24·4
26	Other manufacturing	17·0	18·7	19·0	15·9	17·9	17·8	32·9	36·6	36·8
	Total manufacturing	27·5	29·3	29·9	2·6	3·1	3·0	30·1	32·4	32·9
27	Construction	0·6	0·9	0·9	1·5	2·0	1·8	2·1	2·9	2·7
28	Gas	0·9	0·6	0·5	8·7	9·0	9·9	9·6	9·6	10·4
29	Electricity	—	—	—	11·1	12·8	12·3	11·1	12·8	12·3
30	Water	0·2	0·2	0·2	11·6	12·4	9·8	11·8	12·6	10·0
31	Transport	32·4	34·1	34·9	8·8	10·1	10·1	41·2	44·2	45·0
32	Communication	3·4	3·1	3·1	9·1	11·3	11·2	12·5	14·4	14·3
33	Distributive trades	4·8	5·1	6·3	3·8	4·9	5·4	8·6	10·0	11·7
34	Miscellaneous services	8·3	13·0	11·9	7·0	8·1	8·9	15·3	21·1	20·8
	Gross domestic product	—	—	—	—	—	—	17·0	19·0	19·1

[1] See footnote [1] to Table 4.

Final output in terms of primary input[1]

TABLE 7

	Percentage																	
Final output	Consumers' expenditure			Public authorities' current expenditure on goods and services			Gross domestic fixed capital formation			Stocks[2]			Exports of goods and services			Total final output		
Primary input	1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971	1968	1970	1971
Income from employment	37·9	37·1	36·7	79·1	81·0	82·0	56·0	55·2	53·5	11·8	28·6	41·1	49·9	53·3	53·0	48·7	49·3	49·1
Gross profits and other trading income	25·8	24·9	26·2	10·3	8·6	9·8	22·0	19·6	21·6	18·0	21·1	34·9	21·0	19·0	20·1	22·1	20·6	21·9
Imports of goods and services	16·6	17·6	17·8	11·9	9·7	8·9	18·5	21·5	21·7	67·9	46·7	25·6	24·0	20·9	19·9	17·6	17·8	17·4
Taxes on expenditure *less* subsidies	17·4	18·1	17·0	6·3	7·7	6·2	6·9	7·6	7·3	1·9	1·8	−1·4	2·7	4·4	4·4	11·6	12·4	11·5
Sales by final demand	2·4	2·2	2·3	−7·6	−6·8	−6·9	−3·4	−3·9	−4·1	0·3	1·9	−0·1	2·5	2·4	2·6	—	—	—
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[1] See footnote [1] to Table 4.

[2] The change in the import content of stocks is due to silver bullion movement.

APPENDIX II

Aggregation and estimates for total manufacturing

I: Aggregation

The summary input-output tables for 1971 shown in this article, distinguishing 34 industries, are an aggregated form of the tables at 59-industry level which are due to be published in the Business Monitor series in July this year. There are two obvious methods of producing tables at the less detailed level. The simpler method would be to reduce the basic make, absorption and imports matrices together with the associated primary inputs and final demand matrices from 59 to 34-industries. Then Tables 2 to 7 of this article could be derived in the same way as described in Appendix C of the 1968 study[1]. This would provide a consistent system of tables at the 34-industry level but withan avoidable loss of accuracy in the derived tables, as can be illustrated by an example.

Consider two industries A and B which have a similar domestic input-output structure at the 59-industry level and so are chosen to be aggregated in reducing to 34 industries. Let A have relatively large purchases of imports and small export sales, and B relatively small purchases of imports and large export sales. Then the import content of exports as shown in Table 7 will rise on aggregation of A and B because of the homogeneity assumption underlying all input-output analysis. This assumption means that whereas previously A's purchases of imports were assumed to be used to produce goods for intermediate consumption and for the sectors of final demand according to the pattern of sales of industry A, they are now assumed to be used in proportion to all sales by the new industry A + B — including the export sales due to industry B.

The same phenomenon can result from less obvious indirect, rather than direct, effects. Suppose A and B have the same relative inputs of imports, but that A absorbs much more of an industry C's products than B. If industry C purchases a large amount of imports then producing Table 7 with A (small exports) and B (large exports) aggregated in the basic matrices, will again result in a rise in the import content of exports.

The above examples show that derived input-output statistics (such as the import content of exports, primary inputs to final demand, etc.) which may seem independent of the level of aggregation are in fact a function of that level. If these tables are calculated at the highest possible level of disaggregation, they make use of the maximum amount of information available on industry structure. It is therefore desirable to derive the flow form of these tables at the 59 industry level and reduce to the 34-industry level as a last step before converting to coefficient form.

The method used to produce the tables shown in this article is in fact a compromise between the two extreme approaches. The flow form of the symmetrical table is produced at the 59-industry level and then this matrix and the associated primary input and final demand matrices are reduced to 34 industries. The inverse and other derived tables are then calculated. This has several advantages:

(*a*) In the calculation of the symmetrical accounts the off-diagonal elements of the make matrix are assigned a commodity or industry technology (for an explanation of this proceduresee the 1968 study[1] at the 59-industry level, which allows greater discrimination than at the 34-industry level.

(*b*) The tables derived are a consistent set; for example, Table 3 is the inverse obtained directly from Table 2. If the inverse had been obtained by aggregating a 59-sector flow-form version of the inverse and then reverting to coefficient form, this property would not hold, although the latter form of Table 3 would be more accurate in terms of individual elements of the inverse.

(*c*) Derived statistics such as the import content of exports will be more comparable over time, as similar statistics have been calculated for 1963, 1968 and 1970 at the same level of aggregation.

The only figures which cannot be treated in this way are the proportions of net output exported directly and indirectly as given in Table 6. The total figures represent that part of the industry's net output which can be attributed to export sales both by direct sales of the industry's products to exports and also by indirect sales: that is, when the industry's products are purchased as intermediate inputs by another industry which in turn has sales to exports and so on. It is possible to obtain these totals by aggregating the flow-form 59-industry version of this table and converting to coefficients, but this is not true for the direct and indirect components.

Consider two industries A and B which are aggregated on reduction from the 59-industry to 34-industry level. Table 6 in flow form shows the amounts of net output of A and B exported directly and indirectly. The indirect exports of A will include an element due to the use of A's product in the production of B's product, some of which is exported. Similarly the indirect exports of B will include an element due to the exports of A. On aggregation, these elements should now be considered as direct exports and so aggregation as a last step will always over-estimate the indirect exports and under-estimate the direct exports.

It can be seen that there are conflicting requirements here in that the total proportion of net output exported for an industry A + B at the 34-industry level is best estimated by aggregating the 59-industry flow form of Table 6 whereas the direct and indirect parts can only be calculated by considering A + B as a single industry throughout the derivation. One solution is to use the ratio of direct to indirect exports from the second method to split the more accurate total from the first method into its direct and indirect parts.

Aggregation is further complicated by the measurement of gross output 'net-intra' or 'net of duplication', in other words transactions between firms in the same industry—the diagonal elements of the industry x industry absorption matrix—are excluded. In the industry x industry tables column entries cover purchases of industry output for the purpose of producing industry output. If the reporting unit is changed—which usually means the reporting unit is made larger by the consolidation of reporting units within the same industry—then it is the intra-industry transaction which is most affected by the disappearance of the means of recording the purchases and sales between units that have been amalgamated. This has led to the diagonal being omitted in the production of derived tables so that the solution to equations such as

$$g = (I\text{-}E)^{-1} f \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

is net of intra-industry transactions.

Thus it is hoped that changes with time in the reporting unit structure will have the minimum effect on estimates of industry gross output. This concept is acceptable at a high level of disaggregation but does have some unfortunate side-effects. One is that the value of industry output measured net of intra-industry transactions depends upon the level of aggregation. In the 90-industry tables for 1970, the intra-industry transactions were 20 per cent of the total inter-industry transactions. At the 34-industry level, this rose to 27 per cent and the estimate of gross output obtained using equation (1) fell by about 5 per cent.

Tables 4, 5, 6 and 7 are of course not affected by this net-intra concept as they are in terms of primary input content and are of the form

$$y'(\hat{g})^{-1}\ (I\text{-}E)^{-1} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (2)$$

where y' is the matrix of primary inputs, $(\hat{g})^{-1}$ is a diagonal matrix of the reciprocals of industry output, and $(I\text{-}E)^{-1}$ is the well known Leontief inverse.

It can be shown[2] that $(\hat{g}_N)^{-1}\ (I\text{-}E_N)^{-1} = (\hat{g})^{-1}\ (I\text{-}E)^{-1}$ where $_N$ denotes net of intra-industry transactions.

However, the direct and indirect proportions shown in Table 6 do depend to some extent upon whether the intra-industry transactions are included or not. For example, the ratio of indirect to direct increases if the intra-industry transactions are included since this increases the inter-industry flows (the indirect element) whilst the deliveries to final demand (the direct element) remain fixed.

II: Statistics for total manufacturing

Tables 4, 5 and 6 have a separate row for total manufacturing: that is, the aggregate of industries 5 to 26 inclusive. Most of the preceding discussion is relevant to the derived statistics for total manufacturing. Where the figures are a straightforward summation of the constituent industry figures as in Table 5, or a weighted average (that is, summation of flow-form then conversion to coefficient) as in Table 4, then the reasoning suggests that the figures should be obtained from the tables at the highest level of disaggregation, for example, 90-industry level for 1968 and 1970, and 59-industry level for 1971. The same is also true for the totals shown in Table 6. For the direct and indirect components of these totals, however, it is necessary as before to treat total manufacturing as a single industry (that is, to use the 'ring-fence' concept), and then to partition the total according to the proportions obtained in this way.

In Tables I and J, of the 1968 and 1970 input-output studies and in Table 6 of the article in *Economic Trends*[3] which presented the tables for 1970, the ring-fence concept was not used. Instead the direct and indirect proportions were calculated as weighted averages, in the same way as the total. This meant that, considering total manufacturing as one industry, the direct proportion was underestimated and the indirect proportion overestimated. In this article, the direct to indirect ratios are calculated using the ring-fence concept.

References

[1] Studies in official statistics No. 22, *Input-output tables for the United Kingdom 1968*, Central Statistical Office (HMSO 1973).

[2] *Input-Output and National Accounts*, R. Stone, OECD 1961.

[3] 'Summary input-output tables for 1970', *Economic Trends*, No. 247. May 1974 (HMSO).

APPENDIX III

Classification of industry and commodity groups for the input-output tables, 1971

		1968 Standard Industrial Classification	
	Industry or commodity group	Order	Minimum List Heading
1	Agriculture	I	001
2	Forestry and fishing		002, 003
3	Coal mining	II	101
4	Other mining and quarrying		102 to 109
5	Food	III	211 to 229, 232
6	Alcoholic drink and tobacco		231, 239, 240
7	Mineral oil refining	IV	262, 263
8	Coke ovens		261
9	Chemicals, etc.	V	271 to 279
10	Iron and steel	VI	311 to 313
11	Non-ferrous metals		321 to 323
12	Mechanical engineering	VII	331 to 349
13	Instrument engineering	VIII	351 to 354
14	Electrical engineering	IX	361 to 369
15	Shipbuilding, etc.	X	370
16	Motor vehicles, etc.	XI	380, 381
17	Aerospace equipment		383
18	Other vehicles		382, 384, 385
19	Other metal goods	XII	390 to 399
20	Textiles	XIII	411 to 429
21	Leather, etc.	XIV	431 to 433
22	Clothing and footwear	XV	441 to 450
23	Bricks, etc.	XVI	461 to 469
24	Timber and furniture	XVII	471 to 479
25	Paper and printing	XVIII	481 to 489
26	Other manufacturing	XIX	491 to 499
27	Construction	XX	500
28	Gas	XXI	601
29	Electricity		602
30	Water		603
31	Transport	XXII	701 to 707, 709
32	Communication		708
33	Distributive trades	XXIII	810 to 832
34	Miscellaneous services	XXIV (part)	861, 862, 864 to 866, parts of 860 and 863
		XXV (part)	871, 873, 876, 879, parts of 872 and 874
		XXVI (part)	881, 883, 886, 888, 889, 892 to 895, parts of 882, 887 and 899
35	Public administration, domestic services, ownership of dwellings	XXIV (part)	Parts of 860 and 863
		XXV (part)	875, parts of 872 and 874
		XXVI (part)	891, parts of 882, 887 and 899
		XXVII	901, 906

Budget
15 April 1975

Background to Budget

The oil crisis and general adverse movements in the terms of trade helped to reduce Britain's real income by 4 per cent in 1974.

The current account deficit was £3,800 million in 1974, which means we were spending 5 per cent more than we earned, the gap being filled by overseas borrowing.

Now that food and commodity price rises are slowing down, excessive wage rises are the major cause of our inflation. The public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) was £7,600 million in 1974/75.

World trade is expected to start to improve over the turn of the year; a gain of 10 to 15 per cent in 1976 could be in prospect.

Main Budget strategy

No short-term stimulus to demand, as this would raise PSBR, draw in imports, and weaken our international creditworthiness. Rapid improvement in the balance of payments over the next two years.

Room must be made in the economy for export production as world trade starts to improve. Tax increases and public expenditure cuts in 1976/77 are to be the main instruments but the Budget also contains measures acting directly to strengthen our industrial base.

Post-Budget outlook

There should be a sharp improvement in the *balance of payments* in 1975, when the total deficit should fall by at least £1,000 million and the non-oil deficit should be turned into a substantial surplus.

In June–December, by which time Budget related price increases should have been absorbed and lower increases in food and commodities have had their effect, the *cost of living* should be rising at not much above one per cent a month (annual rate of 12 to 16 per cent). But only if there is no acceleration in pay increases.

The PSBR for 1975/76 is estimated at £9,055 million, a reduction of £1,200 million from the pre-Budget estimate for the year. This reduction comes about mainly through increases in tax; a further fall of £3,000 million is planned for 1976/77. Present measures and the public expenditure cuts will both contribute to this, the public expenditure cuts in particular being timed to shift resources from the public sector parallel with the recovery in world trade.

Reduction in demand of some £330 million in 1975. Perhaps 20,000 unemployed as a direct result of Budget out of a possible total of one million by the end of 1975. As world trade improves in 1976 unemployment should fall again.

Principal tax changes–direct

Major changes:
- Income tax–increases in personal tax allowances.
  - Single allowance by £50 to £675.
  - Married allowance by £90 to £955.
  - Additional personal allowance (for single parent) by £100 to £280.
  - All rates, apart from the highest, up by 2 per cent.

Other changes include:
- Capital gains tax–relief for working farmers, small businesses and owners of historic houses. Prevention of evasion by 'the lump' in the construction industry.

9 million taxpayers, 35 per cent of total, will pay less income tax than they did before.

Principal tax changes–indirect

Value added tax–25 per cent rate on selected less essential goods and services.

Revenue duties, increases:

Beer	– 2p a pint
Spirits	– 64p a bottle
Wines	– 24p a bottle
Cigarettes	– average 7p for 20.

Vehicle excise duties: On private cars up by £15 to £40. Up on commercial vehicles, in most cases by one-third.

Social security

New scheme of child benefits, including provision for the first child to be introduced in April 1977.

Family allowances for first children of one-parent families, as interim measure, to be paid from April 1976.

Public expenditure

In 1976/77 there will be cuts of over £1,100 million (£900 million at 1974 survey prices), including defence cuts of £110 million, (1974 survey prices), some 3 per cent of defence budget. The aid programme will be cut by £20 million over 1975/76 and 1976/77.

Industry and employment

In 1975/76 £20 million extra is to be spent on retraining. £100 million has been allocated for specific investment programmes.

The Price Code is to be relaxed to give more investment relief. Relief has also been extended to cover investment linked to exports.

ECGD will introduce guarantees for pre-shipment finance on large export projects.

Corporation tax remains at 52 per cent; the relief for stocks, introduced in the November Budget, continue but with wider scope; the surcharge on advance corporation tax will not be repeated this year.

Gold coins

Exchange control is to be strengthened and licensing to be introduced to prevent UK residents buying gold coins and medals from non-residents.

Round-up: What's new in economic statistics

Monthly estimates of manufacturers' stocks

Estimates of monthly changes in manufacturers' stocks and work in progress have just been published for the first time in an introductory press notice starting with figures for January and February 1975. Subsequent months will be published in *Trade and Industry* about two months after the end of the month to which they relate. They are intended to provide a broad indication of monthly changes in stockbuilding since the figures for the previous quarter were published. The monthly estimates are inevitably less reliable than the existing quarterly series (themselves subject to error and revision) partly because they are based on returns from a smaller number of firms and therefore, may be subject to considerable revision as later and more complete information becomes available. There will only be one figure for each month, the overall volume change in stocks and work in progress by manufacturing industry, but some indication will be given of movements by asset.

Retail stocks

An estimate of the seasonally adjusted value of physical increase of retailers' stocks at 1970 prices is now included each month in the *Trade and Industry* article on retailers' stocks. The new statistics together with a short note on their significance were first introduced in the article of 28 March 1975.

Improvement to GDP(O) estimate

The quarterly estimates of gross domestic product based on output data (GDP(O)) incorporate the index of industrial production as the measure of industrial output. Some of the indicators used in the index relate to deliveries or sales rather than production. Deliveries and production in a quarter may differ because of changes in stocks of finished goods and in work in progress. While this distinction is often unimportant in the interpretation of the index and the estimate of GDP(O), it can be significant in some periods when substantial changes in stocks take place. Estimates taking account as far as is practicable of the industrial breakdown of stock changes have now been incorporated in the published figures for GDP(O) for all quarters back to 1970.

New estimates of employment on a continuous basis

An article in the *Department of Employment Gazette*, March 1975, presents a new series of annual estimates of employees in employment on a consistent basis from 1959 to 1973 for industries at Minimum List Heading Level for Great Britain. The estimates for each year in the new series are comparable with the more recent statistics based on current methods of collection and classification. The article describes the adjustments made to remove the various discontinuities present in previously published figures.

Manpower planning

Two articles of special interest to those concerned with manpower planning are included in the April 1975 issue of the *Department of Employment Gazette*. One reports on the functions, educational background, training, mobility and career progression of professional engineers and scientists in the engineering industry. The other reviews the likely supply of and demand for this year's new graduates who are, or will shortly be, available for employment this year.

New official publications

Financial Statement and Budget Report, 1975-76 (HMSO 15 April 1975) (Price 80p net).

This publication was laid before the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when opening the Budget.

Two new Inland Revenue booklets have been produced to meet the demand for information on the distribution of income and wealth pending the publication in due course of *Inland Revenue Statistics 1975*. The booklets are described below:

The Survey of Personal Incomes 1972-73 (obtainable from Room 8, New Wing, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB) (Price 15p net).

This booklet includes tables showing distributions of personal income before and after tax and distributions by marital status, size of family and type of income. There is also a summary table showing regional incomes.

Estimated Wealth of Individuals in Great Britain 1973 (obtainable from Room 8, New Wing, Somerset House, Strand, London WC2R 1LB) (Price 15p net).

This booklet includes tables showing numbers of holdings of certain items and classification of property by range of total estate, as well as wealth concentration analysis.

Index of sources

Data given on page 5 may be more recent than that shown elsewhere in the publication.

United Kingdom balance of payments; National income and expenditure. In addition to the series indexed below, further detailed statistics are included in the regular quarterly articles (see inside back cover).

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